

KNIGHT CAPITAL GROUP, INC.

Form 10-Q

August 09, 2010

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

OR

.. **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
001-14223

Commission File Number

KNIGHT CAPITAL GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

22-3689303

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

545 Washington Boulevard, Jersey City, NJ 07310

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(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (201) 222-9400

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See 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 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes No

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

As of August 6, 2010 the number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Class A Common Stock was 94,592,766 and there were no shares outstanding of the Registrant's Class B Common Stock.

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KNIGHT CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
FORM 10-Q QUARTERLY REPORT
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2010

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.****KNIGHT CAPITAL GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(Unaudited)**

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Revenues				
Commissions and fees	\$ 177,992	\$ 175,797	\$ 337,505	\$ 326,507
Net trading revenue	187,964	135,405	312,928	234,865
Interest, net	137	(1,041)	761	(1,638)
Investment income (loss) and other, net	181	3,706	(681)	(513)
Total revenues	366,274	313,867	650,513	559,221
Expenses				
Employee compensation and benefits	158,695	135,614	297,045	244,801
Execution and clearance fees	47,521	42,432	89,983	71,523
Communications and data processing	17,071	14,281	33,129	28,069
Payments for order flow	11,089	23,047	22,114	40,074
Depreciation and amortization	9,834	8,260	19,069	16,447
Interest	7,137	974	9,611	1,955
Occupancy and equipment rentals	6,361	5,890	12,702	11,251
Business development	6,312	5,093	10,540	9,439
Professional fees	4,033	3,098	8,786	6,000
Writedown of assets and lease loss accrual (benefit), net	1,032	(10,695)	1,032	(9,996)
Other	6,061	4,981	9,416	7,736
Total expenses	275,146	232,975	513,427	427,299
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	91,128	80,892	137,086	131,922
Income tax expense	36,693	32,934	54,533	54,082
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	54,435	47,958	82,553	77,840
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(44)	(12,460)	(350)	(32,975)
Net income	\$ 54,391	\$ 35,498	\$ 82,203	\$ 44,865
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.89
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.85
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.38)
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.36)

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Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.51
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.49
Shares used in computation of basic earnings per share	89,425	87,410	89,462	87,162
Shares used in computation of diluted earnings per share	93,508	92,136	93,891	92,089

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**KNIGHT CAPITAL GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION****(Unaudited)**

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 422,690	\$ 427,106
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	1,239,162	926,589
Collateralized agreements:		
Securities borrowed	1,189,265	394,417
Receivable from brokers and dealers	771,357	500,143
Fixed assets and leasehold improvements, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization	103,117	98,696
Investments	88,672	118,619
Goodwill	266,530	265,530
Intangible assets, less accumulated amortization	88,451	93,332
Other assets	199,897	189,592
Total assets	\$ 4,369,141	\$ 3,014,024
LIABILITIES & EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	\$ 986,855	\$ 639,259
Collateralized financings:		
Securities loaned	870,374	550,226
Financial instruments sold under agreements to repurchase	80,000	-
Other secured financings	35,000	-
Payable to brokers and dealers	480,521	155,148
Accrued compensation expense	127,450	205,282
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	178,552	109,987
Credit facility	-	140,000
Long-term debt	304,844	-
Total liabilities	3,063,596	1,799,902
Equity		
Knight Capital Group, Inc. stockholders' equity		
Class A common stock	1,621	1,586
Shares authorized: 500,000 at June 30, 2010 and at December 31, 2009; Shares issued: 162,134 at June 30, 2010 and 158,641 at December 31, 2009;		
Shares outstanding: 94,353 at June 30, 2010 and 92,791 at December 31, 2009		
Additional paid-in capital	791,489	746,778
Retained earnings	1,308,027	1,229,112
Treasury stock, at cost; 67,781 shares at June 30, 2010 and 65,850 shares at December 31, 2009	(793,931)	(763,974)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,281)	-
Total Knight Capital Group, Inc. stockholders' equity	1,304,925	1,213,502
Noncontrolling interests	620	620
Total equity	1,305,545	1,214,122

Total liabilities and equity

\$ 4,369,141

\$ 3,014,024

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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KNIGHT CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	For the six months ended June 30, 2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 82,203	\$ 44,865
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(350)	(32,975)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	82,553	77,840
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations, net of tax to net cash used in operating activities		
Stock-based compensation	28,120	24,745
Depreciation and amortization	19,069	16,447
Debt discount accretion and other debt related expenses	4,385	-
Deferred rent	1,938	972
Writedown of assets and lease loss accrual (benefit), net	1,032	(9,996)
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments	894	(253)
Operating activities from discontinued operations	(397)	23,006
(Increase) decrease in operating assets		
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	(261,612)	(332,112)
Securities borrowed		

**Federal
Income Taxation of the Company**

As long as we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on that portion of our ordinary income or capital gain that is currently distributed to shareholders. The REIT

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provisions of the Internal Revenue Code generally allow us to deduct dividends paid to our shareholders. The deduction for dividends paid to shareholders substantially eliminates the federal double taxation of earnings generally applicable to corporations. When we use the term double taxation, we refer to taxation of corporate income at two levels, taxation at the corporate level when the corporation must pay tax on the income it has earned and taxation again at the shareholder level when the shareholder pays taxes on the distributions it receives from the corporation's income in the way of dividends. Additionally, a REIT may elect to retain and pay taxes on a designated amount of its net long-term capital gains, in which case the shareholders of the REIT will include their proportionate share of the undistributed long-term capital gains in income and receive a credit or refund for their share of the tax paid by the REIT.

Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we will be subject to federal income tax as follows:

We will be taxed at regular corporate rates on our undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gain.

Under some circumstances, we may be subject to the alternative minimum tax as a consequence of our items of tax preference.

We will be taxed at the highest corporate rate on our net income from the sale or other disposition of foreclosure property that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business and other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property. Foreclosure property is, in general, any real property and any personal property incident to real property acquired

through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure.

We will be subject to a 100% tax on any net income from prohibited transactions, which are, in general, sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, other than foreclosure property.

If we fail to satisfy the 75% or 95% gross income test under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, but have maintained our qualification as a REIT, we will be subject to a tax equal to the greater of the excess of 95% of our gross income over the amount of our gross income that is qualifying income for purposes of the 95% test or the excess of 75% of our gross income over the amount of our gross income that is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% test, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

If we fail, in more than a *de minimis* fashion, to satisfy one or more of the asset tests under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code for any quarter of a taxable year, but nonetheless continue to qualify as a REIT because we qualify under certain relief provisions, we may be required to pay a tax of the greater of \$50,000 or a tax computed at the highest corporate rate on the amount of net income generated by the assets causing the failure from the date of failure until the assets are disposed of or we otherwise return to compliance with the asset test.

If we fail to satisfy one or more of the requirements for REIT qualification under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (other than the income tests or the asset tests), we nevertheless may avoid termination of our REIT election in such year if the

failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and we pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each failure to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

If we fail to distribute during each year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our ordinary income for such year, (b) 95% of our capital gain net income for such year and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the amounts actually distributed.

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We will be subject to a 100% penalty tax on some payments we receive (or on certain expenses deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary) if arrangements among us, our tenants and our taxable REIT subsidiaries are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties.

If (a) we acquire any asset from a C corporation, which is a corporation subject to full corporate level tax, in a carryover-basis transaction, and (b) we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of this asset during the 10-year period beginning on the date on which we acquire the asset, then the excess of the fair market value of the asset as of the beginning of the 10-year period over our adjusted basis in the asset at that time will be subject to tax at the highest regular corporate rate, under guidelines issued by the Internal Revenue Service. The recognition period is reduced to five years for dispositions in tax years beginning in 2011.

REIT Qualification

Organizational Requirements. The Internal Revenue Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association that meets the following conditions:

1. it is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
2. its beneficial ownership is evidenced by transferable shares or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
3. it would be taxable as a domestic corporation but for the REIT requirements;
4. it is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company;
5. its beneficial ownership is held by 100 or more persons; and

6. during the last half of each taxable year, five or fewer individuals do not own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% in value of its outstanding stock, taking into account applicable attribution rules.

In addition, other tests, described below, regarding the nature of income and assets of the REIT also must be satisfied. The Internal Revenue Code provides that conditions (1) through (4), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year. Condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months. Conditions (5) and (6) will not apply until after the first taxable year for which an election is made to be taxed as a REIT. For purposes of conditions (5) and (6), pension funds and particular other tax-exempt entities are treated as individuals, subject to an exception in the case of condition (6) that looks through the fund or entity to actual participants of the fund or beneficial owners of the entity in determining the number of owners of the outstanding stock.

Our declaration of trust currently includes restrictions regarding transfers of capital shares, which restrictions are intended, among other things, to assist us in continuing to satisfy conditions (5) and (6). In rendering its opinion that we have met the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT, Locke Lord LLP is relying on our representations that the ownership of our capital shares will satisfy conditions (5) and (6). There can be no assurance, however, that the restrictions in our declaration of trust will, as a matter of law, preclude us from failing to satisfy those conditions or that a transfer in violation of those restrictions would not cause us to fail these conditions.

If a REIT owns a qualified REIT subsidiary, the Internal Revenue Code provides that the qualified REIT subsidiary is disregarded for federal

income tax purposes. Thus, all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the qualified REIT subsidiary are treated as assets, liabilities and these items of the REIT itself. When we use the term qualified REIT subsidiary, we mean a corporation, other than a taxable REIT subsidiary, all of the shares of which are held by the REIT. We own, directly or indirectly, 100% of the shares of several corporations which constitute qualified REIT subsidiaries. Thus, all of the assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and

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credit of these qualified REIT subsidiaries will be treated as our assets and liabilities and our items of income, deduction and credit. Unless the context requires otherwise, all references to we, us and our company in this Federal Income Tax Considerations and Consequences of Your Investment section, refer to Camden Property Trust and its qualified REIT subsidiaries.

In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership, Treasury Regulations issued by the United States Treasury Department provide that the REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership and will be deemed to be entitled to the income of the partnership attributable to this share. A REIT's proportionate share of the assets of the partnership will be determined based on the REIT's capital interest in the partnership. In addition, the character of the assets and gross income of the partnership will retain the same character in the hands of the REIT for purposes of Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code, including satisfying the gross income tests and asset tests. Thus, our proportionate share of the assets, liabilities and items of income of Camden Operating, L.P. and Camden Summit Partnership, L.P. (collectively, the Operating Partnerships) and any other entity taxable as a partnership for federal income tax purposes in which we hold an interest will be treated as our assets and liabilities and our items of income for purposes of applying the requirements described in this section. The assets, liabilities and items of income of the Operating Partnerships and any other entity taxable as a partnership for federal income tax purposes in which we hold an interest include the Operating Partnerships and each such entity's share of the assets and liabilities and items of income with respect to any entity taxable as a partnership in which they hold an interest.

Income Tests. In general, in order to qualify as a REIT, we must derive at least 95% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, from real estate sources and from dividends, interest and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities or from any combination of the foregoing. We must also derive at least 75% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property including rents from real property, interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property and, in particular circumstances, interest from particular types of temporary investments.

Rent derived from leases will be qualifying income under the REIT requirements, provided several requirements are satisfied. First, a lease may not have the effect of giving us a share of the income or profits of the lessee. Second, the rent attributable to personal property that is leased in connection with a lease of real property must not exceed 15% of the total rent received under the lease. If so, the portion of rent attributable to the personal property will not qualify as rents from real property. The test to determine the rent attributable to personal property that is leased in connection with a lease of real property is based on relative fair market values. Third, in general, rents received from a related party tenant will not qualify as rents from real property. For these purposes, a tenant will be a related party tenant if the REIT, directly or indirectly, actually or constructively, owns 10% or more of the tenant. However, we may lease property to a taxable REIT subsidiary and, provided an exception to the related party rent rules is applicable, the rents received from that subsidiary will not be disqualified from being rents from real property by reason of our ownership interest in the subsidiary. We can avail ourselves of this

exception to the related party rent rules so long as at least 90% of the leased space of the property is rented to persons who are not related parties or taxable REIT subsidiaries and the taxable REIT subsidiary pays commercially reasonable rent which is substantially comparable to the rent paid by third parties. A taxable REIT subsidiary includes a corporation other than a REIT in which a REIT directly or indirectly holds stock and that has made a joint election with the REIT to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. A taxable REIT subsidiary will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. Fourth, the REIT generally must not operate or manage its property or furnish or render services to tenants. However, the REIT may provide customary services or provide non-customary services through an independent contractor who is adequately compensated and from whom the REIT derives no income or a taxable REIT subsidiary. Also, the REIT may provide non-customary services with respect to its properties as long as the income from the provision of these services with regard to each property does not exceed 1% of all amounts received by the REIT from each property. The REIT may provide or furnish non-customary services through a taxable REIT subsidiary. Finally, all leases must also qualify as true leases for federal income tax purposes, and not as service contracts, joint ventures or other types of arrangements.

We have not charged, and do not anticipate charging, rent that is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. We have not derived, and do not anticipate deriving, rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with real property that exceeds 15% of the total rents.

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We have provided and will provide services with respect to our multifamily apartment communities. We believe the services with respect to our communities that have been and will be provided by us are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not otherwise rendered to particular tenants; and income from the provision of other kinds of services with respect to a given property has not and will not exceed 1% of all amounts received by us from such property. Therefore, we believe the provision of such services has not and will not cause rents received with respect to our communities to fail to qualify as rents from real property. We believe services with respect to our communities that we believe may not be provided by us directly without jeopardizing the qualification of rent as rents from real property have been and will be performed by independent contractors, or taxable REIT subsidiaries.

The term interest, as defined for purposes of both gross income tests, generally excludes any amount that is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, interest generally includes the following:

- an amount that is based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales; and

- an amount that is based on the income or profits of a debtor, as long as the debtor derives substantially all of its income from the real property securing the debt from leasing substantially all of its interest in the property, and only to the extent that the amounts received by the debtor would be qualifying rents from real property if received directly by a REIT.

If a loan contains a provision that entitles a REIT to a percentage of the borrower's gain upon the sale of the real

property securing the loan or a percentage of the appreciation in the property's value as of a specific date, income attributable to that loan provision will be treated as gain from the sale of the property securing the loan.

Interest on debt secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property generally is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. However, if the highest principal amount of a loan outstanding during a taxable year exceeds the fair market value of the real property securing the loan as of the date that our commitment to make the loan becomes binding, a portion of the interest income from such loan will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, but will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test. The portion of the interest income that will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test will bear the same relationship to the total interest income as the principal amount of the loan that is not secured by real property bears to the total amount of the loan.

Some of our mezzanine loans may not be secured by real property. Our interest income from those loans is and will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but may not be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. In addition, the loan amount of a mortgage loan that we own may exceed the value of the real property securing the loan. In that case, a portion of the income from the loan will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not the 75% gross income test. It also is possible that, in some instances, the interest income from a mortgage loan may be based in part on the borrower's profits or net income. That scenario generally will cause the income from the loan to be non-qualifying income for purposes of both gross income tests.

We will be subject to tax at the maximum corporate rate on any income from foreclosure property, other than income that otherwise would be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, less expenses directly connected with the production of that income. However, gross income from foreclosure property will qualify for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. Foreclosure property is any real property, including interests in real property, and any personal property incident to such real property:

that is acquired by a REIT as the result of the REIT having bid in such property at foreclosure, or having otherwise reduced such property to ownership or possession by agreement or process of law, after there was a default or default was imminent on a lease of such property or on indebtedness that such property secured;

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for which the related loan was acquired by the REIT at a time when the default was not imminent or anticipated; and

for which the REIT makes a proper election to treat the property as foreclosure property.

However, a REIT will not be considered to have foreclosed on a property where the REIT takes control of the property as a mortgagee-in-possession and cannot receive any profit or sustain any loss except as a creditor of the mortgagor. Property generally ceases to be foreclosure property at the end of the third taxable year following the taxable year in which the REIT acquired the property, or longer if an extension is granted by the Secretary of the Treasury. This grace period terminates and foreclosure property ceases to be foreclosure property on the first day:

on which a lease is entered into for the property that, by its terms, will give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test, or any amount is received or accrued, directly or indirectly, pursuant to a lease entered into on or after such day that will give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test;

on which any construction takes place on the property, other than completion of a building or any other improvement, where more than 10% of the construction was completed before default became imminent; or

which is more than 90 days after the day on which the REIT acquired the property and the property is used in a trade or business which is conducted by the REIT, other than through an independent contractor from whom the

REIT itself does not derive or receive any income.

We do not anticipate that we will receive any income from property acquired through foreclosure that is not qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, but if we do receive any such income, we will make an election to treat the related property as foreclosure property. In addition, we anticipate that any income we receive with respect to a property that is not eligible for a foreclosure property election will be qualifying income for purposes of both gross income tests.

We may recognize taxable income without receiving a corresponding cash distribution if we foreclose on or make a significant modification to a loan, to the extent that the fair market value of the underlying property or the principal amount of the modified loan, as applicable, exceeds our basis in the original loan.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for that year if we are eligible for relief under the Internal Revenue Code. These relief provisions generally will be available if:

- our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect; and

- we file a description of each item in our gross income in accordance with the regulations prescribed by Treasury.

It is not possible, however, to state whether, in all circumstances, we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that we intentionally incur exceeds the limits on such income, the Internal Revenue Service could conclude that our failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause. As discussed above, even if these relief provisions apply, a tax would be

imposed with respect to the excess net income.

Asset Tests. On the last day of each calendar quarter, we must meet four tests concerning the nature of our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets generally must consist of real estate assets, cash, cash items and government securities. For this purpose, real estate assets include interests in real property, interests in loans secured by mortgages on real property or by certain interests in real property, shares in other REITs and particular options, but exclude mineral, oil or gas royalty interests. The temporary investment of new capital in debt instruments also qualifies under this 75% asset test, but only for the one-year period beginning on the date we

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receive the new capital. Second, no more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities, other than securities in the 75% asset class. Third, with regard to these securities, the value of any one issuer's securities owned by us may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets, unless the issuer is a taxable REIT subsidiary, and we may not own more than 10% of the voting power or value of any one issuer's outstanding securities, unless the issuer is a taxable REIT subsidiary or we can avail ourselves of a safe harbor for straight debt. Fourth, no more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. We must satisfy the asset tests at the close of each quarter. If we fail an asset test as of the close of the quarter due to the acquisition of securities or other property during the quarter, we may satisfy this test by disposing of the securities or other non-qualifying property within the 30-day period following the close of that quarter. We cannot assure you that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge our compliance with these tests. If we hold assets in violation of the applicable asset tests, and certain relief provisions do not apply, we would be disqualified as a REIT.

We currently own more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of several subsidiaries. Each of these subsidiaries has elected to be a taxable REIT subsidiary. It should be noted that the Internal Revenue Code contains two provisions that ensure that taxable REIT subsidiaries are subject to an appropriate level of federal income taxation. First, taxable REIT subsidiaries are limited in their ability to deduct interest payments made to an affiliated REIT. Second, if a taxable REIT subsidiary pays an amount to a REIT that exceeds the amount that would be paid to an unrelated party in an arm's-length

transaction, the REIT generally will be subject to an excise tax equal to 100% of such excess.

We believe our mortgage loans are qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test. However, if the outstanding principal balance of a mortgage loan exceeds the fair market value of the real property securing the loan, a portion of such loan likely will not be a qualifying real estate asset under the federal income tax laws. The non-qualifying portion of that mortgage loan will be equal to the portion of the loan amount that exceeds the value of the associated real property. Accordingly, our mezzanine loans will not be qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test to the extent that they are not secured by mortgages on real property.

If we fail to satisfy one or more of the asset tests for any quarter of a taxable year, we nevertheless may qualify as a REIT for such year if we qualify for relief under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These relief provisions generally will be available if (i) the failure is a failure with regard to the 5% asset test or the 10% asset test and due to the ownership of assets that do not exceed the lesser of 1% of our total assets or \$10 million, and the failure is corrected within 6 months following the quarter in which it was discovered, or (ii) the failure is due to ownership of assets not described in (i) above, the failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, we file a schedule with a description of each asset causing the failure in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Treasury, the failure is corrected within 6 months following the quarter in which it was discovered, and we pay a tax consisting of the greater of \$50,000 or a tax computed at the highest corporate rate on the amount of net income generated by the assets causing the failure from the date of failure until the assets are disposed of or we otherwise return to compliance with the asset test. We may not qualify for the relief

provisions in all circumstances.

Other Restrictions. The REIT requirements impose a number of other restrictions on our operations. For example, any net income that we derive from sales of property in the ordinary course of business, other than inventory acquired by reason of some foreclosures, is subject to a 100% tax unless eligible under a safe harbor.

Distributions. Due to minimum distribution requirements, we must generally distribute each year an amount at least equal to:

the sum of (a) 90% of our REIT taxable income, as computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction or our capital gains, and (b) 90% of our net income, if any, from foreclosure property in excess of the special tax on income from foreclosure property; minus

the sum of specific items of noncash income.

This distribution must be paid in the taxable year to which it relates, or in the following taxable year, if declared before we timely file our federal income tax return for that year and if paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after that declaration. Capital gain dividends are not included in the calculation to determine

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whether we satisfy the above-described distribution requirement. In general, a capital gain dividend is a dividend attributable to net capital gain recognized by us and properly designated as such.

Even if we satisfy the foregoing distribution requirement, to the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain or REIT taxable income as adjusted, we will be subject to tax on this gain or income at regular capital gains or ordinary corporate tax rates. Furthermore, if we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of:

85% of our ordinary income for that year;

95% of our capital gain net income for that year; and

any undistributed taxable income from prior periods,

we would be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the amounts actually distributed. In addition, during our recognition period, if we dispose of any asset subject to the rules regarding built-in gain, under guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service, we will be required to distribute at least 90% of any after-tax built-in gain recognized on the disposition of the asset. The term "built-in-gain" refers to the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset as of the beginning of the applicable recognition period over (b) the adjusted basis in such asset as of the beginning of such recognition period.

Typically, our REIT taxable income is less than our cash flow due to the allowance of depreciation and other noncash charges in computing REIT taxable income. Accordingly, we anticipate that we will generally have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable us to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement. However, from time to time, we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet this distribution

requirement or to distribute a greater amount as may be necessary to avoid income and excise taxation. This may occur because of:

timing differences between the actual receipt of income and the actual payment of deductible expenses and the inclusion of this income and the deduction of these expenses in arriving at our taxable income, or

as a result of nondeductible expenditures, such as principal amortization or capital expenditures, including any reinvestment of proceeds received from the sale of our properties, other than in a tax-free exchange, in excess of noncash deductions.

If these timing differences occur, or if our nondeductible expenditures exceed our noncash deductions, we may find it necessary to arrange for borrowings or, if possible, pay taxable stock dividends in order to meet the dividend requirement.

Under some circumstances, we may be able to rectify a failure to meet the distribution requirement for a year by paying dividends to shareholders in a later year, which may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. We will refer to these dividends as deficiency dividends. Thus, we may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. We will, however, be required to pay interest and any applicable penalties based upon the amount of any deficiency.

Certain Income From Mortgage Loans. We will recognize taxable income in advance of the related cash flow if any of our mortgage loans are deemed to have original issue discount. We generally must accrue original issue discount based on a constant yield method that takes into account projected prepayments but that defers taking into account credit losses until they are actually incurred.

We may be required to recognize the amount of any payment projected to be

made pursuant to a provision in a mortgage loan that entitles us to share in the gain from the sale of, or the appreciation in, the mortgaged property over the term of the related loan, even though we may not receive the related cash until the maturity of the loan.

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Hedging Transactions and Foreign Currency Gains. We may enter into hedging transactions with respect to one or more of our assets or liabilities. Hedging transactions could take a variety of forms, including interest rate swaps or cap agreements, options, futures contracts, forward rate agreements or similar financial instruments. Except to the extent as may be provided by future Treasury regulations, any income from a hedging transaction which is clearly identified as such before the close of the day on which it was acquired, originated or entered into, including gain from the disposition or termination of such a transaction, will not constitute gross income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests, provided that the hedging transaction is entered into after July 30, 2008 (1) in the normal course of our business primarily to manage risk of interest rate or price changes or currency fluctuations with respect to indebtedness incurred or to be incurred by us to acquire or carry real estate assets or (2) primarily to manage the risk of currency fluctuations with respect to any item of income or gain that would be qualifying income under the 75% or 95% gross income tests (or any property which generates such income or gain). To the extent we enter into other types of hedging transactions, the income from those transactions is likely to be treated as nonqualifying income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests. We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our ability to qualify as a REIT. In addition, certain foreign currency gains may be excluded from gross income for purposes of one or both of the REIT gross income tests, provided we do not deal in or engage in substantial and regular trading in securities.

Relief From Certain Failures of the REIT Qualification Provisions

If we fail to satisfy one or more of the requirements for REIT qualification (other than the income tests or the asset tests), we nevertheless may avoid termination of our REIT election in such year if the failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and we pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each failure to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements. We may not qualify for this relief provision in all circumstances.

Failure to Qualify as a REIT

If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year and relief provisions do not apply, the following consequences will occur:

we will be subject to tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;

we will be unable to deduct distributions to our shareholders;

we will not be required to make shareholder distributions;

to the extent that we make distributions from our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distributions will be dividends, taxable to our shareholders as dividend income;

subject to the limitations of the Internal Revenue Code, our corporate shareholders may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction; and

unless we are entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we will be disqualified from qualification as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification is lost.

It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to statutory relief.

Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders

As used below, the term U.S. Shareholder means a security holder who

for United States federal income tax purposes is:
a citizen or resident of the United States;

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a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation under U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof or in the District of Columbia;

an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

any trust with respect to which (A) a United States court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and (B) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations, some trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as United States persons prior to this date that elect to be continue to be treated as United States persons, shall be considered U.S. Shareholders.

If a partnership, including an entity that is treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, is a beneficial owner of our shares, the treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A beneficial owner that is a partnership and partners in such a partnership should consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our securities.

Distributions Generally. As long as we qualify as a REIT, any distributions that we make to our shareholders out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, other than capital gain dividends discussed below, will constitute dividends taxable to our taxable U.S. Shareholders as ordinary income. Individuals receiving qualified dividends from domestic and certain qualifying

foreign subchapter C corporations may be entitled to lower rates on dividends provided certain holding period requirements are met. However, individuals receiving dividend distributions from us, a REIT, will generally not be eligible for the lower rate on dividends except with respect to the portion of any distribution which (a) represents dividends being passed through to us from a corporation in which we own shares (but only if such dividends would be eligible for the recent lower rates on dividends if paid by the corporation to its individual stockholders), including dividends from a taxable REIT subsidiary, (b) is equal to our REIT taxable income (taking into account the dividends paid deduction available to us) less any taxes paid by us on these items during our previous taxable year, or (c) are attributable to built-in gains realized and recognized by us from the disposition of properties acquired by us in certain non-recognition transactions, less any taxes paid by us on these items during our previous taxable year. The lower rates will apply only to the extent we designate a distribution as qualified dividend income in a written notice to you. These distributions will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of U.S.

Shareholders that are corporations. For purposes of determining whether the distributions we make to holders of shares are out of current or accumulated earnings and profits, our earnings and profits will be allocated first to our outstanding preferred shares and then to common shares.

To the extent that we make a distribution to a U.S. Shareholder in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, these distributions will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital with respect to the U.S. Shareholder's common shares or preferred shares. This will reduce the U.S. Shareholder's adjusted basis and, to the extent that the distribution exceeds the

U.S. Shareholder's adjusted basis in its shares, the excess portion of the distribution will be taxable to the U.S. Shareholder as gain realized from the sale of the shares.

The Internal Revenue Service will deem us to have sufficient earnings and profits to treat as a dividend any distribution by us up to the amount required to be distributed in order to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax discussed above. Moreover, any deficiency dividend will be treated as an ordinary or capital gain dividend, as the case may be, regardless of our earnings and profits. As a result, shareholders may be required to treat particular distributions that would otherwise result in a tax-free return of capital as taxable dividends.

If we make distributions to a shareholder in excess of the U.S. Shareholder's adjusted basis in its common shares or preferred shares, and if the applicable shares have been held as a capital asset, the distributions will be taxable as capital gains. If held for more than one year, this gain will be taxable as long-term capital gain.

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Recent guidance from the Internal Revenue Service allows us to satisfy REIT distribution requirements by distributing up to 90% of a dividend in our capital shares in lieu of paying distributions entirely in cash, as long as certain conditions are satisfied. A shareholder generally must include the sum of the value of the capital shares and the amount of cash received in its gross income as dividend income to the extent that such shareholder's share of the dividend is made out of such shareholder's share of the portion of our current and accumulated earnings and profits allocable to such dividend. The value of any capital shares received as part of a dividend generally is equal to the amount of cash that could have been received instead of the capital shares. In the event we pay a portion of a distribution in our capital shares, shareholders generally would be required to pay tax on the entire amount of the distribution, including the portion paid in capital shares, and might have to pay the tax using cash from other sources. A shareholder who receives capital shares pursuant to a dividend generally has a tax basis in such shares equal to the amount of cash that could have been received instead of such shares as described above, and a holding period in such shares that begins on the day following the payment date for the dividend.

If (a) we declare dividends in October, November, or December of any year that are payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in any of these months, and (b) we actually pay the dividend on or before January 31 of the following calendar year, we will treat such dividends as both paid by us and received by the shareholders on December 31 of that year. Shareholders may not include in their own income tax returns any of our net operating losses or capital losses.

Capital Gain Distributions.

Distributions that we properly designate

as capital gain dividends will be taxable to taxable U.S. Shareholders as long-term capital gains to the extent that they do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year without regard to the period for which the U.S. Shareholder has held its shares. U.S. Shareholders that are corporations may, however, be required to treat up to 20% of particular capital gain dividends as ordinary income. Capital gain dividends are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

Changes in U.S. Federal Income Tax Rates. Unless extended by Congress, several of the U.S. federal income tax rates described herein will increase after December 31, 2012. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, (1) the maximum rate for long-term capital gains applicable to individuals, trusts and estates will increase from 15% to 20%, (2) the rate for qualified dividend income applicable to individuals, trusts and estates will increase from 15% to the graduated rates applicable to ordinary income (up to 39.6%), and (3) the backup withholding rate will increase from 28% to 31%. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the effect of these rate changes on an investment in our securities.

Passive Activity Losses and Investment Interest Limitations. Distributions we make and gain arising from the sale or exchange by a U.S. Shareholder of our common shares or preferred shares will not be treated as passive activity income. As a result, U.S. Shareholders generally will not be able to apply any passive losses against this income or gain. Generally, our distributions that do not constitute a return of capital will be treated as investment income for purposes of computing the investment interest limitation. Gain arising from the sale or other disposition of our common shares or preferred shares, however, will sometimes not be treated as investment income.

Retention of Net Long-Term Capital Gains. We may elect to retain, rather than distribute as a capital gain dividend, our net long-term capital gains received during the year. If we make this election, we would pay tax on our retained net long-term capital gains. In addition, to the extent we elect to retain net long-term capital gains, a U.S. Shareholder generally would:

subject to limitations, include its proportionate share of our undistributed long-term capital gains in computing its long-term capital gains in its return for its taxable year in which the last day of our taxable year falls;

be deemed to have paid the capital gains tax imposed on us on the designated amounts included in the U.S. Shareholder's long-term capital gains;

receive a credit or refund for the amount of tax deemed paid by it;

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increase the adjusted basis of its shares by the difference between the amount of includable gains and the tax deemed to have been paid by it; and

in the case of a U.S. Shareholder that is a corporation, appropriately adjust its earnings and profits for the retained capital gains in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service.

We will classify portions of a designated capital gain dividend or undistributed capital gains as either (a) a 15% rate gain distribution, which would be taxable to non-corporate U.S. Shareholders at a maximum rate of 15% (20% for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013) or (b) an unrecaptured Section 1250 gain distribution which would be taxable to non-corporate U.S. Shareholders at a maximum rate of 25%.

Depreciation Recapture. The maximum tax rate imposed on the long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers is currently 15%, although a 25% maximum tax rate is imposed on the portion of such gains attributable to the prior depreciation claims in respect of depreciable real property held for more than one year and not otherwise treated as ordinary recapture income under Section 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Secretary of the Treasury has the authority to prescribe appropriate regulations on how the capital gains rates will apply to sales and exchanges by partnerships and REITs and of interests in partnerships and REITs. Under this authority, the Secretary of the Treasury issued regulations relating to the taxation of capital gains in the case of sales and exchanges of interests of partnerships, S corporation and trusts, but not of interests in REITs. These regulations apply to transfers that occur on or after September 21, 2000. Accordingly, you are urged to consult with your tax

advisors with respect to your capital gain tax liability resulting from a distribution or deemed distribution of capital gains from us and a sale by you of our preferred shares or common shares, as applicable.

Sale of Securities

U.S. Shareholders who sell or exchange securities will generally recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received on the sale or exchange and the holder's adjusted basis in the securities for tax purposes. If the securities were held as a capital asset, then this gain or loss will be capital gain or loss. If the securities were held for more than one year, the capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss recognized by a holder on the sale of common shares or preferred shares held for not more than six months and with respect to which capital gains were required to be included in such holder's income will be treated as a long-term capital loss, to the extent the U.S. Shareholder received distributions from us that were treated as long-term capital gains.

Taxation of Debt Securities

Stated Interest and Market Discount. Holders of debt securities will be required to include stated interest on the debt securities in gross income for federal income tax purposes in accordance with their methods of accounting for tax purposes. Purchasers of debt securities should be aware that the holding and disposition of debt securities may be affected by the market discount provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These rules generally provide that if a holder of a debt security purchases it at a market discount and thereafter recognizes gain on a disposition of the debt security, including a gift or payment on maturity, the lesser of the gain or appreciation, in the case of a gift, and the portion of the market discount that accrued while the

debt security was held by the holder will be treated as ordinary interest income at the time of the disposition. For this purpose, a purchase at a market discount includes a purchase after original issuance at a price below the debt security's stated principal amount. The market discount rules also provide that a holder who acquires a debt security at a market discount and who does not elect to include the market discount in income on a current basis may be required to defer a portion of any interest expense that may otherwise be deductible on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the debt security until the holder disposes of the debt security in a taxable transaction.

A holder of a debt security acquired at a market discount may elect to include the market discount in income as the discount on the debt security accrues, either on a straight line basis, or, if elected, on a constant interest rate basis. The current inclusion election, once made, applies to all market discount obligations acquired by the holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked

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without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. If a holder of a debt security elects to include market discount in income in accordance with the preceding sentence, the foregoing rules with respect to the recognition of ordinary income on a sale or particular other dispositions of such debt security and the deferral of interest deductions on indebtedness related to such debt security would not apply.

Amortizable Bond Premium.

Generally, if the tax basis of a debt security held as a capital asset exceeds the amount payable at maturity of the debt security, the excess may constitute amortizable bond premium that the holder may elect to amortize under the constant interest rate method and deduct the amortized premium over the period from the holder's acquisition date to the debt security's maturity date. A holder who elects to amortize bond premium must reduce the tax basis in the related debt security by the amount of the aggregate deductions allowable for amortizable bond premium.

The amortizable bond premium deduction is treated as an offset to interest income on the related security for federal income tax purposes. Each prospective purchaser is urged to consult its tax advisor as to the consequences of the treatment of this premium as an offset to interest income for federal income tax purposes.

Disposition. In general, a holder of a debt security will recognize gain or loss upon the sale, exchange, redemption, payment upon maturity or other taxable disposition of the debt security. The gain or loss is measured by the difference between (a) the amount of cash and the fair market value of property received and (b) the holder's tax basis in the debt security as increased by any market discount previously included in income by the holder and decreased by any amortizable bond premium deducted over

the term of the debt security. However, the amount of cash and the fair market value of other property received excludes cash or other property attributable to the payment of accrued interest not previously included in income, which amount will be taxable as ordinary income. Subject to the market discount and amortizable bond premium rules described above, any gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss, provided the debt security was a capital asset in the hands of the holder and had been held for more than one year.

Recent Tax Legislation

On March 30, 2010, the President signed into law the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (the Reconciliation Act). The Reconciliation Act will require certain U.S. holders who are individuals, estates or trusts to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on, among other things, dividends, interest on and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of our equity or debt obligations, subject to certain exceptions. This tax will apply for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and disposition of our equity or debt securities.

Backup Withholding on Debt Securities and Shares

Under the backup withholding rules, a domestic holder of debt securities or shares may be subject to backup withholding with respect to interest or dividends paid on, and gross proceeds from the sale of, the securities unless the holder (a) is a corporation or comes within other specific exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact or (b) provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A holder of debt

securities or shares who does not provide us with its current taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against the holder's federal income tax liability.

We will report to holders of debt securities or shares and the Internal Revenue Service the amount of any interest or dividends paid and any amount withheld with respect to the debt securities or shares during the calendar year.

Effect of Tax Status of the Operating Partnerships on REIT Qualification

A substantial portion of our investments are through the Operating Partnerships. The Operating Partnerships may involve special tax considerations. These considerations include:

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the allocations of income and expense items of the Operating Partnerships, which could affect the computation of our taxable income;

the status of each Operating Partnership as a partnership, as opposed to an association taxable as a corporation for income tax purposes; and

the taking of actions by the Operating Partnerships that could adversely affect our qualification as a REIT.

In addition, each Operating Partnership owns properties through subsidiary entities taxable as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. These entities have been structured in a manner that is intended to qualify them for taxation as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. If either Operating Partnership or any of the foregoing entities in which an Operating Partnership has an interest were treated as an association taxable as a corporation, we could fail to qualify as a REIT.

Tax Allocations with Respect to Contributed Properties

When property is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership, the partnership generally takes a carryover basis in that property for tax purposes equal to the adjusted basis of the contributing partner in the property, rather than a basis equal to the fair market value of the property at the time of contribution. Under Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to this contributed property must be allocated in a manner such that the contributing partner is charged with, or benefits from, respectively, the unrealized gain or unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of such unrealized gain or unrealized loss is generally equal to the difference between

the fair market value of the contributed property at the time of contribution and the adjusted tax basis of such property at the time of contribution. We will refer to this allocation as the book-tax difference. These allocations are solely for federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners.

In connection with the formation of Camden Operating, L.P., appreciated property was contributed to Camden Operating, L.P. Consequently, the Third Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Camden Operating, L.P. requires tax allocations to be made in a manner consistent with Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Treasury Regulations under Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code provide partnerships with a choice of several methods of accounting for book-tax differences for property contributed on or after December 21, 1993, including the retention of the traditional method that was available under prior law or the election of particular alternative methods. Camden Operating, L.P. has elected the traditional method of Section 704(c) allocations. Under the traditional method, which is the least favorable method from our perspective, the carryover basis of contributed interests in the properties in the hands of Camden Operating, L.P. could cause us (a) to be allocated lower amounts of depreciation deductions for tax purposes than would be allocated to us if such properties were to have a tax basis equal to their fair market value at the time of the contribution and (b) to be allocated taxable gain in the event of a sale of such contributed interests in our properties in excess of the economic or book income allocated to us as a result of such sale, with a corresponding benefit to the other partners in Camden Operating, L.P. These allocations possibly could cause us to recognize taxable income in excess of cash proceeds, which might

adversely affect our ability to comply with REIT distribution requirements. However, we do not anticipate that this adverse effect will occur.

Interests in the properties purchased by Camden Operating, L.P., other than in exchange for interests in Camden Operating, L.P., were acquired with an initial tax basis equal to their fair market value. Thus, Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code generally will not apply to these interests.

**Special Tax Considerations of
Non-U.S. Shareholders and Potential
Tax Consequences of Their Investment**

The rules governing federal income taxation of nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships and other foreign shareholders are complex and no attempt will be made herein to provide more than a summary of such rules. If you are a non-U.S. shareholder, you should consult with your own tax advisors to

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determine the impact of federal, state and local income tax laws with regard to an investment by you in the securities, including any reporting requirements.

Distributions not Attributable to Gain from the Sale or Exchange of a U.S. Real Property Interest. Distributions to non-U.S. Shareholders that are not attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of U.S. real property interests and are not designated by us as capital gains dividends will be treated as dividends and result in ordinary income to the extent that they are made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. These distributions ordinarily will be subject to a withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross amount of the distribution unless an applicable tax treaty reduces or eliminates that tax. However, if income from the investment in the common shares or preferred shares is treated as effectively connected with the non-U.S. Shareholder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business, the non-U.S. Shareholder generally will be subject to federal income tax at graduated rates, in the same manner as U.S. Shareholders are taxed with respect to these distributions. In the case of a non-U.S. Shareholder that is a non-U.S. corporation, the holder may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a non-U.S. Shareholder to the extent that these distributions do not exceed the adjusted basis of the non-U.S. Shareholder's common shares or preferred shares, but rather will reduce the adjusted basis of these shares. To the extent that these distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits exceed the adjusted basis of a non-U.S. Shareholder's common shares or preferred shares, these distributions will give rise to tax liability if the non-U.S. Shareholder otherwise would be subject to tax on any gain from the sale or

disposition of its common shares or preferred shares.

Distributions Attributable to Gain from the Sale or Exchange of a U.S. Real Property Interest. For any year in which we qualify as a REIT, distributions that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of U.S. real property interests will be taxed to a non-U.S. Shareholder under the provisions of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980. Under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, distributions attributable to gain from sales of U.S. real property interests are taxed to a non-U.S. Shareholder as if this gain were effectively connected with a U.S. business. Non-U.S. Shareholders thus would be taxed at the normal capital gain rates applicable to U.S.

Shareholders, subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals.

Distributions subject to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act also may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a non-U.S. corporate shareholder not entitled to treaty relief or exemption.

The above taxation under the Federal Investment in Real Property Tax Act of distributions attributable to gains from our sales or exchanges of U.S. real property interests (or such gains that are retained and deemed to be distributed) does not apply, provided our common shares are regularly traded on an established securities market in the United States (as expected), and the non-U.S. Shareholder does not own more than 5% of the common stock at any time during the taxable year. Instead, such amounts will be taxable as a dividend of ordinary income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Withholding Obligations from Distributions to Non-U.S. Shareholders. Although tax treaties may reduce our withholding obligations, we generally will be required to withhold from

distributions to non-U.S. Shareholders, and remit to the Internal Revenue Service, (a) 35% of designated capital gain dividends, or, if greater, 35% of the amount of any distributions that could be designated as capital gain dividends and (b) 30% of ordinary dividends paid out of earnings and profits. In addition, if we designate prior distributions as capital gain dividends, subsequent distributions, up to the amount of such prior distributions, will be treated as capital gain dividends for purposes of withholding. A distribution in excess of our earnings and profits will be subject to 30% dividend withholding if at the time of the distribution it cannot be determined whether the distribution will be in an amount in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. We may be required to withhold 10% of any distribution that exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Consequently, although we intend to withhold at a rate of 30% on the entire amount of any distribution, to the extent that we do not do so, we may withhold at a rate of 10% on any portion of a distribution not subject to withholding at a rate of 30%. If we withhold an amount of tax with respect to a distribution to a non-U.S. Shareholder in excess of the shareholder's U.S. tax liability with respect to this distribution, the non-U.S. Shareholder may file for a refund of the excess from the Internal Revenue Service. Furthermore, the U.S. Treasury Department has issued final Treasury Regulations governing information reporting and certification procedures regarding withholding and backup withholding on some amounts paid to non-U.S. Shareholders.

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The payment of the proceeds from the disposition of our common shares to or through the U.S. office of a U.S. or foreign broker will be subject to information reporting and, possibly, backup withholding unless the non-U.S. Shareholder certifies as to its non-U.S. status or otherwise establishes an exemption, provided that the broker does not have actual knowledge that the shareholder is a U.S. person or that the conditions of any other exemption are not, in fact, satisfied. The proceeds of the disposition by a non-U.S. Shareholder of our common shares to or through a foreign office of a broker generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, if the broker is a U.S. person, a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. tax purposes or a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income from all sources for specified periods is from activities that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, information reporting generally will apply unless the broker has documentary evidence as to the non-U.S. Shareholder's foreign status and has no actual knowledge to the contrary.

Under recently enacted legislation, withholding taxes may apply to certain types of payments made to foreign financial institutions. Specifically, a 30% withholding tax will be imposed on dividends on, and gross proceeds from, the sale or other disposition of our shares paid after December 31, 2012 to (i) a foreign financial institution unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, report and disclose its U.S. accountholders and meets certain other specified requirements or (ii) a non-financial foreign entity that is the beneficial owner of the payment unless such entity certifies that it does not have any substantial United States owners or provides the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each substantial United States owner and meets certain

other specified requirements. Although these rules currently apply to applicable payments made after December 31, 2012, in recent guidance, the Internal Revenue Service has indicated that Treasury Regulations will be issued providing that the withholding provisions described above will apply to payments of dividends on our shares made on or after January 1, 2014, and to payments of gross proceeds from a sale or other disposition of such shares on or after January 1, 2015. Prospective investors are urged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the possible implication of this legislation and recent guidance from the Internal Revenue Service in respect of an investment in our shares.

Sales of Common Shares or Preferred Shares by a Non-U.S. Shareholder. Gain recognized by a non-U.S. Shareholder upon a sale of our common shares or preferred shares generally will not be taxed under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 if we are a domestically controlled qualified investment entity. A domestically controlled qualified investment entity is defined generally as a REIT, in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of its shares is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. persons. We believe, but cannot guarantee, that we are a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, and, therefore, sales of our common shares or preferred shares will not be subject to taxation under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act. However, because our common shares and preferred shares are traded publicly, we may not continue to be a domestically controlled qualified investment entity. Furthermore, gain not subject to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act will be taxable to a non-U.S. Shareholder if (a) investment in the common shares or preferred shares is effectively connected with the non-U.S. Shareholder's U.S. trade or business, in

which case the non-U.S. Shareholder will be subject to the same treatment as U.S. Shareholders with respect to such gain, or (b) the non-U.S. Shareholder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and other conditions are met, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gains. In addition, even if we are a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, upon disposition of our common shares or preferred shares, a non-U.S. Shareholder may be treated as having gain from the sale or other taxable disposition of a U.S. real property interest if the non-U.S. Shareholder (1) disposes of such shares within a 30-day period preceding the ex-dividend date of a distribution, any portion of which, but for the disposition, would be treated as a gain from the sale or exchange of a U.S. real property interest; and (2) acquires, or enters into a contract or option to acquire, or is deemed to acquire, other shares during the 61-day period beginning with the first day of the 30-day period described in clause (1), subject to an exception applicable to regularly traded shares if the non-U.S. Shareholder did not own more than 5% of our shares at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the distribution described in clause (1). If the gain on the sale of common shares or preferred shares were to be subject to taxation under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, the non-U.S. Shareholder would be subject to the same treatment as U.S. Shareholders with respect to this gain. The non-U.S. Shareholder may, however, be subject to applicable alternative minimum tax, a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals and the possible application of the 30% branch profits tax in the case of non-U.S. corporations. In addition, a purchaser of common shares or preferred shares subject to taxation under the Foreign

Investment in Real Property Tax Act would generally be required to deduct and withhold a tax equal to 10% of the amount realized on the disposition by a non-U.S. Shareholder. Any amount

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withheld would be creditable against the non-U.S. Shareholder's Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act tax liability.

State and Local Tax

We and the holders of our securities may be subject to state and local tax in various states and localities, including those in which we or you transact business, own property or reside. Our and your tax treatment in these jurisdictions may differ from the federal income tax treatment described above. Consequently, as a prospective investor, you should consult your own tax advisors regarding the effect of state and local tax laws on an investment in our debt securities and shares.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Shareholders

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that amounts distributed as dividends by a REIT do not constitute unrelated business taxable income when received by a tax-exempt entity. Based on that ruling, except for the tax-exempt shareholders described below, if a tax-exempt shareholder does not hold its shares as debt financed property within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code and the shares are not otherwise used in a trade or business, then dividend income received from us will not be unrelated business taxable income to the tax-exempt shareholder. Generally, shares will be debt financed property if the exempt holder financed the acquisition of the shares through a borrowing. Similarly, income from the sale of shares will not constitute unrelated business taxable income unless a tax-exempt shareholder has held its shares as debt financed property within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code or has used the shares in its trade or business.

For tax-exempt shareholders that are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, or qualified

group legal services plans exempt from federal income taxation under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20), respectively, income from an investment in our shares will constitute unrelated business taxable income unless the organization is able to properly deduct amounts set aside or placed in reserve for specified purposes so as to offset the income generated by its investment in our shares. These prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning these set aside and reserve requirements. However, a portion of the dividends paid by a pension held REIT will be treated as unrelated business taxable income to any trust that:

is described in Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

is tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

holds more than 10% by value of the interests in the REIT.

Tax-exempt pension funds that are described in Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code are referred to below as qualified trusts.

A REIT is a pension held REIT if: it would not have qualified as a REIT but for the fact that Section 856(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code provides that stock owned by qualified trusts will be treated, for purposes of the not closely held requirement, as owned by the actual participants of the trust rather than by the trust itself; and

either, (1) at least one such qualified trust holds more than 25% by value of the interests in the REIT, or (2) one or more such qualified trusts, each of which owns more than 10% by value of the interests in the REIT, hold in the aggregate more than 50% by value of the interests in the REIT.

The percentage of any REIT dividend treated as unrelated business taxable income is equal to the ratio of:

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the unrelated business taxable income earned by the REIT less particular associated expenses, treating the REIT as if it were a qualified trust and therefore subject to tax on its unrelated business taxable income, to

the total gross income, less particular associated expenses, of the REIT.

A *de minimis* exception applies where the percentage is less than 5% for any year. The provisions requiring qualified trusts to treat a portion of REIT distributions as unrelated business taxable income will not apply if the REIT is able to satisfy the not closely held requirement without relying upon the look-through exception with respect to qualified trusts.

Future Changes in U.S. Federal Income Tax Rules

The U.S. federal income tax rules are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. No assurance can be given as to whether, when, or in what form, the U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to us and our shareholders may be enacted. Changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws and interpretations of U.S. federal income tax laws could adversely affect an investment in our securities.

LEGAL MATTERS

Unless otherwise noted in a supplement, Locke Lord LLP, Dallas, Texas, will pass on the legality of the securities offered through this prospectus.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements, and the related financial statement schedule, incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Camden Property Trust's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, and

the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated in this prospectus by reference. Such financial statements and financial statement schedule have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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PART II
INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED
IN THE PROSPECTUS
ITEM 14. OTHER EXPENSES OF
ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

The following table sets forth the estimated expenses in connection with the offering contemplated by this Registration Statement:

SEC Registration Fee	\$	*
Printing and Engraving Costs	20,000	
Accounting Fees and Expenses		10,000
Legal Fees and Expenses		20,000
Trustee and Registrar Fees		15,000
Miscellaneous		5,000
Total	\$	70,000

* Deferred in accordance with Rule 456(b) and 457(r) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

ITEM 15. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Chapter 8 of the Texas Business Organizations Code empowers a real estate investment trust to indemnify any person who was, is, or is threatened to be made a named defendant or respondent in any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, arbitral, or investigative, any appeal in such an action, suit, or proceeding, or any inquiry or investigation that can lead to such an action, suit or proceeding because the person is or was a governing person, former governing person, officer, employee, agent, or delegate of the real estate investment trust against a judgment and expenses, other than a judgment, that are reasonable and actually incurred by the person in connection with a proceeding if the person acted in good faith and reasonably believed his conduct was in or not opposed to the best interests of the real estate investment trust and, in

the case of any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

The Texas Business Organizations Code further provides that, except to the extent otherwise permitted therein, a trust manager may not be indemnified in respect of a proceeding in which the person is found liable for willful or intentional misconduct in the performance of the person's duty to the enterprise, breach of the person's duty of loyalty owed to the enterprise, or an act or omission not committed in good faith that constitutes a breach of a duty owed by the person to the enterprise. Indemnification is limited to reasonable expenses actually incurred and may not be made in respect of any proceeding in which the person has been found liable for willful or intentional misconduct in the performance of his duty to the real estate investment trust.

Section 200.314 of the Texas Real Estate Investment Trust Law provides that no trust manager shall be liable to the real estate investment trust for any act, omission, loss, damage, or expense arising from the performance of his duty to a real estate investment trust, save only for his own willful misfeasance, willful malfeasance or gross negligence.

Article Sixteen of our Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust provides that we shall indemnify officers and trust managers, as set forth below:

In this Article:

1. Indemnitee means (A) any present or former Trust Manager or officer of the Trust, (B) any person who while serving in any of the capacities referred to in clause (A) hereof served at the Trust's request as a trust manager, director, officer, partner, venturer, proprietor, trustee, employee, agent or similar functionary of another real estate investment trust or foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise and (C) any person nominated or designated

by (or pursuant to authority granted by)
the Trust Managers or any committee
thereof to serve in any of the capacities
referred to in clauses (A) or (B) hereof.

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2. Official Capacity means (A) when used with respect to a Trust Manager, the office of Trust Manager of the Trust and (B) when used with respect to a person other than a Trust Manager, the elective or appointive office of the Trust held by such person or the employment or agency relationship undertaken by such person on behalf of the Trust, but in each case does not include service for any other real estate investment trust or foreign or domestic corporation or any partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise.

3. Proceeding means any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, arbitrative or investigative, any appeal in such an action, suit or proceeding, and any inquiry or investigation that could lead to such an action, suit or proceeding.

4. The Trust shall indemnify every Indemnitee against all judgments, penalties (including excise and similar taxes), fines, amounts paid in settlement and reasonable expenses actually incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with any Proceeding in which he or she was, is or is threatened to be named defendant or respondent, or in which he or she was or is a witness without being named a defendant or respondent, by reason, in whole or in part, of his or her serving or having served, or having been nominated or designated to serve, in any of the capacities referred to in paragraph (a)(i) of this Article Sixteen, to the fullest extent that indemnification is permitted by Texas law. An Indemnitee shall be deemed to have been found liable in respect of any claim, issue or matter only after the Indemnitee shall have been so adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction after exhaustion of all appeals therefrom. Reasonable expenses shall include, without limitation, all court costs and all fees and disbursements of attorneys for the Indemnitee.

5. Without limitation of paragraph (b) of this Article Sixteen and in addition to the indemnification provided for in paragraph (b) of this Article Sixteen, the Trust shall indemnify every Indemnitee against reasonable expenses incurred by such person in connection with any Proceeding in which he or she is a witness or a named defendant or respondent because he or she served in any of the capacities referred to in paragraph (a)(i) of this Article Sixteen.

6. Reasonable expenses (including court costs and attorneys' fees) incurred by an Indemnitee who was or is a witness or was, is or is threatened to be made a named defendant or respondent in a Proceeding shall be paid or reimbursed by the Trust at reasonable intervals in advance of the final disposition of such Proceeding after receipt by the Trust of a written undertaking by or on behalf of such Indemnitee to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the Trust if it shall ultimately be determined that he or she is not entitled to be indemnified by the Trust as authorized in this Article Sixteen. Such written undertaking shall be an unlimited obligation of the Indemnitee but need not be secured and it may be accepted without reference to financial ability to make repayment. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article Sixteen, the Trust may pay or reimburse expenses incurred by an Indemnitee in connection with his or her appearance as a witness or other participation in a Proceeding at a time when he or she is not named a defendant or respondent in the Proceeding.

7. The indemnification provided by this Article Sixteen shall (i) not be deemed exclusive of, or to preclude, any other rights to which those seeking indemnification may at any time be entitled under the Trust's Bylaws, any law, agreement or vote of shareholders or disinterested Trust Managers, or otherwise, or under any policy or policies of insurance purchased and maintained by the Trust on behalf of any Indemnitee,

both as to action in his or her Official Capacity and as to action in any other capacity, (ii) continue as to a person who has ceased to be in the capacity by reason of which he or she was an Indemnitee with respect to matters arising during the period he or she was in such capacity, and (iii) inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

8. The provisions of this Article Sixteen (i) are for the benefit of, and may be enforced by, each Indemnitee of the Trust, the same as if set forth in their entirety in a written instrument duly executed and delivered by the Trust and such Indemnitee and (ii) constitute a continuing offer to all present and future Indemnites. The Trust, by its adoption of this Declaration of Trust, (x) acknowledges and agrees that each Indemnitee of the Trust has relied upon and will continue to rely upon the provisions of this Article Sixteen in becoming, and serving in any of the capacities referred to in paragraph (a)(i) of this Article Sixteen, (y) waives reliance upon, and all notice of acceptance of, such provisions by such Indemnitee and (z) acknowledges and agrees that no present or future

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Indemnitee shall be prejudiced in his or her right to enforce the provisions of this Article Sixteen in accordance with their terms by any act or failure to act on the part of the Trust.

9. No amendment, modification or repeal of this Article Sixteen or any provision of this Article Sixteen shall in any manner terminate, reduce or impair the right of any past, present or future Indemnitee to be indemnified by the Trust, nor the obligation of the Trust to indemnify any such Indemnitee, under and in accordance with the provisions of this Article Sixteen as in effect immediately prior to such amendment, modification or repeal with respect to claims arising from or relating to matters occurring, in whole or in part, prior to such amendment, modification or repeal, regardless of when such claims may be asserted.

10. If the indemnification provided in this Article Sixteen is either (i) insufficient to cover all costs and expenses incurred by any Indemnitee as a result of such Indemnitee being made or threatened to be made a defendant or respondent in a Proceeding by reason of his or her holding or having held a position named in paragraph (a)(i) of this Article Sixteen or (ii) not permitted by Texas law, the Trust shall indemnify, to the fullest extent that indemnification is permitted by Texas law, every Indemnitee with respect to all costs and expenses incurred by such Indemnitee as a result of such Indemnitee being made or threatened to be made a defendant or respondent in a Proceeding by reason of his or her holding or having held a position named in paragraph (a)(i) of this Article Sixteen.

11. The indemnification provided by this Article Sixteen shall be subject to all valid and applicable laws, including, without limitation, the Texas REIT Act, and, in the event this Article Sixteen or any of the provisions hereof or the

indemnification contemplated hereby are found to be inconsistent with or contrary to any such valid laws, such laws shall be deemed to control and this Article Sixteen shall be regarded as modified accordingly, and, as so modified, to continue in full force and effect.

ITEM 16. EXHIBITS.

The list of exhibits is incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibit Index.

ITEM 17. UNDERTAKINGS.

- (a) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:
- (1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:
 - (i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;
 - (ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement.
Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective registration statement;

and

- (iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

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provided, however, that paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii) and (a)(1)(iii) do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 412(b) that is part of the registration statement.

- (2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
- (3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.
- (4) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser:
 - (A) Each prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and
 - (B) Each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2), (b)(5) or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (vii) or (x) for

the purpose of providing the information required by Section 10(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date such form of prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which the prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date.

- (5) That, for the purpose of determining liability of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser in the initial distribution of the securities, the undersigned registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to

the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to such purchaser:

- (i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424;
- (ii) Any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned registrant;

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- (iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant; and
- (iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned registrant to the purchaser.
- (b) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.
- (c) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant

in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

- (d) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to file an application for the purpose of determining the eligibility of the trustee to act under subsection (a) of Section 310 of the Trust Indenture Act in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission under Section 305(b)(2) of the Trust Indenture Act.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form S-3 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Houston, State of Texas, on the 9th day of November, 2011.

CAMDEN
PROPERTY
TRUST

By: /s/ Michael
P. Gallagher
Michael P.
Gallagher
Vice
President Chief
Accounting
Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Richard J. Campo, D. Keith Oden and Dennis M. Steen, and each of them, his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him, and on his behalf and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign, execute and file this Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any or all amendments (including, without limitation, post-effective amendments), with all exhibits and any and all documents required to be filed with respect thereto, with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any regulatory authority, granting unto such attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing

requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises in order to effectuate the same, as fully to all intents and purposes as he himself might or could do if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all that such attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them, or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Richard J. Campo	Chairman of the Board of Trust Managers and	November 9, 2011
Richard J. Campo	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	
/s/ D. Keith Oden	President and Trust Manager	November 9, 2011
D. Keith Oden		
/s/ Dennis M. Steen	Senior Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	November 9, 2011
Dennis M. Steen		
/s/ Michael P. Gallagher	Vice President-Chief Accounting Officer	November 9, 2011
Michael P. Gallagher	(Principal Accounting Officer)	
/s/ Scott S.	Trust Manager	November 9, 2011

Ingraham

Scott S.
Ingraham

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Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Lewis A. Levey	Trust Manager	November 9, 2011
Lewis A. Levey		
/s/ William B. McGuire, Jr.	Trust Manager	November 9, 2011
William B. McGuire, Jr.		
/s/ F. Gardner Parker	Trust Manager	November 9, 2011
F. Gardner Parker		
/s/ William B. Paulsen	Trust Manager	November 9, 2011
William B. Paulsen		
/s/ Frances Aldrich Sevilla-Sacasa	Trust Manager	November 9, 2011
Frances Aldrich Sevilla-Sacasa		
/s/ Steven A. Webster	Trust Manager	November 9, 2011
Steven A. Webster		
/s/ Kelvin R. Westbrook	Trust Manager	November 9, 2011
Kelvin R. Westbrook		

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit
Number

- *1.1 Form of Underwriting Agreement for Debt Securities
- *1.2 Form of Underwriting Agreement for Equity Securities
- 4.1 Indenture, dated as of February 11, 2003, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as successor to SunTrust Bank, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration Statement No. 333-103119) and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.2 First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 4, 2007, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as successor to SunTrust Bank, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12110) filed on May 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.3 Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 3, 2011, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as successor to SunTrust Bank, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12110) filed on June 3, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.4 Form of Senior Debt Security (included in Exhibit 4.1 hereto)

- 4.5 Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, as amended (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993 (File No. 1-12110) and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.6 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 3, 1997 (File No. 1-12110) and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.7 Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 4, 2006 (File No. 1-12110) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.8 Specimen certificate for Common Shares (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 filed September 15, 1993 (No. 33-68736) and incorporated herein by reference)
- * 4.9 Form of Statement of Designation of Preferred Shares
- * Form of Preferred Share
- 4.10 Certificate
- * Form of Securities Warrant
- 4.11 Agreement
- 5.1 Opinion of Locke Lord LLP as to the legality of the securities being registered
- 8.1 Opinion of Locke Lord LLP as to certain tax matters

- 12.1 Statement regarding computation of ratios
- 23.1 Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP
- 23.2 Consent of Locke Lord LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1 hereto)
- 23.3 Consent of Locke Lord LLP (included in Exhibit 8.1 hereto)
- 24.1 Power of Attorney (included on signature page)
- 25.1 Statement of Eligibility of Trustee for Senior Debt Securities (U.S. Bank Corporate Trust Services, as successor to SunTrust Bank) on Form T-1 (filed as Exhibit 25.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration Statement No. 333-103119) and incorporated herein by reference)

* To be filed by amendment or incorporated by reference in connection with the offering of the securities.