

WELLS REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST II INC

Form S-11/A

August 19, 2008

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AS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON AUGUST 18, 2008

Registration No. 333-144414

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

Amendment No. 1 to

FORM S-11

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Wells Real Estate Investment Trust II, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

6200 The Corners Parkway

Norcross, Georgia 30092

(770) 449-7800

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(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of the registrant's principal executive offices)

Leo F. Wells, III

President

Wells Real Estate Investment Trust II, Inc.

6200 The Corners Parkway

Norcross, Georgia 30092

(770) 449-7800

(Name, address, including zip code and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:

Robert H. Bergdolt, Esq.

DLA Piper US LLP

4141 Parklake Avenue, Suite 300

Raleigh, North Carolina 27612-2350

(919) 786-2000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to public: As soon as practicable after the effectiveness of the registration statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933 check the following box:

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 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 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, please check the following box.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller Reporting Company

(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

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

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities pursuant to this prospectus until the registration statement filed with the SEC 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

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS DATED AUGUST 18, 2008

WELLS REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST II, INC.

375,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

Wells Real Estate Investment Trust II, Inc. buys, owns and operates commercial real estate consisting primarily of high-quality, income-generating office and industrial properties leased to creditworthy companies and governmental entities. As of June 30, 2008, we owned interests in 60 office properties, one industrial building, one hotel and one office property under construction, comprising approximately 18.5 million square feet of commercial space located in 23 states and the District of Columbia. We were incorporated in the State of Maryland in July 2003 and, beginning with our first year of operations ended December 31, 2003, we have elected to be taxed as a REIT.

We are offering up to 300,000,000 shares of common stock in our primary offering for \$10 per share, with volume discounts available to investors who purchase more than 50,000 shares at any one time. Discounts are also available for other categories of purchasers. We are also offering up to 75,000,000 shares pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan at a purchase price equal to the higher of \$9.55 per share or 95% of the estimated value of a share of our common stock.

See **Risk Factors** beginning on page 16 to read about risks you should consider before buying shares of our common stock. These risks include the following:

No public market currently exists for our shares of common stock, and we have no current plans to list our shares on an exchange. If you are able to sell your shares, you would likely have to sell them at a substantial discount from their public offering price.

We will pay substantial fees and expenses to our advisor, its affiliates and participating broker-dealers, which payments increase the risk that you will not earn a profit on your investment.

While we are investing the proceeds of this offering, continuing high demand for the type of properties we desire to acquire may cause our dividend and the long-term returns of our investors to be lower than they otherwise would.

We are dependent upon our advisor and its affiliates to conduct our operations and this offering; thus, adverse changes in their financial health or our relationship with them could cause our operations to

If we raise substantial offering proceeds in a short period of time, we may not be able to invest all of the net offering proceeds promptly, which may cause our dividend and the long-term returns of our investors to be lower than they otherwise would.

Our advisor and its affiliates will face conflicts of interest, including significant conflicts created by our advisor's compensation arrangements with us and other Wells-sponsored programs.

Our failure to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes would reduce the amount of income we have available for distribution and limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

suffer.

Neither the SEC, the Attorney General of the State of New York nor any other state securities regulator has approved or disapproved of our common stock, determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete or passed on or endorsed the merits of this offering. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This investment involves a high degree of risk. You should purchase these securities only if you can afford a complete loss of your investment. The use of projections or forecasts in this offering is prohibited. No one is permitted to make any oral or written predictions about the cash benefits or tax consequences you will receive from your investment.

	Price to Public	Selling Commissions	Dealer Manager Fee	Net Proceeds (Before Expenses)
Primary Offering				
Per Share	\$ 10.00	\$ 0.70*	\$ 0.25*	\$ 9.05
Total Maximum	\$ 3,000,000,000	\$ 210,000,000	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 2,715,000,000
Dividend Reinvestment Plan				
Per Share	\$ 9.55	\$	\$	\$ 9.55
Total Maximum	\$ 716,250,000	\$	\$	\$ 716,250,000

* The selling commissions and all or a portion of the dealer manager fee will not be charged with regard to shares sold to or for the account of certain categories of purchasers. The reduction in these fees will be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the per share purchase price.

The dealer manager of this offering, Wells Investment Securities, Inc., who is our affiliate, is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of shares but will use its best efforts to sell the shares offered. The minimum permitted purchase is generally \$1,000. We expect to sell the 300,000,000 primary offering shares by _____, 2010. Under rules promulgated by the SEC, under some circumstances we could continue the primary offering until as late as _____, 2012. If we extend the primary offering beyond _____, 2010, we will supplement this prospectus accordingly. We may continue to offer the 75,000,000 dividend reinvestment plan shares beyond this date 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 without renewing the registration statement or filing a new registration statement. We may terminate this offering at any time.

, 2008

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SUITABILITY STANDARDS

The shares we are offering are suitable only as a long-term investment. Because there is no public market for the shares, an investment in our shares is considered illiquid and you will have difficulty selling your shares. In consideration of these factors, we require initial stockholders and subsequent purchasers to have either:

a net worth of at least \$250,000; or

gross annual income of at least \$70,000 and a net worth of at least \$70,000.

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

Kansas - It is recommended by the office of the Kansas Securities Commissioner that Kansas investors not invest, in the aggregate, more than 10% of their liquid net worth in this and similar direct participation investments. Liquid net worth is defined as that portion of net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable securities.

Alabama, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan and Pennsylvania Investors must have a liquid net worth of at least 10 times their investment in us and meet one of the above suitability standards.

Iowa and Ohio Investors must have a net worth of at least 10 times their investment in us and our affiliates and meet one of the above suitability standards.

For purposes of determining suitability of an investor, net worth in all cases should be calculated excluding the value of an investor's home, 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.

Our advisor, those selling shares on our behalf and participating broker-dealers and registered investment advisers recommending the purchase of shares in this offering must make every reasonable effort to determine that the purchase of shares in this offering is a suitable and appropriate investment for each stockholder based on information provided by the stockholder regarding the stockholder's financial situation and investment objectives. See Plan of Distribution Suitability Standards for a detailed discussion of the determinations regarding suitability that we require.

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You should rely on the information contained in this prospectus, in any free writing prospectus prepared by us in connection with this offering or to which we have referred you. Neither we nor the dealer manager of this offering have authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front cover of this prospectus.

Except where the context suggests otherwise, the terms we, us, our, the company and the Company refer to Wells Real Estate Investment Trust II, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, including Wells Operating Partnership II, L.P.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This prospectus summary highlights material information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Because it is a summary, it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand this offering fully, you should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the Risk Factors section, before making a decision to invest in our common stock.

What is a REIT?

In general, a REIT is a company that:

combines the capital of many investors to acquire or provide financing for real estate properties;

allows individual investors to invest in a large-scale diversified real estate portfolio through the purchase of interests, typically shares, in the REIT;

is required to pay dividends to investors of at least 90% of its annual REIT taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and excluding net capital gain); and

avoids the double taxation treatment of income that would normally result from investments in a corporation because a REIT does not generally pay federal corporate income taxes on its net income, provided certain income tax requirements are satisfied.

However, REITs are subject to numerous organizational and operational requirements. If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any year, our income will be taxed at regular corporate rates, and we would generally be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year of losing our REIT status. Even if we 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.

What is Wells Real Estate Investment Trust II, Inc.?

Wells Real Estate Investment Trust II, Inc. buys, owns and operates commercial real estate consisting primarily of high-quality, income-generating office and industrial properties leased to creditworthy companies and governmental entities. We may also invest in entities that make similar investments. As of June 30, 2008, we owned interests in 60 office properties, one industrial building, one hotel and one office property under construction, comprising approximately 18.5 million square feet of commercial space located in 23 states and the District of Columbia.

We were incorporated in the State of Maryland on July 3, 2003 and, beginning with our first year of operations ended December 31, 2003, we have elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. We intend to operate in such a manner so that we may continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT.

We have no paid employees and are externally advised by Wells Capital, Inc. Certain of our properties are managed by Wells Management Company, Inc., an affiliate of Wells Capital. Six of our properties are managed by a subsidiary of Piedmont Office Realty Trust, Inc.

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Our office is located at 6200 The Corners Parkway, Norcross, Georgia 30092-3365. Our telephone number outside the State of Georgia is 800-557-4830 (770-243-8282 in Georgia). Our fax number is (770) 243-8198, and the e-mail address of our investor relations department is investor.services@wellsref.com.

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We also maintain an Internet site at www.wellsreitII.com at which there is additional information about us and our affiliates. Unless specifically incorporated herein as described in the section entitled "Incorporation by Reference of Certain Documents," the contents of our web site are not incorporated by reference in, or otherwise a part of, this prospectus.

What is your relationship to Piedmont Office Realty Trust, Inc., and what impact has its internalization transaction had on you?

Piedmont Office Realty Trust, Inc., formerly known as Wells Real Estate Investment Trust, Inc., which we refer to as Piedmont REIT, is a separate REIT from us that was also sponsored by Wells Real Estate Funds, Inc. Wells Real Estate Funds is our sponsor and the sole stockholder of Wells Capital (our advisor), Wells Investment Securities (our dealer manager) and Wells Management Company (Wells Management, one of our property managers). Prior to April 16, 2007, we and Piedmont REIT shared a common advisor, Wells Capital, and a common property manager, Wells Management. We also shared with Piedmont REIT all of the same executive officers and many of the same directors, except that we had separate presidents from February 2, 2007, which is the date that Piedmont REIT entered into the merger agreement relating to the internalization transaction described below.

On April 16, 2007, Piedmont REIT acquired entities affiliated with Wells Real Estate Funds. Piedmont REIT entered into the merger in order to internalize advisory, asset-management, property-management and other services previously provided to Piedmont REIT by Wells Real Estate Funds and its affiliates. As a result of the internalization transaction, 81 employees of Wells Real Estate Funds and its affiliates became employees of Piedmont REIT. A majority of those employees did not provide significant services to us. Following the internalization transaction, Wells Real Estate Funds and its affiliates employed 351 individuals. Wells Real Estate Funds and its affiliates have engaged successors to some of the personnel who had provided services to us and became employees of Piedmont REIT in the internalization transaction.

Some of the personnel acquired by Piedmont REIT in the internalization had primary responsibility for the management of six of our properties. To ensure continuity of property management services, we amended our existing Master Property Management, Leasing, and Construction Agreement with Wells Management to eliminate the provision of property management services for those six properties effective upon consummation of the Piedmont REIT internalization transaction. We also entered into a property management agreement with a subsidiary of Piedmont REIT to provide property management services to us for the six properties. Wells Management and unaffiliated third parties, however, continue to provide leasing services for the six properties. The terms of our agreement with Piedmont REIT for property management services are substantially similar to the terms under which we engage Wells Management for property management services.

In connection with the Piedmont REIT internalization transaction, all three of our officers resigned from their officer positions with Piedmont REIT, four of our board members resigned from their positions as board members of Piedmont REIT, and two Piedmont REIT directors resigned from our board. On May 9, 2007, Leo F. Wells, III resigned as chairman of the board of directors of Piedmont REIT. As a result, we and Piedmont REIT share no common officers and no common directors.

What are your investment objectives?

Our primary investment objectives are:

to provide current income for you through the payment of cash dividends; and

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to preserve and return your capital contributions.

We also seek capital gain from our investments. See the **Investment Objectives and Criteria** section of this prospectus for a more complete description of our investment policies and charter-imposed investment restrictions.

Are there any risks involved in an investment in your shares?

An investment in our shares involves significant risk. You should read the **Risk Factors** section of this prospectus beginning on page 16. That section contains a detailed discussion of material risks that you should consider before you invest in the common stock we are selling with this prospectus. Some of the more significant risks relating to an investment in our shares include the following:

No public market currently exists for our shares of common stock and we have no current plans to list our shares on an exchange. If you are able to sell your shares, you would likely have to sell them at a substantial discount from their public offering price.

While we are investing the proceeds of this offering, continuing high demand for the type of properties we desire to acquire may cause our dividend and the long-term returns of our investors to be lower than they otherwise would.

If we raise substantial offering proceeds in a short period of time, we may not be able to invest all of the net offering proceeds promptly, which may cause our dividend and the long-term returns of our investors to be lower than they otherwise would.

We are dependent upon our advisor and our dealer manager to conduct our operations and this offering; thus, adverse changes in the financial health of our advisor or dealer manager or our relationship with them could cause our operations to suffer.

We will pay substantial fees and expenses to our advisor, its affiliates and participating broker-dealers, which payments increase the risk that you will not earn a profit on your investment.

Our advisor and its affiliates will face conflicts of interest, including significant conflicts created by our advisor's compensation arrangements with us and other Wells-sponsored programs and conflicts in allocating time among us and these other programs.

Our failure to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes would reduce the amount of income we have available for distribution and limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Who is your advisor?

Wells Capital is our advisor. Wells Capital was incorporated in the State of Georgia in 1984. As of June 30, 2008, Wells Capital had sponsored or advised public real estate programs that had raised approximately \$11.9 billion from approximately 250,000 investors.

What will the advisor do?

Wells Capital, as our advisor, will manage our daily affairs and make recommendations on all property acquisitions to our board of directors. Leo F. Wells, III, Douglas P. Williams and Randall D. Fretz, acting through our advisor will make most of the decisions regarding our investments. We expect that a committee of our board of directors consisting of all of our independent directors will exercise its right to approve or reject all proposed property acquisitions. Wells Capital will also provide asset management, marketing, investor relations and other administrative services on our behalf.

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How will Wells Capital select potential properties for acquisition?

Wells Capital will generally seek to acquire high-quality office and industrial buildings located in or near densely populated metropolitan markets leased to creditworthy companies and governmental entities. To find properties that best meet our selection criteria for investment, Wells Capital's property acquisition team will study regional demographics and market conditions and interview local brokers to gain the practical knowledge that studies sometimes lack. 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 ensure each property meets our quality specifications.

What conflicts of interest will your advisor face?

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

Wells Capital must determine which investment opportunities to recommend to us or another Wells-sponsored program or joint venture;

Wells Capital may structure the terms of joint ventures between us and other Wells-sponsored programs;

Wells Capital must determine which property and leasing managers to retain and may retain Wells Management Company, Inc., an affiliate, to manage and lease some or all of our properties;

Wells Capital and its affiliates will have to allocate their time between us and other real estate programs and activities in which they are involved;

We may seek to become self-managed, which decision could lead to our acquisition of entities affiliated with Wells Capital at a substantial price. This possibility may provide incentives to our advisor or its management to pursue an internalization transaction rather than an alternative strategy, even if such alternative strategy might otherwise be in our stockholders' best interests;

Wells Capital and its affiliates 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 the services provided to us; and

Wells Capital, Wells Investment Securities and its affiliates will also receive fees in connection with our public offerings of equity securities.

All of our officers and two of our directors will also face these conflicts because of their affiliation with Wells Capital. In addition, all of our executive officers and some of our directors serve in similar capacities for Wells Timberland REIT, Inc. ("Wells Timberland") and Wells Total Return REIT, Inc. ("Wells Total Return REIT"). 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 mitigate a number of these potential conflicts.

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What is the ownership structure of the Wells entities that perform services for you?

The following chart shows the ownership structure of the various Wells entities that perform or are likely to perform important services for us.

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Wells Capital and its affiliates will receive compensation and reimbursement for services relating to this offering and the investment and management of our assets. The most significant items of compensation are included in the table below. The selling commissions and dealer manager fee may vary for different categories of purchasers. See Plan of Distribution. This table assumes the shares are sold through distribution channels associated with the highest possible selling commissions and dealer manager fees and assumes a \$9.55 price for each share sold through our dividend reinvestment plan.

<i>Type of Compensation</i>	<i>Determination of Amount Offering Stage</i>	<i>Estimated Amount for Maximum Offering (375,000,000 shares)</i>
Selling Commissions	7.0% of gross offering proceeds in the primary offering; no selling commissions are payable on shares sold under the dividend reinvestment plan; all selling commissions will be reallocated to participating broker-dealers	\$210,000,000
Dealer Manager Fee	2.5% of gross offering proceeds in the primary offering; no dealer manager fee is payable on shares sold under the dividend reinvestment plan; Wells Investment Securities will reallocate a portion of its dealer manager fee to participating broker-dealers	\$75,000,000
Other Organization and Offering Expenses	Up to 2.0% of gross offering proceeds; however, if we raise the maximum offering amount, we expect that these other organization and offering expenses will not exceed 0.72% of our gross offering proceeds, or \$26,742,000.	\$26,742,000
	<i>Acquisition and Development Stage</i>	
Acquisition Fees	2.0% of gross offering proceeds	\$74,325,000
	<i>Operational Stage</i>	
Asset Management Fees	Through September 2008, a monthly fee equal to one-twelfth of 0.75% of the sum of the cost of all occupied properties we own plus the cost of investments in joint ventures. After September 2008, a monthly fee equal to one-twelfth of 0.625% of the sum of the cost of all occupied properties we own plus the cost of investments in joint ventures until the monthly payment equals \$2,708,333.33 (or \$32.5 million annualized). The fee remains	The actual amounts are dependent upon the total equity and debt capital we raise and the results of our operations. For the three month period ended June 30, 2008, asset management fees totaled \$7,728,000.

capped at that amount until the sum of the cost of all occupied properties we own plus the cost of investments in joint ventures equals at least \$6.5 billion.

After the sum of the cost of all occupied properties we own plus the cost of investments in joint ventures equals at least \$6.5 billion, a monthly fee equal to one-twelfth of 0.5% of the sum of the cost of all occupied properties we own plus the cost of investments in joint ventures.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the monthly fee related to the AT&T Lindbergh Center is currently one-twelfth of 0.5% of the cost of the property.

The amount paid in any three-month period may not exceed 0.25% of the average net asset value of those investments during the preceding three months after deducting debt used to acquire or refinance properties.

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<i>Type of Compensation</i>	<i>Determination of Amount</i>	<i>Estimated Amount for Maximum Offering (375,000,000 shares)</i>
Property Management Fee	For property management services for a property, we pay Wells Management a market-based property management fee based on the gross monthly income of the property. For leasing agent services for a property, we pay Wells Management: (i) a one-time fee in an amount not to exceed one-month's rent for the initial rent-up of a newly-constructed building; and (ii) a market-based commission based on the net rent payable. For construction management services for a property, we pay Wells Management that portion of lease concessions for tenant-directed improvements that are specified in the lease or lease renewal, subject to a limit of 5.0% of such lease concessions and a management fee.	Actual amounts are dependent upon the results of our operations. For the three month period ended June 30, 2008, property management fees paid to Wells Management were \$919,000.
Operating Expenses	Reimbursement of our advisor's cost of providing services to us other than personnel costs relating to services for which our advisor earns acquisition fees or real estate commissions	Actual amounts are dependent upon the results of our operations. For the three month period ended June 30, 2008, operating expenses were \$3,349,000.
<i>Liquidation/Listing Stage</i>		
Real Estate Commissions	Up to 1.0% of contract price of property sold for substantial assistance in connection with sale	Actual amounts are dependent upon the results of our operations; we cannot determine these amounts at this time.
Subordinated Participation in Net Sale Proceeds (payable only if we are not listed on an exchange)	10.0% of remaining net sale proceeds after return of capital plus payment to investors of an 8.0% cumulative, non-compounded return on the capital contributed by investors	Actual amounts are dependent upon the results of our operations; we cannot determine these amounts at this time.
Subordinated Incentive Listing Fee (payable only if we are listed on an exchange)	10.0% of the amount by which our adjusted market value plus distributions exceeds the aggregate capital contributed by investors plus an amount equal to an 8.0% cumulative, non-compounded return to investors	Actual amounts are dependent upon the results of our operations; we cannot determine these amounts at this time.
See Management Compensation and Plan of Distribution for a more detailed description of the fees and expenses payable to our advisor, our dealer manager and their affiliates.		

How many real estate properties do you currently own?

As of June 30, 2008, we owned interests in 60 office properties, one industrial building, one hotel and one office property under construction comprising approximately 18.5 million square feet of commercial space located in 23 states and the District of Columbia. Information with respect to those properties as of June 30, 2008 is set forth under Description of Real Estate Investments in this prospectus.

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We expect to use substantially all of the net proceeds from this offering to acquire and operate commercial real estate properties, including properties that are under construction, are newly constructed or have operating histories. Although we may invest in a wide variety of real estate, we will generally focus our acquisition efforts on high-quality, income-generating office and industrial properties leased to creditworthy companies and governmental entities. We may also invest in entities that make similar investments, including joint ventures. We have not yet identified the properties we will purchase with the proceeds of this offering.

What steps do you take to make sure you purchase environmentally compliant properties?

For acquisitions in the United States, we obtain a Phase I environmental assessment of each property we purchase. In addition, we will attempt to obtain a representation from the seller that, to its knowledge, the property is not contaminated with hazardous materials. With respect to international investments, we will seek to obtain an environmental assessment that is customary in the location where the property is being acquired.

What will be the terms of your leases?

We seek to secure leases with creditworthy tenants before or at the time we acquire a property. Generally, we are responsible for the replacement of specific structural components of a property such as the roof of the building or the parking lot. However, the majority of our leases include reimbursement provisions that require the tenant to pay, as additional rent, all or a portion of real estate taxes; sales and use taxes; special assessments; utilities, insurance and building repairs; and other building operation and management costs. Such reimbursement provisions mitigate the risks related to rising costs. We expect that our leases generally will have terms of five or more years, some of which may have renewal options.

How will Wells REIT II own its real estate properties?

We expect to own substantially all of our real estate properties through Wells Operating Partnership II, L.P. (Wells OP II), our operating partnership. Wells OP II was formed in July 2003 to acquire, own and operate properties on our behalf. We are the sole general partner of Wells OP II and, as of June 30, 2008, owned approximately 99.9% of the equity interests in Wells OP II. Wells Capital has purchased \$200,000 of limited partner units in Wells OP II and is the sole limited partner of Wells OP II. As a result of this structure we are considered an UPREIT.

What is an UPREIT ?

UPREIT stands for Umbrella Partnership Real Estate Investment Trust. The UPREIT structure is used 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 sells or exchanges his UPREIT units. Using an UPREIT structure may give us an advantage in acquiring desired properties from persons who may not otherwise sell their properties because of unfavorable tax results. At present, we have no plans to acquire any specific properties in exchange for units of Wells OP II.

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

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to make aggregate annual distributions to our stockholders of at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (which is computed without regard to the

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dividends-paid deduction and excludes net capital gain and which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). Our board of directors may authorize distributions in excess of those required for us to maintain REIT status depending on our financial condition and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant. We have not established a minimum distribution level.

How will you calculate the payment of dividends to stockholders?

We expect to calculate our quarterly dividends based upon daily record dates so that investors may be entitled to dividends immediately upon purchasing our shares.

May I reinvest my dividends in shares of Wells REIT II?

Yes. We have adopted an amended and restated dividend reinvestment plan. You may participate in our dividend reinvestment plan by checking the appropriate box on your Subscription Agreement or by filling out an enrollment form that we will provide to you at your request. The purchase price for shares purchased under this plan will be the higher of \$9.55 or 95% of the estimated value of a share of our common stock, as estimated by our advisor or another firm we choose for that purpose. We intend to use our advisor's estimate until at least three fiscal years after completion of our offering stage. We will view our offering stage as complete upon the termination of our first public equity offering that is followed by a one-year period during which we do not engage in another public equity offering. Our advisor has indicated that during this initial period it intends to use the most recent price paid to acquire a share in our offering (ignoring purchase price discounts for certain categories of purchasers) as its estimated per share value of our shares. This estimated value may bear little relationship and will likely exceed what you might receive for your shares if you tried to sell them or if we liquidated the portfolio. No selling commissions or dealer manager fees are payable on shares sold under our dividend reinvestment plan.

We may amend or terminate our dividend reinvestment plan at our discretion at any time provided that any amendment that adversely affects the rights or obligations of participants (as determined by the board) will only take effect upon 10 days' written notice to participants. For more information regarding the dividend reinvestment plan, see Description of Shares' Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

Will the dividends I receive be taxable as ordinary income?

Yes and No. 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. Participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will also be treated for tax purposes as having received an additional distribution to the extent they purchase shares under our dividend reinvestment plan at a discount to fair market value. As a result, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan may have tax liability with respect to their share of our taxable income, but they will not receive cash dividends to pay such liability.

We expect that some portion of your dividends will 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. The portion of your distribution 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. Dividends that constitute a return of capital, in effect, 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. 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 the prospectus entitled Federal Income Tax Considerations.

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How much money have you raised in your offerings?

We commenced our initial public offering of 785 million shares of common stock on December 1, 2003, which consisted of a 600 million-share primary offering and a 185 million-share offering under our dividend reinvestment plan. We stopped making offers under the primary offering on November 26, 2005. We raised gross offering proceeds of approximately \$2.0 billion from the sale of approximately 197.1 million shares in our initial public offering, including shares sold under the dividend reinvestment plan after the primary offering terminated.

On November 10, 2005, we commenced a second public offering, our first follow-on offering, of 300.6 million shares of common stock. Of these shares, we are offering 300 million shares in a primary offering and 0.6 million shares under our dividend reinvestment plan. On April 14, 2006, we amended the registration statements for our second public offering and our initial public offering in order to offer in a combined prospectus the 300.6 million shares registered under our second public offering and 174.4 million unsold shares related to the dividend reinvestment plan and registered under the initial public offering. As of June 30, 2008, we had received gross offering proceeds of approximately \$2.3 billion from the sale of approximately 228.0 million shares in our second public offering, including dividend reinvestment plan shares sold under the combined prospectus.

As of June 30, 2008, we had received aggregate gross offering proceeds of approximately \$4.3 billion from the sale of approximately 425.1 million shares in our public offerings. After incurring approximately \$84.6 million in acquisition fees, approximately \$389.0 million in selling commissions and dealer-manager fees, approximately \$57.7 million in other organization and offering expenses, and funding common stock redemptions of approximately \$161.9 million pursuant to the share redemption program, as of June 30, 2008, we had raised aggregate net offering proceeds available for investment in properties of approximately \$3.6 billion, substantially all of which had been invested in real properties and related assets.

Wells Capital and its affiliates have sponsored 15 publicly offered real estate limited partnerships, Piedmont REIT and Wells Timberland on an unspecified property, or blind pool, basis. As of June 30, 2008, they had raised in excess of \$7.6 billion from approximately 137,870 investors in these 17 public real estate programs. Wells Capital and its affiliates are also sponsoring a public offering for Wells Total Return, which is in registration and has not been declared effective as of the date of this prospectus.

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

We intend to use substantially all of the net proceeds from this offering to acquire and operate commercial real estate consisting primarily of high-quality, income-generating office and industrial properties leased to creditworthy companies and governmental entities. Depending primarily on the number of shares we sell in the primary offering of up to 300,000,000 shares of common stock, we estimate that no more than 87.69% of our primary offering proceeds, or \$8.77 per share, will be used for investments, while the remainder will be used to pay offering expenses, including selling commissions and the dealer manager fee, and to pay a fee to our advisor for its services in connection with the selection, acquisition, development and construction of our real estate investments. Assuming a \$9.55 purchase price for shares sold under our dividend reinvestment plan and depending on the number of shares sold in the 75,000,000 share dividend reinvestment plan offering, we estimate no more than 97.66% of the gross offering proceeds from our dividend reinvestment plan, or \$9.32 per share, will be used for investments and the repurchase of shares under our share redemption program, while the remainder will be used to pay offering expenses.

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 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.

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What kind of offering is this?

We are offering up to 375,000,000 shares of common stock on a best efforts basis. We are offering up to 300,000,000 shares of our common stock in our primary offering at \$10 per share, with discounts available for certain categories of purchasers as described under Plan of Distribution below. We are also offering 75,000,000 shares of common stock under our dividend reinvestment plan at the higher of \$9.55 or 95% of the estimated value of a share of our common stock, as estimated by our advisor or another firm we choose for that purpose.

How does a best efforts offering work?

When shares are offered on a best efforts basis, the dealer manager is only required to use its best efforts to sell the shares in the offering and has 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.

How long will this offering last?

Our 300,000,000 share primary offering is scheduled to terminate by , 2010. Under rules promulgated by the SEC, in some circumstances we could continue the primary offering until as late as , 2012. If we continue the primary offering beyond , 2010, we will supplement this prospectus accordingly. We may continue to offer the 75,000,000 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.

Who can buy shares?

You can buy shares pursuant to this prospectus provided that you have either (1) a net worth of at least \$70,000 and an annual gross income of at least \$70,000, or (2) a net worth of at least \$250,000. For this purpose, net worth does not include your home, home furnishings or personal automobiles. These minimum requirements may be higher in certain states, so you should carefully read the more detailed description under Suitability Standards immediately following the cover page of this prospectus.

Are there any special restrictions on the ownership or transfer of shares?

Yes. Our charter contains restrictions on the ownership of our shares that prevent any one person from owning more than 9.8% of our outstanding shares unless exempted by our board of directors. These restrictions are designed to enable us to comply with the ownership restrictions imposed on REITs by the Internal Revenue Code. See Description of Shares Restriction on Ownership of Shares. Our charter also limits your ability to sell your shares to prospective purchasers unless (i) they meet suitability standards regarding income or net worth, which are described above at Suitability Standards immediately following the cover page of this prospectus, and (ii) the transfer complies with

minimum purchase requirements, which are described below at [Plan of Distribution](#) [Minimum Purchase Requirements](#).

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Are there any special considerations that apply to employee benefit plans subject to ERISA or other retirement plans that are investing in shares?

Yes. The section of this prospectus entitled "ERISA Considerations" describes the effect the purchase of shares will have on individual retirement accounts 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 individual retirement account should read this section of the prospectus very carefully.

Is there any minimum investment required?

Yes. For your initial purchase of our shares you must generally invest at least \$1,000. Except in the states of Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio and Washington, if you have purchased units or shares from an affiliated Wells public real estate program you can make purchases for less than the minimum investment. Once you have satisfied the applicable minimum purchase requirement, any additional purchases of our shares must be in amounts of at least \$25, except for additional purchases pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan. These minimum investment levels are higher in certain states, so you should carefully read the more detailed description under "Plan of Distribution - Minimum Purchase Requirements."

How do I subscribe for shares?

If you choose to purchase shares in this offering, you will need to fill out a Subscription Agreement, like the one contained in this prospectus as Appendix A, for a specific number of shares and pay for the shares at the time you subscribe.

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

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 expect that there will not be any public market for the shares when you purchase them, and we cannot be sure that one will ever develop. In addition, our charter imposes restrictions on the ownership of our common stock, which will apply to potential purchasers of your stock. As a result, you may find it difficult to find a buyer for your shares and realize a return on your investment. See "Description of Shares - Restriction on Ownership of Shares."

You may be able to sell your shares to us pursuant to our share redemption program, though there are numerous restrictions on your ability to sell your shares to us under the program. Initially, we will repurchase shares under the share redemption program at 91% of the price at which we sold the share. For example, we will pay \$9.10 to redeem a share issued at \$10.00. This initial redemption price will remain fixed until three years after we complete our offering stage. For purposes of the share redemption program, we define the completion of our offering stage in the same manner as described in this prospectus under "Description of Shares - Dividend Reinvestment Plan - Stock Purchases." Thereafter, we will redeem shares at a price equal to 95% of the estimated per share value of the shares, as estimated by our advisor or another firm we choose for that purpose.

The limits on our ability to redeem shares under the program are as set forth below:

Except with respect to redemptions sought within two years of a stockholder's death or qualifying disability, we will not redeem shares until one year after the issuance of the shares to be redeemed.

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Except with respect to redemptions sought within two years of a stockholder's death or qualifying disability, we will not redeem shares on any redemption date to the extent that such redemptions would cause the amount paid for redemptions since the beginning of the then-current calendar year to exceed 50% of the net proceeds from the sale of shares under our dividend reinvestment plan during such period.

We will limit all redemptions, other than those sought within two years of a stockholder's death, so that the aggregate of such redemptions during any calendar year do not exceed:

100% of the net proceeds from our dividend reinvestment plan during the calendar year; or

5% of the weighted-average number of shares outstanding in the prior calendar year.

Our share redemption program obligates us to honor all redemption requests made within two years of a stockholder's death. Furthermore, under the terms of our Corporate Governance Guidelines, until a secondary market develops for shares of our common stock or until our board of directors decides to commence a liquidation of the Company, we may not amend the share redemption program in a way that materially adversely affects the rights of redeeming heirs without the approval of our stockholders.

Our board of directors may amend, suspend or terminate our share redemption program upon 30 days' notice, except as described above with respect to amendments that would materially adversely affect the rights of redeeming heirs. For more information about the share redemption program, see [Description of Shares](#) - [Share Redemption Program](#).

When will the company seek to list its shares of common stock?

We will seek to list our shares of common stock if and when our independent directors believe listing would be in the best interest of our stockholders. If we do not list our shares of common stock on a national securities exchange by October 2015, our charter requires that we either:

seek stockholder approval of an extension or amendment of this listing deadline; or

seek stockholder approval of the liquidation of the corporation.

If we sought and did not obtain stockholder approval of an extension or amendment to the listing deadline, we would then be required to seek stockholder approval of our liquidation. If we sought and failed to obtain stockholder approval of our liquidation, our charter would not require us to list or liquidate and we could continue to operate as before. If we sought and obtained stockholder approval of our liquidation, we would begin an orderly sale of our properties and distribute our net proceeds to you.

What is the role of the board of directors?

We have an eight-member board of directors. Currently, six seats are filled by directors independent of Wells Capital. All of our officers and two of our directors are affiliated with Wells Capital. Our charter, which requires that a majority of our directors be independent of Wells Capital, creates a committee of our board consisting solely of all of our independent directors. This committee, which we call the conflicts committee, is

responsible for reviewing the performance of Wells Capital and must approve other matters set forth in our charter. See Conflicts of Interest Certain Conflict Resolution Procedures. Our directors are elected annually by the stockholders.

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What is the experience of your officers and directors?

Our management team has extensive experience investing in and managing commercial real estate. Our executive officers include Leo F. Wells, III, Douglas P. Williams and Randall D. Fretz. Leo F. Wells, III, our President and one of our directors, is the founder of Wells Real Estate Funds and has been involved in real estate sales, management and brokerage services for over 30 years. Douglas P. Williams, our Executive Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and one of our directors is a former accounting executive at OneSource, Inc., a supplier of janitorial and landscape services. Randall D. Fretz, our Senior Vice President, is a former President of US & Canada operations for Larson-Juhl, a world leader in custom art and picture-framing home décor.

Our independent directors include Charles R. Brown, Richard W. Carpenter, Bud Carter, John L. Dixon, E. Nelson Mills and Neil H. Strickland. Charles R. Brown is chairman and former President of CRB Realty Associates, a private real estate consulting firm, and former President of Technology Park/Atlanta, Inc., where he was instrumental in developing Technology Park/Atlanta, a 600-acre office park. Richard W. Carpenter is former President and current Chairman of the Board of Southmark Properties, an Atlanta-based REIT investing in commercial properties. Bud Carter is a former broadcast news director and anchorman and a current Senior Vice President for Vistage International, an organization established to aid corporate presidents and CEOs. Mr. Dixon is a former President and Director of Pacific Select Group, LLC and a former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Mutual Service Corporation, two broker-dealer companies owned or controlled by Pacific Life. Mr. Mills E. Nelson Mills is current chief operations officer and chief financial officer of Williams Realty Advisors, LLC, advisor to a series of real estate investment funds. He has been involved in commercial real estate operations since 1998 and prior to that, a tax partner with KPMG. Neil H. Strickland is a founder and currently the Senior Operation Executive of Strickland General Agency, Inc., a property and casualty general insurance agency concentrating on commercial customers.

See the Management Executive Officers and Directors section of this prospectus for a more detailed description of the experience of each of our officers and directors.

Will I be notified of how the company and my investment are performing?

Yes, we will provide you with periodic updates on the performance of the company and your investment in us, including:

Four quarterly dividend reports;

An annual report; and

An annual IRS Form 1099-DIV, if required.

We will provide this information to you via U.S. mail or other courier. However, with your permission, we may furnish this information to you by electronic delivery, including, with respect to our annual report, by notice of the posting of our annual report on our Web site, which is www.wellsreitII.com. We will also include on this Web site access to our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K, our proxy statement and other filings we make with the SEC, which filings will provide you with periodic updates on the Company's performance and the performance of your investment.

When will I get my detailed tax information?

Your Form 1099-DIV tax information, if required, will be mailed by January 31 of each year.

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Who can help answer my questions?

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 our dealer manager:

Wells Investment Securities, Inc.

6200 The Corners Parkway

Norcross, Georgia 30092-3365

Attn: Investor Services

Telephone: (800) 557-4830 or (770) 243-8282

Fax: (770) 243-8198

E-mail: investor.services@wellsref.com

www.wellsref.com

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves various risks and uncertainties. You should carefully consider the following risk factors in conjunction with the other information contained in this prospectus before purchasing our common stock. The risks discussed in this prospectus can adversely affect our business, operating results, prospects and financial condition. This could cause the value of our common stock to decline and could cause you to lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face but do represent those risks and uncertainties that we believe are material to our business, operating results, prospects and financial condition. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also harm our business.

Risks Related to an Investment in Us

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 our shares and we currently have no plans to list our shares on a national securities exchange. You may not sell your shares unless the buyer meets the applicable suitability and minimum purchase standards. Our charter also prohibits the ownership of more than 9.8% of our stock, unless exempted by our board of directors, which may inhibit large investors from desiring to purchase your shares. Moreover, our share redemption program includes numerous restrictions that limit your ability to sell your shares to us, and our board of directors may amend, suspend or terminate our share redemption program upon 30 days' notice, except in certain circumstances. We describe these restrictions in detail under **Description of Shares** **Share Redemption Program**. Therefore, it will be difficult for you to sell your shares promptly or at all. If you are able to sell your shares, you would likely have to sell them at a substantial discount to their public offering price. It is also likely that your shares would not be accepted as the primary collateral for a loan. You should purchase our shares only as a long-term investment because of the illiquid nature of the shares.

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

While we are investing the proceeds of this offering, the continuing high demand for the type of properties we desire to acquire may cause our dividend and the long-term returns of our investors to be lower than they otherwise would. We believe the current market for high-quality office properties is extremely competitive. We will be competing for these real estate investments with other REITs, real estate limited partnerships, pension funds and their advisors, bank and insurance company investment accounts, individuals and other entities. Many of our competitors have greater financial resources, and a greater ability to borrow funds to acquire properties, than we do. The greater the number of entities and resources competing for high-quality office properties the higher the acquisition prices of these properties will be, which could reduce our profitability and our ability to pay dividends to you. We cannot be sure that Wells Capital will be successful in obtaining suitable investments on financially attractive terms or that, if Wells Capital makes investments on our behalf, our objectives will be achieved. The more money we raise in this offering, the greater will be our challenge to invest all of the net offering proceeds on attractive terms. Therefore, the large size of this offering increases the risk that we may pay too much for real estate acquisitions. If we, through Wells Capital, are unable to find suitable investments promptly, we will hold the proceeds from this offering in an interest-bearing account or invest the proceeds in short-term, investment-grade investments and may, ultimately, liquidate. In the event we are unable to timely locate suitable investments, we may be unable or limited in our ability to make distributions.

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If we raise substantial offering proceeds in a short period of time, we may not be able to invest all of the net offering proceeds promptly, which may cause our dividends and your investment returns to be lower than they otherwise would.

We could suffer from delays in locating suitable investments. The more money we raise in this offering, the more difficult it will be to invest the net offering proceeds promptly. Therefore, the large size of this offering increases the risk of delays in investing our net offering proceeds. Our reliance on our advisor to locate suitable investments for us at times when the management of our advisor is simultaneously seeking to locate suitable investments for other affiliated programs could also delay the investment of the proceeds of this offering. Delays we encounter in the selection, acquisition and development of income-producing properties would likely limit our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders and reduce our stockholders' overall returns. In particular, when 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. You should expect to wait several months after the closing of a property acquisition before we are in a position to pay cash dividends attributable to such property.

We have not yet identified the properties that we will purchase with the proceeds of this offering, which makes your investment more speculative.

We have not yet identified the investments that we will make with the proceeds of this offering. Our ability to identify well-performing properties and achieve our investment objectives depends upon the performance of Wells Capital, our advisor, in the acquisition of our investments and the determination of any financing arrangements. The large size of this offering increases the challenges that Wells Capital will face in investing our net offering proceeds promptly in attractive properties, and the continuing high demand for the type of properties we desire to purchase increases the risk that we may pay too much for the properties that we do purchase. Because of the illiquid nature of our shares, even if we disclose information about our potential investments before we make them, it will be difficult for you to sell your shares promptly or at all.

We may be unable to pay or maintain cash distributions or increase distributions over time, and, until we have invested the proceeds of this offering and our properties are generating sufficient cash flow, we may have difficulty funding our distributions solely from cash flow from operations, which could reduce the funds we have available for investment and your overall return.

There are many factors that can affect the availability and timing of distributions to stockholders. We expect to fund distributions principally from cash flow from operations; however, while we are in our offering stage and until our properties are generating sufficient cash flow, we may fund our distributions from borrowings or the net proceeds from this offering. If we fund distributions from financings or the net proceeds from this offering, we will have less funds available for the acquisition of properties, and your overall return may be reduced. Further, to the extent distributions exceed cash flow from operations, a stockholder's basis in our stock will be reduced and, to the extent distributions exceed a stockholder's basis, the stockholder may recognize capital gain. We can give you no assurance that we will be able to pay or maintain cash distributions or increase distributions over time.

Our loss of or inability to obtain key personnel could delay or hinder implementation of our investment strategies, which could limit our ability to make distributions and decrease the value of your investment.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the contributions of Leo F. Wells, III, Douglas P. Williams and Randall D. Fretz, each of whom would be difficult to replace. We do not have employment agreements with Messrs. Wells, Williams or Fretz, nor do Wells Capital or its affiliates, and we cannot guarantee that such persons will remain affiliated with us, Wells Capital or its affiliates. If any of these key personnel were to cease their affiliation with us, Wells Capital or its affiliates, we may be

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unable to find suitable replacement personnel, and our operating results could suffer as a result. We do not intend to maintain key person life insurance on any person. We believe that our future success depends, in large part, upon our advisors and our property managers' ability to hire and retain highly skilled managerial, operational and marketing personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and our advisor and any property managers we retain may be unsuccessful in attracting and retaining such skilled personnel. Further, we have established and intend to establish strategic relationships with firms that have special expertise in certain services or as to real properties in certain geographic regions. Maintaining such relationships will be important for us to effectively compete with other investors for properties in such regions. We may be unsuccessful in attracting and retaining such relationships. If we lose or are unable to obtain the services of highly skilled personnel or do not establish or maintain appropriate strategic relationships, our ability to implement our investment strategies could be delayed or hindered.

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

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

If we seek to internalize our management functions, the percentage of our outstanding common stock owned by our other stockholders could be reduced, and we could incur other significant costs associated with being self-managed.

At some point in the future, we may consider internalizing the functions performed for us by our advisor and property manager particularly if we seek to list our shares on an exchange as a way of providing our stockholders with a liquidity event. The method by which we could internalize these functions could take many forms. We may hire our own group of executives and other employees or we may acquire our advisor and property manager or their respective assets including their existing workforce. The method or cost of internalizing cannot be determined or estimated at this time. Further, if we acquired our advisor and property manager, the amount and form of any consideration that we would pay in this type of transaction could take many forms. For example, we could acquire the advisor and property manager, through a merger in which we issued shares of our common stock for all of the outstanding common stock or assets of these entities. Issuing shares of our common stock would reduce the percentage of our outstanding shares owned by stockholders prior to any transaction. Further, issuing promissory notes could reduce our net income, funds from operations and our ability to make distributions to you particularly if internalizing these functions does not produce cost savings. If we were to internalize our management functions, we may not realize the perceived benefits or we may not be able to properly integrate a new staff of managers and employees or we may not be able to effectively replicate the services provided previously by our advisor, property manager or their affiliates. Internalization transactions involving the acquisition of advisors or property managers affiliated with entity sponsors have also, in some cases, been the subject of litigation. Even if these claims are without merit, we could be forced to spend significant amounts of money defending claims, which would reduce the amount of funds available for us to invest in properties or other investments to pay distributions. If we were to internalize our management functions, these factors could cause such internalization to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions.

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Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest

Wells Capital and possibly Wells Management will face conflicts of interest relating to the purchase and leasing of properties, and such conflicts may not be resolved in our favor, i.e., our advisor may offer us less attractive investment opportunities or we may lease to less attractive tenants, lowering your overall return.

We rely on our advisor to identify suitable investment opportunities. Other Wells-sponsored programs also rely on Wells Capital for investment opportunities. Many investment opportunities would be suitable for us as well as other Wells programs. If Wells Capital directs an investment opportunity to a Wells-sponsored program, it is to offer the investment opportunity to the program for which the opportunity, in the discretion of Wells Capital, is most suitable. Likewise, we rely on Wells Management to attract and retain creditworthy tenants for some of our properties. Other Wells-sponsored programs rely on Wells Management for the same tasks. If Wells Management directs creditworthy prospective tenants to another Wells-sponsored program where it could direct such tenants to our properties, our tenant base may have more inherent risk than might otherwise be the case. Our charter disclaims any interest in an investment opportunity known to Wells Capital that Wells Capital has not recommended to us. Wells Capital could direct attractive investment opportunities to other entities or even make such investments for its own account. Wells Management could direct attractive tenants to other entities. Such events could result in our investing in properties that provide less attractive returns or leasing properties to tenants that are more likely to default under their leases, thus reducing the level of dividends we may be able to pay you.

Wells Capital will face conflicts of interest relating to joint ventures that we may form with affiliates of Wells Capital, which conflicts could result in a disproportionate benefit to the other venture partners at our expense.

We may enter into joint venture agreements with other Wells programs for the acquisition, development or improvement of properties. Wells Capital may have conflicts of interest in determining which Wells program should enter into any particular joint venture agreement. The co-venturer may have economic or business interests or goals that are or may become inconsistent with our business interests or goals. In addition, Wells Capital may face a conflict in structuring the terms of the relationship between our interests and the interests of the affiliated co-venturer and in managing the joint venture. Since Wells Capital and its affiliates will control both the affiliated co-venturer and, to a certain extent, us, 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. Co-venturers may thus benefit to our and your detriment.

Wells Capital, its affiliates and our officers will face competing demands on their time, and this may cause our operations and your investment to suffer.

We rely on Wells Capital and its affiliates for the day-to-day operation of our business. Wells Capital and its affiliates, including our officers, have interests in other Wells programs and engage in other business activities. As a result, they will have conflicts of interest in allocating their time among us and other Wells programs and activities in which they are involved. During times of intense activity in other programs and ventures, there is a risk that they may devote less time and fewer resources to our business than are necessary or appropriate to manage our business. If this occurs, the returns on our investments, and the value of your investment, may decline.

Our officers and some of our directors face conflicts of interest related to the positions they hold with Wells Capital and its affiliates, which could hinder our ability to successfully implement our business strategy and to generate returns to you.

Our executive officers and some of our directors are also officers and directors of our advisor, our dealer manager and other affiliated entities. As a result, they owe fiduciary duties to these various entities

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and their stockholders and limited partners, which fiduciary duties may from time to time conflict with the fiduciary duties that they owe to us and our stockholders. Their loyalties to these other entities could result in actions or inactions that are detrimental to our business, which could hinder the implementation of our business strategy and our investment and leasing opportunities. If we do not successfully implement our business strategy, we may be unable to generate the cash needed to make distributions to you and to maintain or increase the value of our assets.

Wells Capital and its affiliates, including our officers and some of our directors, will face conflicts of interest caused by compensation arrangements with us and other Wells-sponsored programs, which could result in actions that are not in the long-term best interest of our stockholders.

Wells Capital and its affiliates will receive substantial fees from us. These fees could influence our advisor's advice to us, as well as the judgment of the affiliates of Wells Capital who serve as our officers or directors. Among other matters, the compensation arrangements could affect their judgment with respect to:

the continuation, renewal or enforcement of our agreements with Wells Capital and its affiliates, including the advisory agreement, the dealer manager agreement and the property management, leasing and construction management agreement;

public offerings of equity by us, which entitle Wells Investment Securities to dealer manager fees and entitle Wells Capital to increased acquisition and asset management fees;

property sales, which entitle Wells Capital to real estate commissions and possible success-based sale fees;

property acquisitions from other Wells-sponsored programs, which might entitle Wells Capital to real estate commissions and possible success-based sale fees in connection with its services for the seller;

property acquisitions from third parties, which utilize proceeds from our public offerings, thereby increasing the likelihood of continued equity offerings and related fee income for Wells Investment Securities and Wells Capital;

whether and when we seek to become self-managed, which decision could lead to our acquisition of entities affiliated with Wells Capital at a substantial price;

whether and when we seek to list our common stock on a national securities exchange, which listing could entitle Wells Capital to a success-based listing fee but could also hinder its sales efforts for other programs if the price at which our shares trade is lower than the price at which we offered shares to the public; and

whether and when we seek to sell the company or its assets, which sale could entitle Wells Capital to a success-based fee but could also hinder its sales efforts for other programs if the sales price for the company or its assets resulted in proceeds less than the amount needed to preserve our stockholders' capital.

The acquisition fees paid to Wells Capital and management and leasing fees paid to its affiliate, Wells Management, will be paid irrespective of the quality of their acquisition or property-management services during the term of the related agreement. Moreover, Wells Capital and Wells Management will have considerable discretion with respect to the terms and timing of acquisition, disposition and leasing transactions. Considerations relating to their compensation from other programs could result in decisions that are not in the best interests of our stockholders, which could hurt our ability to pay you dividends or result in a decline in the value of your investment.

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Our board's loyalties to Wells Timberland, Wells Total Return REIT and possibly to future Wells-sponsored programs could influence its judgment, resulting in actions that are not in our stockholders' best interest or that result in a disproportionate benefit to another Wells-sponsored program at our expense.

One of our seven directors is also a director of Wells Timberland. Two of our seven directors are also directors of Wells Total Return REIT. The loyalties of our directors serving on the board of Wells Timberland, Wells Total Return REIT or possibly on the board of future Wells-sponsored programs may influence the judgment of our board when considering issues for us that also may affect other Wells-sponsored programs, such as the following:

The conflicts committee of our board of directors must evaluate the performance of Wells Capital with respect to whether Wells Capital is presenting to us our fair share of investment opportunities. If our advisor is not presenting a sufficient number of investment opportunities to us because it is presenting many opportunities to another Wells-sponsored program or if our advisor is giving preferential treatment to another Wells-sponsored program in this regard, our conflicts committee may not be well suited to enforce our rights under the terms of the advisory agreement or to seek a new advisor.

The conflicts committee must make a similar evaluation with respect to the performance of Wells Management in managing and leasing our properties. If Wells Management is not performing well as our property manager because of its services for other Wells-sponsored programs, the divided loyalties of the members of our conflicts committee could make them less willing to insist on improvement in the performance of Wells Management or to seek another property manager.

The conflicts committee will likely decide whether we purchase a property. This decision could be influenced by the hope that Wells Capital would present the opportunity to other Wells-sponsored programs if we did not pursue it.

We could enter into transactions with other Wells-sponsored programs, such as property sales or acquisitions, joint ventures or financing arrangements. Decisions of the board or the conflicts committee regarding the terms of those transactions may be influenced by the board's or committee's loyalties to such other Wells-sponsored programs.

A decision of the board or the conflicts committee regarding the timing of a debt or equity offering could be influenced by concerns that the offering would compete with an offering of other Wells-sponsored programs.

A decision of the board or the conflicts committee regarding the timing of property sales could be influenced by concerns that the sales would compete with those of other Wells-sponsored programs.

See **Conflicts of Interest** - Our Advisor's Interest in Other Wells Real Estate Programs - General.

Risks Related to This Offering and Our Corporate Structure

Our charter limits the number of shares a person may own, which may discourage a takeover that could otherwise result in a premium price to our stockholders.

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

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Our charter permits our board of directors to issue stock with terms that may subordinate the rights of our common stockholders or discourage a third party from acquiring us in a manner that could result in a premium price to our stockholders.

Our board of directors may classify or reclassify any unissued common stock or preferred stock and establish the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption of any such stock. Thus, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of preferred stock with terms and conditions that could have priority as to distributions and amounts payable upon liquidation over the rights of the holders of our common stock. Such preferred stock could also 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 to holders of our common stock.

You will have limited control over changes in our policies and operations, which increases the uncertainty and risks you face as a stockholder.

Our board of directors determines our major policies, including our policies regarding financing, growth, debt capitalization, REIT qualification and distributions. Our board of directors may amend or revise these and other policies without a vote of the stockholders. Under Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter, our stockholders have a right to vote only on limited matters. Our board's broad discretion in setting policies and our stockholders' inability to exert control over those policies increases the uncertainty and risks you face as a stockholder.

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

Our board of directors has adopted a share redemption program, but there are significant conditions and limitations that limit your ability to sell your shares under the program. In addition, our board of directors may amend, suspend or terminate our share redemption program upon 30 days notice and without stockholder approval, except as described below with respect to amendments that would materially adversely affect the rights of redeeming heirs.

Except with respect to redemptions sought within two years of a stockholder's death or qualifying disability, you would have to hold your shares for at least one year in order to participate in our share redemption program. The share redemption program limits the number of shares that we may redeem under the program as follows: (1) we may not redeem shares on any redemption date to the extent that such redemptions would cause the amount paid for redemptions (other than those redemptions sought within two years of an investor's death or qualifying disability) since the beginning of the then-current calendar year to exceed 50% of the net proceeds from the sale of shares under our dividend reinvestment plan during such period; (2) we will limit all redemptions, other than those sought within two years of a stockholder's death, so that the aggregate of such redemptions during any calendar year does not exceed:

100% of the net proceeds from our dividend reinvestment plan during the calendar year, or

5% of the weighted-average number of shares outstanding in the prior calendar year.

Our share redemption program obligates us to honor all redemption requests made within two years of a stockholder's death. Furthermore, under the terms of our Corporate Governance Guidelines, until a secondary market develops for shares of our common stock or until our board of directors decides to commence a liquidation of the Company, we may not amend the share redemption program in a way that materially adversely affects the rights of redeeming heirs without the approval of our stockholders.

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The limits described above may prevent us from accommodating all redemption requests made in any year. Initially, we will repurchase shares under the share redemption program at 91% of the price at which we sold the share. For example, we will pay \$9.10 to redeem a share issued at \$10.00. This initial redemption price will remain fixed until three years after we complete our offering stage. For purposes of the share redemption program, we define the completion of our offering stage in the same manner as described in this prospectus under Description of Shares Dividend Reinvestment Plan Stock Purchases. Thereafter, we will redeem shares at a price equal to 95% of the estimated per share value of the shares, as estimated by our advisor or another firm we choose for that purpose. These restrictions would severely limit your ability to sell your shares should you require liquidity and would limit your ability to recover the value you invested.

The terms of our share redemption program are more generous for redemptions sought within two years of a stockholder's death or qualifying disability. See Description of Shares Share Redemption Program for more information about the share redemption program.

The offering price was not established on an independent basis; the actual value of your investment may be substantially less than what you pay.

The offering price of the shares, which is the same offering price as in our initial and second public offerings, bears no relationship to our book or asset values or to any other established criteria for valuing shares. The board of directors considered the following factors in determining the offering price:

the offering price in our prior public offerings;

the range of offering prices of comparable unlisted REITs; and

the recommendation of our dealer manager.

Because the offering price is not based upon any independent valuation, the offering price may not be indicative of the proceeds that you would receive upon liquidation. Further, the offering price may be significantly more than the price at which the shares would trade if they were to be listed on an exchange or actively traded by broker-dealers.

Because the dealer manager is one of our affiliates, you will not have the benefit of an independent review of us or the prospectus customarily undertaken in underwritten offerings; the absence of an independent due diligence review increases the risks and uncertainty you face as a stockholder.

The dealer manager, Wells Investment Securities, is one of our affiliates and will not make an independent review of us or this offering. Accordingly, you do not have the benefit of an independent review of the terms of this offering. Further, the due diligence investigation of us by the dealer manager cannot be considered to be an independent review and, therefore, may not be as meaningful as a review conducted by an unaffiliated broker-dealer.

Your interest in us will be diluted if we issue additional shares, which could reduce the overall value of your investment.

Existing stockholders and potential investors in this offering do not have preemptive rights to any shares we issue in the future. Our charter authorizes us to issue 1,000,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 900,000,000 shares are designated as common stock and 100,000,000 are designated as preferred stock. Our board of directors may increase the number of authorized shares of capital stock without stockholder approval. After your purchase in this offering, our board may elect to (1) sell additional shares in this or future public offerings; (2) issue equity interests in private offerings; (3) issue shares of

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our common stock upon the exercise of the options we may grant to our independent directors or to Wells Capital or Wells Management employees; (4) issue shares to our advisor, its successors or assigns, in payment of an outstanding fee obligation or as consideration in a related-party transaction; or (5) issue shares of our common stock to sellers of properties we acquire in connection with an exchange of limited partnership interests of Wells OP II. To the extent we issue additional equity interests after your purchase in this offering, your percentage ownership interest in us will be diluted. Further, depending upon the terms of such transactions, most notably the offering price per share, which may be less than the price paid per share in any offering under this prospectus, and the value of our properties, existing stockholders may also experience a dilution in the book value of their investment in us.

Payment of compensation to Wells Capital and its affiliates will reduce cash available for investment and distribution and increases the risk that you will not be able to recover the amount of your investment in our shares.

Wells Capital and its affiliates will perform services for us in connection with the offer and sale of our shares, the selection and acquisition of our investments, the management and leasing of our properties and the administration of our other investments. We will pay them substantial up-front fees for some of these services, which will result in immediate dilution to the value of your investment and will reduce the amount of cash available for investment in properties or distribution to stockholders. Largely as a result of these substantial fees, we expect that for each share sold in our primary offering of up to 300,000,000 shares of common stock no more than \$8.76 will be available for the purchase of real estate, depending primarily upon the number of shares we sell.

We will also pay significant fees to Wells Capital and its affiliates during our operational stage. Those fees include obligations to reimburse Wells Capital and its affiliates for expenses they incur in connection with their providing services to us, including certain personnel services.

We may also pay significant fees during our listing/liquidation stage. Although most of the fees payable during our listing/liquidation stage are contingent on our investors first enjoying agreed-upon investment returns, affiliates of Wells Capital could also receive significant payments even without our reaching the investment-return thresholds should we seek to become self-managed. Due to the apparent preference of the public markets for self-managed companies, a decision to list our shares on a national securities exchange might well be preceded by a decision to become self-managed. And given our advisor's familiarity with our assets and operations, we might prefer to become self-managed by acquiring entities affiliated with our advisor. Such an internalization transaction could result in significant payments to affiliates of our advisor irrespective of whether you enjoyed the returns on which we have conditioned other back-end compensation.

These fees and other potential payments increase the risk that the amount available for distribution to common stockholders upon a liquidation of our portfolio would be less than the purchase price of the shares in this offering. Substantial consideration paid to our advisor and its affiliates also increases the risk that you will not be able to resell your shares at a profit, even if our shares are listed on a national securities exchange. See Management Compensation.

Adverse economic and geopolitical conditions could cause our operations to suffer and reduce the overall value of your investment.

Among others, the following market and economic challenges may hinder our performance:

poor economic times may result in tenant defaults under leases;

job transfers, layoffs and overbuilding may increase vacancies;

maintaining occupancy levels may require increased concessions or reduced rental rates; and

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increased insurance premiums, resulting in part from the increased risk of terrorism, may reduce funds available for distribution 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 limit our ability to increase our returns.

The impact on our operations will be greater to the extent that an economic downturn is prolonged or becomes more severe.

If we are unable to fund the future capital needs of our properties, cash distributions to our stockholders and the value of our investments could decline.

When tenants do not renew their leases or otherwise vacate their space, we will often need to expend substantial funds for tenant improvements to the vacated space in order to attract replacement tenants. In addition, although we expect that our leases with tenants will require tenants to pay routine property maintenance costs, we will likely be responsible for any major structural repairs, such as repairs to the foundation, exterior walls and rooftops.

We will use substantially all of this offering's gross proceeds to buy real estate and pay various fees and expenses. We do not intend to reserve significant proceeds from this offering for future capital needs. Accordingly, if we need significant capital in the future to improve or maintain our properties or for any other reason, we will have to obtain financing from sources such as cash flow from operations, borrowings, property sales or future equity offerings. These sources of funding may not be available on attractive terms or at all. If we cannot procure the necessary funding for capital improvements, our investments may generate lower cash flows or decline in value, or both, which would limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and could reduce the value of your investment.

You may be more likely to sustain a loss on your investment because our sponsors do not have as strong an economic incentive to avoid losses as do promoters who have made significant equity investments in their company.

As of June 30, 2008, our sponsors, who include Messrs. Wells, Williams, Fretz and Wells Capital, had only invested approximately \$1.4 million in us, primarily by our advisor purchasing 20,000 units of limited partnership interest in our operating partnership for \$10.00 per unit before our initial public offering and by our three officers purchasing shares of common stock for \$9.05 per share in our initial public offering. Therefore, if we are successful in raising enough proceeds to be able to reimburse our promoters for the significant organization and offering expenses of this offering, our promoters have little exposure to loss, especially if our shares are worth more than \$9.05 per share upon the disposition of our properties. Without this exposure, our investors may be at a greater risk of loss because our promoters do not have as much to lose from a decrease in the value of our shares as do those promoters who make more significant equity investments in their companies.

Our operating performance could suffer if Wells Capital or its affiliates incur significant losses, including those losses that may result from litigation.

We are dependent on Wells Capital and its affiliates to select investments and conduct our operations. Thus, adverse changes to our relationship with or the financial health of Wells Capital and its affiliates, including changes arising from litigation, could hinder their ability to successfully manage our operations and our portfolio of investments.

On March 12, 2007, a stockholder of Piedmont REIT filed a putative class action and derivative complaint, *Washtenaw County Employees Retirement System v. Wells Real Estate Investment Trust, Inc., et al.*, in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland against, among others, Piedmont REIT, our advisor, certain affiliates of Wells Real Estate Funds, Mr. Wells and certain of our officers and directors who formerly served as officers and directors of Piedmont REIT prior to the closing of the internalization transaction on April 16, 2007.

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On April 9, 2007, the District Court denied the plaintiff's motion for an order enjoining the internalization transaction. On April 17, 2007, the Court granted the defendants' motion to transfer venue to the United States District Court in the Northern District of Georgia, and the case was docketed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia on April 24, 2007. On June 7, 2007, the Court appointed The Washtenaw County Employees' Retirement System as lead plaintiff. The lead plaintiff filed an amended complaint on June 27, 2007. The amended complaint attempts to assert class action claims on behalf of those persons who received and were entitled to vote on the Piedmont REIT proxy statement filed with the SEC on February 26, 2007 and derivative claims on behalf of Piedmont REIT.

The complaint alleges, among other things, (i) that the consideration paid as part of the internalization transaction was excessive; (ii) violations of Section 14(A), including Rule 14a-9 thereunder, and Section 20(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, based upon allegations that the proxy statement contains false and misleading statements or omits to state material facts; (iii) that the individual defendants specified in the complaint, including the board of directors of Piedmont REIT and certain others, breached their fiduciary duties to the class and to Piedmont REIT and also aided and abetted breaches of fiduciary duties; and (iv) that the internalization transaction unjustly enriched certain of the Piedmont REIT directors and officers.

The complaint seeks, among other things, (i) certification of the class action; (ii) a judgment declaring the Piedmont REIT proxy statement false and misleading; (iii) unspecified monetary damages; (iv) to nullify any stockholder approvals obtained during the proxy process; (v) nullification of the merger proposal and the merger agreement; (vi) restitution for disgorgement of profits, benefits and other compensation for wrongful conduct and fiduciary breaches; (vii) the nomination and election of new independent directors, and the retention of a new financial advisor to assess the advisability of the strategic alternatives of Piedmont REIT; (viii) an award of damages to the plaintiff and the alleged class and to Piedmont REIT; (ix) an injunction against proceeding with the underwritten offering and listing as proposed in the registration statement of Form S-11 filed by Piedmont REIT until specified conditions are met; and (x) the payment of reasonable attorney's fees and expert fees.

On July 9, 2007, the Court denied the plaintiff's motion for expedited discovery related to an anticipated motion for a preliminary injunction. On August 13, 2007, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On March 31, 2008, the Court granted in part the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint. The Court dismissed five of the seven counts of the amended complaint in their entirety. The Court dismissed the remaining two counts with the exception of allegations regarding the failure to disclose in the Piedmont REIT proxy statement details of certain expressions of interest in acquiring Piedmont REIT. On April 21, 2008, the plaintiff filed a second amended complaint, which alleges violations of the federal proxy rules based upon allegations that the proxy statement to obtain approval for the Piedmont REIT internalization transaction omitted details of certain expressions of interest in acquiring Piedmont REIT. The second amended complaint seeks, among other things, unspecified monetary damages, to nullify and rescind the internalization transaction, and to cancel and rescind any stock issued to the defendants as consideration for the internalization transaction. On May 12, 2008, the defendants answered and raised defenses to the second amended complaint.

Our advisor and officers and directors who are named in the complaint intend to vigorously defend this action. Any financial loss incurred by Wells Capital or its affiliates could hinder their ability to successfully manage our operations and our portfolio of investments.

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Our operating performance could suffer if Wells Capital or its affiliates incur significant losses, including those losses that may result from being the general partner of other entities or the guarantor of debt held by other entities.

We are dependent on Wells Capital, our advisor, and its affiliates to select investments and conduct our operations. Thus, adverse changes to our relationship with or the financial health of Wells Capital and its affiliates, including changes arising as a result of having to perform under guarantees, could hinder their ability to successfully manage our operations and our portfolio of investments. Wells Real Estate Funds, the sole stockholder of Wells Capital, currently guarantees unsecured debt held by Wells Timberland, a product also sponsored by Wells Real Estate Funds, that is in the start-up phase of its operations, equal to approximately \$113.1 million as of June 30, 2008.

Also, as a general partner to many Wells-sponsored programs, Wells Capital may have contingent liability for the obligations of such partnerships. Enforcement of such obligations against Wells Capital could result in a substantial reduction of its net worth. If such liabilities affected the level of services that Wells Capital or its affiliates could provide, our operations and financial performance could suffer.

General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate

Economic and regulatory changes that impact the real estate market generally may cause our operating results to suffer and decrease the value of our real estate properties.

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

changes in general or local economic 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, which may render the sale of a property difficult or unattractive;

changes in tax, real estate, environmental and zoning laws; and

periods of high interest rates and tight money supply.

These and other reasons may prevent us from being profitable or from realizing growth or maintaining the value of our real estate properties, which would reduce the value of your investment.

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 available to distribute to stockholders. In addition, because properties' market values depend principally upon the value of the properties' leases, the resale value of properties with high or prolonged vacancies could suffer, which could further reduce your return.

We depend on tenants for our revenue, and lease defaults or terminations could reduce our net income and limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

The success of our investments materially depends on the financial stability of our tenants. A default or termination by a significant tenant on its lease payments to us would cause us to lose the

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revenue associated with such lease and require us to find an alternative source of revenue to meet mortgage payments and prevent a foreclosure if the property is subject to a mortgage. In the event of a tenant default or bankruptcy, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment and re-letting our property. If a tenant defaults on or terminates a significant lease, we may be unable to lease the property for the rent previously received or sell the property without incurring a loss. These events could cause us to reduce the amount of distributions to stockholders.

Our inability to sell a property when we want could limit our ability to pay cash distributions to you.

General economic conditions, availability of financing, interest rates and other factors, including supply and demand, all of which are beyond our control, affect the real estate market. We may be unable to sell a property for the price, on the terms or within the time frame we want. That inability could reduce our cash flow and cause our results of operations to suffer, limiting our ability to pay distributions to you.

Uninsured losses relating to real property or excessively expensive premiums for insurance coverage could reduce our net income and the return on your investment.

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 terrorist 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 coverage against terrorism as a condition of providing mortgage loans. Such insurance policies may not be available at a reasonable cost, if at all, 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 may not have adequate coverage for such losses. If any of our properties incur a casualty loss that is not fully insured, the value of that asset will be reduced by such uninsured loss. In addition, other than any working capital reserve or other reserves we may establish, or our existing line of credit, we do not have any sources of funding specifically designated for funding repairs or reconstruction of any uninsured damaged property. Also, to the extent we must pay unexpectedly large amounts for insurance, we could suffer reduced earnings that would result in lower distributions to stockholders.

Our operating results may suffer because of potential development and construction delays and resultant increased costs and risks.

We may use proceeds from this offering to acquire and develop properties, including unimproved real properties, upon which we will construct improvements. We will be subject to uncertainties associated with re-zoning for development, environmental concerns of governmental entities and/or community groups, and our builders' ability to build in conformity with plans, specifications, budgeted costs and timetables. If a builder fails to perform, we may resort to legal action to rescind the purchase or the construction contract or to compel performance. A builder's performance may also be affected or delayed by conditions beyond the builder's control. Delays in completing construction could also give tenants the right to terminate preconstruction leases. We may incur additional risks when we make periodic progress payments or other advances to builders before they complete construction. These and other 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. We also must rely on rental income and expense projections and estimates of the fair market value of property upon completion of construction when agreeing upon a purchase price at the time we acquire the property. If our projections are inaccurate, we may pay too much for a property, and our return on our investment could suffer.

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

We compete with many other entities engaged in real estate investment activities, including individuals, corporations, bank and insurance company investment accounts, other REITs, real estate limited partnerships and other entities engaged in real estate investment activities, many of which have greater resources than we do. Larger REITs may enjoy significant competitive advantages that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital and enhanced operating efficiencies. In addition, the number of entities and the amount of funds competing for suitable 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.

Actions of our joint venture partners could reduce the returns on our joint venture investments and decrease your overall return.

We have entered into joint ventures with third parties to acquire, develop or improve properties and will likely acquire additional properties through joint venture arrangements with some of the proceeds of this offering. 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 in an investment might become bankrupt;

that such co-venturer 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 may be in a position to take action contrary to our instructions or requests or contrary to our policies or objectives. Any of the above might subject a property to liabilities in excess of those contemplated and thus reduce your returns.

Costs of complying with governmental laws and regulations may reduce our net income and the cash available for distributions to our stockholders.

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. Some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on tenants, owners or operators for the costs to investigate or remediate contaminated properties, regardless of fault or whether the acts causing the contamination were legal. In addition, the presence of hazardous substances, or the failure to properly remediate these substances, may hinder our ability to sell, rent or pledge such property as collateral for future borrowings.

Compliance with new laws or regulations or stricter interpretation of existing laws may require us to incur material expenditures. Future laws, ordinances or regulations may impose material environmental liability. Additionally, our tenants' operations, the existing condition of land when we buy it, operations in the vicinity of our properties, such as the presence of underground storage tanks, or activities of unrelated third parties may affect our properties. In addition, there are various local, state and federal fire, health, life-safety and similar regulations with which we may be required to comply, and which may subject us to liability in the form of fines or damages for noncompliance. Any material expenditures, fines or damages we must pay will reduce our ability to make distributions and may reduce the value of your investment.

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Discovery of previously undetected environmentally hazardous conditions may decrease our revenues and the return on your investment.

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous real property owner or operator may be liable for the cost to remove or remediate hazardous or toxic substances on, under or in such property. These costs 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 or prevent us from entering into leases with prospective tenants that may be impacted by such laws. Environmental laws provide for sanctions for 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. Third parties may seek recovery from real property owners or operators for personal injury or property damage associated with exposure to released hazardous substances. The cost of defending against claims of liability, of complying with environmental regulatory requirements, of remediating any contaminated property, or of paying personal injury claims could reduce the amounts available for distribution to you.

If we sell properties and provide financing to purchasers, defaults by the purchasers would decrease our cash flows and limit our ability to make distributions to you.

In some instances we may sell our properties by providing financing to purchasers. When we provide financing to purchasers, we will bear the risk that the purchaser may default, which could negatively impact our cash dividends to stockholders. Even in the absence of a purchaser default, the distribution of the proceeds of sales to our stockholders, or the reinvestment of proceeds in other assets, will be delayed until the promissory notes or other property we may accept upon a sale are actually paid, sold, refinanced or otherwise disposed of.

Risks Associated with Debt Financing

We have incurred and are likely to continue to incur mortgage and other indebtedness, which may increase our business risks.

As of June 30, 2008, total indebtedness was approximately \$974.2 million, which consisted of \$8.6 million outstanding under a fixed-rate line of credit, \$100.0 million outstanding under an unsecured variable-rate term loan, and \$807.6 million outstanding under mortgage loans with fixed interest rates, or with interest rates that are effectively fixed when considered in connection with an interest rate swap agreement. We currently have \$58.0 million outstanding under our \$450.0 million line of credit with Wachovia Bank, N.A. (the Wachovia Line of Credit). We are likely to incur additional indebtedness even if we raise significant proceeds in this offering. We may incur indebtedness to acquire properties, to fund property improvements and other capital expenditures, to redeem shares under our share redemption program, to pay our dividend and for other purposes.

Significant borrowings by us increase the risks of your investment. If there is a shortfall between the cash flow from properties and the cash flow needed to service our indebtedness, then the amount available for distributions to stockholders may be reduced. In addition, incurring mortgage debt increases the risk of loss since defaults on indebtedness secured by a property may result in lenders initiating foreclosure actions. In that case, we could lose the property securing the loan that is in default, thus reducing the value of your investment. 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 we would not receive any cash proceeds. We may give full or partial guarantees to lenders of mortgage debt on behalf of 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.

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If any mortgages or other indebtedness contain cross-collateralization or cross-default provisions, a default on a single loan could affect multiple properties. The Wachovia Line of Credit includes a cross-default provision that provides that a payment default under any recourse obligation of \$10 million or more or any non-recourse obligation of \$20 million or more by us, Wells OP II, or any of our subsidiaries constitutes a default under the line of credit. If any of our properties are foreclosed upon due to a default, our ability to pay cash distributions to our stockholders will be limited.

High mortgage interest rates may make it difficult for us to finance or refinance properties, which could reduce the number of properties we can acquire, our net income and the amount of cash distributions we can make.

If mortgage debt is unavailable at reasonable interest rates, we may not be able to finance the purchase of properties. If we place mortgage debt on properties, we run the risk of being unable to refinance the properties when the loans become due, or of being unable to refinance on favorable terms. If interest rates are higher when we refinance the properties, our income could be reduced. If any of these events occur, our cash flow would be reduced. This, in turn, would reduce cash available for distribution to you and may hinder our ability to raise more capital by issuing more stock or by borrowing more money.

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

When providing financing, a lender may impose restrictions on us that affect our distribution and operating policies and our ability to incur additional debt. Loan documents we enter into may contain covenants that limit our ability to further mortgage the property, discontinue insurance coverage or replace Wells Capital as our advisor. These or other limitations may limit our flexibility and our ability to achieve our operating plans.

Increases in interest rates could increase the amount of our debt payments and limit our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders.

As of June 30, 2008, we had total outstanding indebtedness of approximately \$974.2 million, which consisted of \$8.6 million outstanding under a fixed-rate line of credit, \$100.0 million outstanding under an unsecured variable-rate term loan, and \$807.6 million outstanding under mortgage loans with fixed interest rates, or with interest rates that are effectively fixed when considered in connection with an interest rate swap agreement. We currently have \$58.0 million outstanding under our Wachovia Line of Credit. We expect that we will incur additional indebtedness in the future. Increases in interest rates will increase our interest costs, which would reduce our cash flows and our ability to pay dividends. In addition, if we need to repay existing debt during periods of higher interest rates, we might sell one or more of our investments in order to repay the debt, which sale might not permit realization of the maximum return on such investments.

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

Our policies do not limit us from incurring additional debt until debt would exceed 100% of our net assets, which is equivalent to 50% of the cost of our tangible assets, though we may exceed this limit under some circumstances. High debt levels would cause us to incur higher interest charges, would result in higher debt service payments and could be accompanied by restrictive covenants. These factors could limit the amount of cash we have available to distribute and could result in a decline in the value of your investment.

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Section 1031 Exchange Program Risks

If we participate in the Section 1031 Exchange Program we may have increased exposure to liabilities from litigation, which would increase the risks you face as a stockholder.

Wells Management Company, Inc., an affiliate of our advisor, has developed a program to facilitate real estate acquisitions for persons (1031 Participants) who seek to reinvest proceeds from a real estate sale and qualify that reinvestment for like-kind exchange treatment under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code (Section 1031 Exchange Program). The program is described in greater detail under Investment Objectives and Criteria Acquisition and Investment Policies Section 1031 Exchange Program. The Section 1031 Exchange Program involves a private placement of co-tenancy interests in real estate. There are significant tax and securities disclosure risks associated with these private placement offerings of co-tenancy interests to 1031 Participants. For example, in the event that the Internal Revenue Service conducts an audit of the purchasers of co-tenancy interests and successfully challenges the qualification of the transaction as a like-kind exchange, purchasers of co-tenancy interests may file a lawsuit against the entity offering the co-tenancy interests and its sponsors. We provide certain financial guarantees in the event co-tenancy interests in such offerings are not sold and could therefore be named in or otherwise required to defend against 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 distribution to you. In addition, disclosure of any such litigation may limit our future ability to raise additional capital through the sale of stock or borrowings.

If we were to participate in the Section 1031 Exchange Program, we would be subject to risks associated with co-tenancy arrangements that are not otherwise present in a real estate investment; these risks could reduce the value of our co-tenancy investments and your overall return.

Our participation in the Section 1031 Exchange Program would involve an obligation to purchase any co-tenancy interests in a property that remain unsold at the completion of a Section 1031 Exchange Program private placement offering. Accordingly, we could be required to purchase the unsold co-tenancy interests and thus become subject to the risks of ownership of properties in a co-tenancy arrangement with unrelated third parties.

Ownership of co-tenancy interests involves risks 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 that are 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.

Any of the above might subject a property to liabilities in excess of those contemplated and thus reduce your returns.

In the event that our interests become adverse to those of the other co-tenants, we may not have the contractual right to purchase the co-tenancy interests from the other co-tenants. Even if we are given the opportunity to purchase such co-tenancy interests in the future, we cannot guarantee that we will have sufficient funds available at the time to purchase co-tenancy interests from the 1031 Participants.

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We might want 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, we anticipate 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 entirely.

Any future participation by us in the Section 1031 Exchange Program may limit our ability to borrow funds in the future; this could reduce the number of investments we can make and limit our ability to make distributions to you.

Should we participate in future Section 1031 Exchange Program offerings by providing certain financial guarantees, institutional lenders may view our obligations under agreements to acquire unsold co-tenancy interests in properties as a contingent liability against our cash or other assets, which may limit our ability to borrow funds in the future. Lenders providing our line of credit may restrict our ability to draw on our line of credit by the amount of our potential obligation. Further, our lenders may view such obligations in such a manner as to limit our ability to borrow funds based on regulatory restrictions on lenders that limit the amount of loans they can make to any one borrower. These events could limit our operating flexibility and our ability to make distributions to you.

Risks Related to Our International Investment

We are subject to additional risks from our international investment.

In anticipation of the future acquisition of an office property that is currently under construction in Russia, we acquired a wholly owned Cypriot subsidiary through which we created and acquired a wholly owned Russian operating entity in 2007. We may also purchase additional properties located outside the United States. These investments may be affected by factors particular to the laws and business practices of the jurisdictions in which the properties are located. These laws and business practices may expose us to risks that are different from and in addition to those commonly found in the United States. Foreign investments include the following risks:

the burden of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including:

changing governmental rules and policies, including changes in land use and zoning laws, more stringent environmental laws or changes in such laws; and

existing or new laws relating to the foreign ownership of real property or mortgages and laws restricting the ability of foreign persons or companies to remove profits earned from activities within the country to the person's or company's country of origin;

the potential for expropriation;

possible currency transfer restrictions;

imposition of adverse or confiscatory taxes;

changes in real estate and other tax rates and changes in other operating expenses in particular countries;

possible challenges to the anticipated tax treatment of the structures that allow us to acquire and hold investments;

adverse market conditions caused by terrorism, civil unrest, and changes in national or local governmental or economic conditions;

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the willingness of domestic or foreign lenders to make mortgage loans in certain countries and changes in the availability, cost, and terms of mortgage funds resulting from varying national economic policies;

general political and economic instability in certain regions;

the potential difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries;

our willingness, or inability as a result of the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, to comply with local business customs in certain regions; and

our advisor's limited experience and expertise in foreign countries relative to its experience and expertise in the United States.

Investments in properties outside the United States may subject us to foreign currency risks, which may adversely affect distributions to our stockholders.