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CAMDEN PROPERTY TRUST
Form S-3
February 12, 2003

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 2003

Registration No. 333-_____

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

CAMDEN PROPERTY TRUST
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

TEXAS
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

76-6088377
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

THREE GREENWAY PLAZA, SUITE 1300
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77046
(713) 354-2500
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of
registrant's principal executive offices)

RICHARD J. CAMPO
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CAMDEN PROPERTY TRUST
THREE GREENWAY PLAZA, SUITE 1300
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77046
(713) 354-2500
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,
of agent for service)

Copies to:
BRYAN L. GOOLSBY
LOCKE LIDDELL & SAPP LLP
2200 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 2200
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201
(214) 740-8000
FAX: (214) 740-8800

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time
to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement as determined by
market conditions.

If the only securities being registered on this form are being offered
pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following
box. | |

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered
on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act
of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or
interest reinvestment plans, check the following box. |X|

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If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. | |

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

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered (1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit (2)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (3)
Debt Securities			
Preferred Shares	\$1,085,500,000	n/a	\$1,085,500,000
Common Shares			
Securities Warrants			

- (1) The amount to be registered consists of up to \$1,085,500,000 of an indeterminate amount of Debt Securities, Preferred Shares, Common Shares and/or Securities Warrants as may be sold from time to time by the Registrant. Pursuant to Rule 429 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), this amount includes \$85,500,000 of securities being carried forward from the earlier Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-92959), which have not been previously sold. There is also being registered hereunder such currently indeterminable number of Common Shares and Preferred Shares issuable upon the conversion of the Debt Securities or the Preferred Shares, as appropriate, or upon exercise of Securities Warrants.
- (2) The proposed maximum offering price per unit has been omitted pursuant to Securities Act Release No. 6964.
- (3) Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the registration fee. No separate consideration will be received for Common Shares or Preferred Shares that are issued upon conversion of Debt Securities or Preferred Shares registered hereunder, as the case may be.
- (4) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act. Pursuant to Rule 429 under the Securities Act, the amount of \$85,500,000 of securities covered by the earlier Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-92959) is being carried forward and the corresponding registration fee of \$7,866 was previously paid at the time of filing. A registration fee of \$92,000 is being paid herewith.

The Prospectus contained in this Registration Statement relates to and constitutes a Post-Effective Amendment to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-92959) of the Registrant, and it is intended to be the combined prospectus referred to in Rule 429 under the Securities Act.

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR

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DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(A) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(A), MAY DETERMINE.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. WE MAY NOT SELL THESE SECURITIES UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION IS EFFECTIVE. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL THESE SECURITIES AND IT IS NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY THESE SECURITIES IN ANY STATE WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED FEBRUARY 12, 2003

PROSPECTUS

CAMDEN PROPERTY TRUST

By this prospectus, we may offer up to
\$1,085,500,000 of our:

DEBT SECURITIES
PREFERRED SHARES
COMMON SHARES
WARRANTS

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC or any state securities commission. None of those authorities has determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

We will provide the specific terms of the securities in supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the supplements carefully before you invest.

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISKS SET FORTH UNDER "RISK FACTORS" STARTING ON PAGE 1 OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

We may offer the securities directly or through underwriters, agents or dealers. The prospectus will describe the terms of that plan of distribution. The section entitled "Plan of Distribution" below also provides more information on this topic.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2003.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
RISK FACTORS	1
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	6
THE COMPANY	7
CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	7
USE OF PROCEEDS	8
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL SHARES	8
DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS	9
DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES	9

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	15
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES	16
FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR INVESTMENT ..	16
LEGAL MATTERS	31
EXPERTS	31

i

RISK FACTORS

The following sets forth the most significant factors that make an investment in our securities speculative or risky. You should carefully consider the following information in conjunction with the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement before making a decision to invest in our securities.

RIISING INTEREST RATES WOULD INCREASE OUR COSTS AND COULD AFFECT THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR SECURITIES

We have incurred and expect to continue to incur debt in the future. Some of this debt has variable or floating interest rates. Accordingly, if interest rates increase, our interest costs will also increase. In addition, an increase in market interest rates may lead purchasers of our securities to demand a higher annual yield, which could adversely affect the market price of our outstanding equity or debt securities.

FAILURE TO GENERATE SUFFICIENT CASH FLOWS COULD LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO MAKE REQUIRED PAYMENTS FOR DEBT SERVICE AND PAY DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS AND COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR ABILITY TO MAINTAIN OUR STATUS AS A REIT

The following factors, among others, may adversely affect the cash flows generated by our properties:

- the national and local economic climates;
- local real estate market conditions, such as an oversupply of apartment homes;
- the perceptions by prospective residents of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of our properties and the neighborhoods in which they are located;
- the need to periodically repair, renovate and relet space; and
- our ability to pay for adequate maintenance and insurance and increased operating costs, including real estate taxes.

Some significant expenditures associated with each property, such as mortgage payments, if any, real estate taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when cash flows from operations from the property decreases.

UNFAVORABLE CHANGES IN MARKET AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS COULD HURT OCCUPANCY OR RENTAL RATES

The market and economic conditions may significantly affect apartment home

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occupancy or rental rates. Occupancy and rental rates in the markets in which we operate, in turn, may significantly affect our profitability and our ability to satisfy our financial obligations and make distributions to shareholders. The risks that may affect conditions in these markets include the following:

- the economic climate, which may be adversely impacted by plant closings, industry slowdowns and other factors;
- local conditions, such as oversupply of apartments or a reduction in demand for apartments in an area;
- a future economic downturn that simultaneously affects more than one of our geographical markets;
- the inability or unwillingness of residents to pay their current rent or rent increases;
- the potential effect of rent control or rent stabilization laws, or other laws regulating housing, that could prevent us from raising rents; and
- competition from other available apartments and changes in market rental rates.

DIFFICULTIES OF SELLING REAL ESTATE COULD LIMIT OUR FLEXIBILITY

Real estate investments can be hard to sell, especially if market conditions are poor. This may limit our ability to vary our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, the Internal Revenue Code limits our ability to sell properties that we have held for fewer than four years, which may affect our

1

ability to sell properties without adversely affecting our return.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION RISKS COULD IMPACT OUR PROFITABILITY

We intend to continue to develop and construct multifamily apartment communities for our own account. Our development and construction activities may be exposed to a number of risks that may increase our construction costs. This could adversely impact our profitability and our ability to satisfy our financial obligations and make distributions to shareholders. These risks include the following:

- we may be unable to obtain, or may face delays in obtaining, necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required permits and authorizations, which could result in increased costs;
- we may incur construction costs for a property that exceed our original estimates due to increased materials, labor or other costs, or due to errors and omissions that occur in the design or construction process, and we may not be able to increase rents to compensate for the increases in these costs;
- occupancy rates and rents at a newly completed community may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions, and may result in the community not being profitable;
- we may not be able to obtain financing with favorable terms for the development of a community, which may make us unable to proceed with its development;

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- we may not be able to complete construction and lease-up of a community on schedule, which could result in increased costs;
- we may abandon development opportunities that we have already begun to explore and, as a result, may fail to recover expenses already incurred in exploring these development opportunities; and
- we rely on subcontractors to perform most of our construction activities and poor performance or defaults by a major subcontractor, or our inability to obtain adequate performance bonds for a major subcontractor, may lead to project delays and unanticipated additional costs.

We also develop and construct properties for unrelated third parties pursuant to guaranteed maximum price contracts. The terms of these contracts require us to estimate the time and costs to complete a project. Based on these estimates, we determine a time and the costs for completion of the project and assume the risk that the time and costs associated with our performance may be greater than we anticipated. As a result, our profitability on guaranteed maximum price contracts is dependent on our ability to predict these factors accurately. The time and costs may be affected by a variety of factors, including those listed above, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, the terms of these contracts generally require a warranty period, which may be up to 10 years long, during which we may be required to repair, replace or rebuild a project in the event of a material defect in the structure of the project. If we do not accurately predict the time and costs of guaranteed maximum price contracts for particular projects, or if the costs of the warranty work exceed the amounts reserved for these matters, we could suffer losses on those projects and our profitability could be less than anticipated.

FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT OUR PROPERTY ACQUISITION STRATEGY COULD IMPACT OUR PROFITABILITY

In the normal course of our business, we continually evaluate a number of potential acquisitions and may acquire additional operating properties. Our inability to successfully implement our acquisition strategy could result in our market penetration decreasing, which could adversely affect our profitability and our ability to satisfy our financial obligations and make distributions to shareholders. Our acquisition activities and their success may be exposed to a number of risks, including the following:

- we may not be able to identify properties to acquire or effect the acquisition;
- we may not be able to successfully integrate acquired properties and operations;

2

- our estimate of the costs of repositioning or redeveloping the acquired property may prove inaccurate; and
- the acquired property may fail to perform as we expected in analyzing our investment.

INSUFFICIENT CASH FLOW COULD AFFECT OUR DEBT FINANCING AND CREATE REFINANCING RISK

As of September 30, 2002, we had outstanding mortgage indebtedness of approximately \$271.4 million and senior unsecured debt of approximately \$1.1 billion, of which approximately \$295.4 million was floating rate debt. This

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indebtedness could have important consequences. For example:

- if a property is mortgaged to secure payment of indebtedness, and if we are unable to meet our mortgage payments, we could sustain a loss as a result of foreclosure on the mortgage;
- if funds from operations are less than the required principal and interest payments on our existing indebtedness, which in all cases will not have been fully amortized at maturity, we might not be able to refinance the debt or the terms of such refinancing might not be as favorable as the terms of our existing indebtedness;
- our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions could be increased; and
- our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry could be limited.

ISSUANCES OF ADDITIONAL DEBT OR EQUITY MAY ADVERSELY IMPACT OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our capital requirements depend on numerous factors, including the occupancy rates of our apartment properties, dividend payment rates to our shareholders, development and capital expenditures, costs of operations and potential acquisitions. We cannot accurately predict the timing and amount of our capital requirements. If our capital requirements vary materially from our plans, we may require additional financing sooner than anticipated. Accordingly, we could become more leveraged, resulting in increased risk of default on our obligations and in an increase in our debt service requirements, both of which could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to access debt and equity capital markets in the future.

LOSSES FROM CATASTROPHES MAY EXCEED OUR INSURANCE COVERAGE

We carry comprehensive liability and property insurance on our properties, which we believe is of the type and amount customarily obtained on real property assets. We intend to obtain similar coverage for properties we acquire in the future. However, some losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as losses from floods or earthquakes, may be subject to limitations. We exercise our discretion in determining amounts, coverage limits and deductibility provisions of insurance, with a view to maintaining appropriate insurance on our investments at a reasonable cost and on suitable terms. If we suffer a substantial loss, our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to pay the full current market value or current replacement value of our lost investment. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations and other factors also might make it infeasible to use insurance proceeds to replace a property after it has been damaged or destroyed.

POTENTIAL LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION COULD RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL COSTS

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, we are liable for the costs to investigate and remove or remediate hazardous or toxic substances on or in our properties, often regardless of whether we knew of or were responsible for the presence of these substances. These costs may be substantial. Also, if hazardous or toxic substances are present on a property, or if we fail to properly remediate such substances, our ability to sell or rent the property or to borrow using that property as collateral may be adversely affected.

Additionally, we occasionally develop, manage, lease and/or operate various properties for third parties. Consequently, we may be considered to have been or

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to be an operator of these properties and, therefore, potentially liable for removal or remediation costs or other potential costs that could relate to hazardous or toxic substances.

3

COMPLIANCE OR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH LAWS REQUIRING ACCESS TO OUR PROPERTIES BY DISABLED PERSONS COULD RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL COST

The Americans with Disabilities Act, the Fair Housing Act of 1988 and other federal, state and local laws generally require that public accommodations be made accessible to disabled persons. Noncompliance could result in the imposition of fines by the government or the award of damages to private litigants. These laws may require us to modify our existing properties. These laws may also restrict renovations by requiring improved access to such buildings by disabled persons or may require us to add other structural features that increase our construction costs. Legislation or regulations adopted in the future may impose further burdens or restrictions on us with respect to improved access by disabled persons. We cannot ascertain the costs of compliance with these laws, which may be substantial.

FAILURE TO QUALIFY AS A REIT WOULD CAUSE US TO BE TAXED AS A CORPORATION, WHICH WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO SHAREHOLDERS

If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we will be taxed as a corporation for both current and past years. We cannot assure you that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge our qualification as a REIT. We also cannot assure you that new legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions will not change the tax laws with respect to qualification as a REIT or the federal tax consequences of such qualification.

For any taxable year that we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at corporate rates, plus any applicable alternative minimum tax. In addition, unless entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification is lost. This treatment would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to shareholders because of the additional tax liability for the year or years involved. In addition, distributions would no longer qualify for the dividends paid deduction nor be required to be made. To the extent that distributions to shareholders would have been made in anticipation of our qualifying as a REIT, we might be required to borrow funds or to liquidate some of our investments to pay the applicable tax.

SHARE OWNERSHIP LIMITS AND OUR ABILITY TO ISSUE ADDITIONAL EQUITY SECURITIES MAY PREVENT TAKEOVERS BENEFICIAL TO SHAREHOLDERS

For us to maintain our qualification as a REIT, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding shares may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals. As defined for federal income tax purposes, the term "individuals" includes a number of specified entities. To minimize the possibility that we will fail to qualify as a REIT under this test, our declaration of trust includes restrictions on transfers of our shares and ownership limits. The ownership limits, as well as our ability to issue other classes of equity securities, may delay, defer or prevent a change in control. These provisions may also deter tender offers for our shares, which may be attractive to you, or limit your opportunity to receive a premium for your shares that might otherwise exist if a third party were attempting to effect a change in control transaction.

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WE MAKE MEZZANINE LOANS THAT INVOLVE RISK OF LOSS

We have made and intend to continue to make mezzanine loans to various unrelated third parties, which are typically secured by multifamily residential real estate and are subordinate to senior mortgages. While these loans are outstanding, we are subject to risks of borrower defaults, bankruptcies, fraud and other losses. In the event of any default under mezzanine loans held by us, we will bear the risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest and fees to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the loan collateral and the principal amount of the loan. In addition, mezzanine loans involve a higher degree of risk that we may not recover some or all of our investment than senior mortgages due to a variety of factors, including the loan becoming unsecured as a result of foreclosure by the senior lender.

INCREASED COMPETITION COULD LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO LEASE APARTMENTS OR INCREASE OR MAINTAIN RENTS

Our apartment communities compete with numerous housing alternatives in attracting residents, including other rental apartments, condominiums and single-family homes that are available for rent or sale. Competitive residential housing in a particular area could adversely affect our ability to lease apartments and increase or maintain rents.

4

ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE, WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR PROFITABILITY

We expect that other real estate investors will compete with us to acquire existing properties and to develop new properties. These competitors, including insurance companies, pension and investment funds, partnerships, investment companies and other apartment REITs, may have greater resources than we do. This competition could increase prices for properties of the type we would likely pursue. As a result, we may not be able, or have the opportunity, to make suitable investments on favorable terms in the future. This could adversely affect our profitability.

5

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are a public company and file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can request copies of these documents by writing to the SEC and paying a fee for the copying cost. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information about the operation of the public reference room. Our SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, you may read and copy our SEC filings at the office of the New York Stock Exchange at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. Our website address is <http://www.camdenliving.com>.

This prospectus is only part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we have filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 and therefore omits some of the information contained in the registration statement. We have also filed exhibits and schedules to the registration statement that are excluded from this prospectus, and you should refer to the applicable exhibit or schedule for a complete description of any statement referring to any contract or other document. You may inspect or obtain a copy of the registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules, as described in the previous paragraph.

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The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" the information we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus and the information we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings made with the SEC (File No. 1-12110) under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until this offering is completed:

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001;
- Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2002, June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2002; and
- Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2002, August 14, 2002, August 21, 2002 and November 25, 2002.

You may request a copy of these filings at no cost by writing or telephoning G. Steven Dawson, Senior Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer, at the following address and telephone number:

Camden Property Trust
Three Greenway Plaza, Suite 1300
Houston, Texas 77046
(713) 354-2500

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or in the supplement. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

6

THE COMPANY

We are one of the largest real estate investment trusts in the nation, with operations related to the ownership, development, construction and management of multifamily apartment communities in nine states. As of September 30, 2002, we owned interests in, operated or were developing 149 properties containing 53,542 apartment homes located in nine states. Three of our newly developed multifamily properties containing 1,166 apartment homes were under development at September 30, 2002. We also have several sites that we intend to develop into multifamily apartment communities.

Our executive offices are located at Three Greenway Plaza, Suite 1300, Houston, Texas 77046, and our telephone number is (713) 354-2500.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made statements in this prospectus and any supplement that are "forward-looking" in that they do not discuss historical fact, but instead note future expectations, projections, intentions or other items relating to the future. These forward-looking statements include those made in the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements because they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results or performance to differ materially from those

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contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Many of those factors are noted in conjunction with the forward-looking statements in the text. Other important factors that could cause actual results to differ include:

- the results of our efforts to implement our property development and acquisition strategies;
- the effects of economic conditions, including rising interest rates;
- our ability to generate sufficient cash flows;
- the failure to qualify as a real estate investment trust;
- the costs of our capital and debt;
- changes in our capital requirements;
- the actions of our competitors and our ability to respond to those actions;
- the actions of borrowers under our mezzanine loans;
- changes in governmental regulations, tax rates and similar matters;
- environmental uncertainties and disasters; and
- other risks detailed in our other SEC reports or filings.

These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this prospectus.

7

USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities for general corporate purposes. Those purposes include the repayment or refinancing of debt, property acquisitions and development in the ordinary course of business, working capital, investment in financing transactions and capital expenditures.

We will describe in the supplement any proposed use of proceeds other than for general corporate purposes.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL SHARES

Our declaration of trust provides that we may issue up to 110,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, consisting of 100,000,000 common shares and 10,000,000 preferred shares. At January 31, 2003, we had issued and outstanding 39,216,505 common shares.

COMMON SHARES

Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share. There is no cumulative voting in the election of trust managers. The board may declare dividends on common shares in its discretion if funds are legally available for those purposes. On liquidation, common shareholders are entitled to receive pro rata any of our remaining assets, after we satisfy or provide for the satisfaction of all liabilities and obligations on our preferred shares, if any. Common shareholders do not have preemptive rights to subscribe for or purchase any of our capital shares or any other of our securities, except as may be

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granted by the board.

PREFERRED SHARES

Under our declaration of trust, the board is authorized, without shareholder approval, to issue preferred shares in one or more series, with the designations, powers, preferences, rights, qualifications, limitations and restrictions as the board determines. Thus, the board, without shareholder approval, could authorize the issuance of preferred shares with voting, conversion and other rights that could adversely affect the voting power and other rights of common shareholders or that could make it more difficult for another company to enter into a business combination with us.

RESTRICTIONS ON OWNERSHIP

In order for us to qualify as a REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding capital shares may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals or entities during the last half of a taxable year. In addition, our capital shares must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year.

Because our board believes it is essential for us to continue to qualify as a REIT, our declaration of trust provides that in general no holder may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, more than 9.8% of our total outstanding capital shares. Any transfer of shares will not be valid if it would:

- create a direct or indirect ownership of shares in excess of 9.8% of our total outstanding capital shares;
- result in shares being owned by fewer than 100 persons;
- result in our being "closely held" within the meaning of Section 856(h) of the Internal Revenue Code; or
- result in our disqualification as a REIT.

8

If any person owns or is deemed to own more than 9.8% of our total outstanding capital shares, the shares that exceed this ownership limit will automatically be deemed to be transferred to us. We will act as trustee of a trust for the exclusive benefit of the transferees to whom these shares may ultimately be transferred without violating the 9.8% ownership limit. While in trust, these shares will not be entitled to participate in dividends or other distributions and, except as required by law, will not be entitled to vote. We will have the right, for a period of 90 days during the time any securities are held by us in trust, to purchase all or any portion of these securities from the original shareholder at the lesser of the price paid for the shares and the market price of the shares on the date we exercise our option to purchase. All certificates representing capital shares will bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above.

These restrictions on ownership may have the effect of precluding acquisition of control unless the board and shareholders determine that maintenance of REIT status is no longer in our best interests.

SHAREHOLDER LIABILITY

Our declaration of trust provides that no shareholder will be personally

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or individually liable in any manner whatsoever for any debt, act, omission or obligation incurred by us or our board. A shareholder will be under no obligation to us or to our creditors with respect to such shares, other than the obligation to pay to us the full amount of the consideration for which such shares were issued or to be issued. By statute, the State of Texas provides limited liability for shareholders of a REIT organized under the Texas Real Estate Investment Trust Act.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company or its successor is the transfer agent and registrar for our common shares.

DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS

We may issue warrants for the purchase of debt securities, preferred shares or common shares. We may issue warrants independently or together with debt securities, preferred shares or common shares or attached to or separate from the offered securities. We will issue each series of warrants under a separate warrant agreement between us and a bank or trust company as warrant agent. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the warrants and will not act for or on behalf of warrant holders.

This summary of some of the provisions of the warrants is not complete. You should refer to the provisions of the warrant agreement that will be filed with the SEC as part of the offering of any warrants. To obtain a copy of this document, see "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 6.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

The debt securities will be issued under an indenture between us and SunTrust Bank, as trustee.

The following summary of some of the provisions of the indenture is not complete. You should look at the indenture that is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. To obtain a copy of the indenture or other documents that we file with the SEC, see "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 6.

GENERAL

The debt securities will be direct, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally with all other of our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The indenture does not limit the amount of debt securities that we can offer under it.

We may issue additional debt securities without your consent. We may issue debt securities in one or more series. We are not required to issue all debt securities of one series at the same time. Also, unless otherwise

9

provided, we may open a series without the consent of the holders of the debt securities of this series, for issuances of additional debt securities of this series.

The supplement will address the following terms of the debt securities:

- their title;
- any limits on the principal amounts to be issued;

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- the dates on which the principal is payable;
- the rates, which may be fixed or variable, at which they will bear interest, or the method for determining rates;
- the dates from which the interest will accrue and be payable, or the method of determining those dates, and any record dates for the payments due;
- any provisions for redemption, conversion or exchange, at our option or otherwise, including the periods, prices and terms of redemption or conversion;
- any sinking fund or similar provisions, whether mandatory or at the holder's option, along with the periods, prices and terms of redemption, purchase or repayment;
- the amount or percentage payable if we accelerate their maturity, if other than the principal amount;
- any changes to the events of default or covenants set forth in the indenture;
- the terms of subordination, if any;
- whether the series may be reopened; and
- any other terms consistent with the indenture.

We may authorize and determine the terms of a series of debt securities by resolution of our board of trust managers or one of its committees or through a supplemental indenture.

FORM OF DEBT SECURITIES

Unless the supplement otherwise provides, the debt securities will be issued in registered form. We will issue debt securities only in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of that amount.

Unless the supplement otherwise provides, we will issue debt securities as one or more global securities. This means that we will not issue certificates to each holder. We generally will issue global securities in the total principal amount of the debt securities in a series. Debt securities in global form will be deposited with or on behalf of a depositary. Debt securities in global form may not be transferred except as a whole among the depositary, a nominee of or a successor to the depositary and any nominee of that successor. Unless otherwise identified in the supplement, the depositary will be The Depository Trust Company ("DTC").

We may determine not to use global securities for any series. In that event, we will issue debt securities in certificated form.

The laws of some jurisdictions require that some purchasers of securities take physical delivery of securities in certificated form. Those laws and some conditions on transfer of global securities may impair the ability to transfer interests in global securities.

OWNERSHIP OF GLOBAL SECURITIES

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So long as the depositary or its nominee is the registered owner of a global security, that entity will be the sole holder of the debt securities represented by that instrument. Both we and the trustee are only required to treat the depositary or its nominee as the legal owner of those securities for all purposes under the indenture.

Unless otherwise specified in this prospectus or the supplement, no actual purchaser of debt securities represented by a global security will be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificated securities or will be considered the holder of those securities for any purpose under the indenture. In addition, no actual purchaser will be able to transfer or exchange global securities unless otherwise specified in this prospectus or the supplement. As a result, each actual purchaser must rely on the procedures of the depositary to exercise any rights of a holder under the indenture. Also, if an actual purchaser is not a participant in the depositary, the actual purchaser must rely on the procedures of the participant through which it owns its interest in the global security.

THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY

The following is based on information furnished by DTC and applies to the extent that it is the depositary, unless otherwise provided in the supplement.

Registered Owner. The debt securities will be issued as fully registered securities in the name of Cede & Co., which is DTC's partnership nominee. The trustee will deposit the global security with the depositary. The deposit with the depositary and its registration in the name of Cede & Co. will not change the nature of the actual purchaser's ownership interest in the debt securities.

DTC's Organization. DTC is a limited purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of that law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

DTC is owned by a number of its direct participants and the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and some other organizations who directly participate in DTC. Other entities may access DTC's system by clearing transactions through or maintaining a custodial relationship with direct participants. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

DTC's Activities. DTC holds securities that its participants deposit with it. DTC also facilitates the settlement among participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in participant's accounts. Doing so eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates.

Participants' Records. Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus or a supplement, purchases of debt securities must be made by or through a direct participant, which will receive a credit for the securities on the depositary's records. The purchaser's interest is in turn to be recorded on the participants' records. Actual purchasers will not receive written confirmations from the depositary of their purchase, but they generally receive confirmations along with periodic statements of their holdings from the participants through which they entered into the transaction.

Transfers of interest in the global securities will be made on the books

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of the participants on behalf of the actual purchasers. Certificates representing the interest of the actual purchasers in the securities will not be issued unless the use of global securities is suspended.

11

The depositary has no knowledge of the actual purchasers of global securities. The depositary's records only reflect the identity of the direct participants, who are responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Notices Among the Depositary, Participants and Actual Owners. Notices and other communications by the depositary, its participants and the actual purchasers will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any legal requirements in effect.

Voting Procedures. Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will give consents for or vote the global securities. The depositary generally mails an omnibus proxy to us just after the applicable record date. That proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s voting rights to the direct participants to whose accounts the securities are credited at that time.

Payments. Principal and interest payments made by us will be delivered to the depositary. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date unless it has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that date. Payments by participants to actual purchasers will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for customers in bearer form or registered in "street name." Those payments will be the responsibility of that participant, not the depositary, the trustee or us, subject to any legal requirements in effect at that time.

We are responsible for payment of principal, interest and premium, if any, to the trustee, who is responsible to pay it to the depositary. The depositary is responsible for disbursing those payments to direct participants. The participants are responsible for disbursing payment to the actual purchasers.

TRANSFER OR EXCHANGE OF DEBT SECURITIES

You may transfer or exchange debt securities other than global securities without service charge at the corporate trust office of the trustee. You may also surrender debt securities other than global securities for conversion or registration of transfer without service charge at the corporate trust office of the trustee. You must execute a proper form of transfer and pay any taxes or other governmental charges resulting from that action.

TRANSFER AGENT

If we designate a transfer agent in addition to the trustee in a supplement, we may at any time rescind this designation or approve a change in the location through which the transfer agent acts. We will, however, be required to maintain a transfer agent in each place of payment for a series of debt securities. We may at any time designate additional transfer agents for a series of debt securities.

COVENANTS

The following is a summary of some of the covenants we have made in the indenture.

Existence. Except in connection with permitted mergers, consolidations or

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sales of assets, we agreed to do or cause to be done all things necessary to preserve and keep our corporate existence, rights and franchises in full force and effect. We are not, however, required to preserve any right or franchise if we determine that its preservation is no longer desirable in the conduct of our business and that the loss is not disadvantageous in any material respect to the holders of debt securities.

Maintenance of Properties. We agreed to maintain and keep in good condition all of our material properties used or useful in the conduct of our business. This does not, however, preclude us from disposing of our properties in the ordinary course of business.

Insurance. We agreed to maintain with insurers of recognized responsibility insurance concerning our properties against such casualties and contingencies and of such types and in such amounts as is customary for the same or similar businesses.

12

Payment of Taxes and Other Claims. We agreed to pay or discharge before they become delinquent all taxes and other governmental charges levied or imposed on us and all lawful claims for labor, materials and supplies which, if unpaid, might by law become a lien upon our property. We are not, however, required to pay or discharge any such charge whose amount, applicability or validity is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings.

Provision of Financial Information. We agreed, whether or not we are subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to prepare the annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents that we would have been required to file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within 15 days of each of the respective required filing dates and to:

- transmit by mail to all holders of debt securities, as their names and addresses appear in the security register, copies of such annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents;
- file with the trustee copies of such annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents; and
- promptly upon written request and payment of the reasonable cost of duplication and delivery, supply copies of such documents to any prospective holder.

EVENTS OF DEFAULT, NOTICE AND WAIVER

Events of default under the indenture for any series of debt securities include the following:

- failure for 30 days to pay interest on any debt securities of that series;
- failure to pay principal or premium, if any, of any debt securities of that series;
- default in the performance or breach of any of our covenants contained in the indenture, other than a covenant added to the indenture solely for the benefit of a series of debt securities other than that series, which continues for 60 days after written notice as provided in the indenture;

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- default under any other of our debt instruments with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of at least \$10,000,000;
- entry by a court of competent jurisdiction of one or more judgments, orders or decrees against us in an aggregate amount, excluding amounts covered by insurance, over \$10,000,000 and these judgments, orders or decrees remain undischarged for a period of 30 consecutive days; or
- specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization, or court appointment of a receiver, liquidator or trustee.

If an event of default occurs and continues, the trustee and the holders of not less than 25% of the series may declare the principal amount of all of the debt securities of that series to be immediately due and payable.

The rights of holders of a series to commence an action for any remedy is subject to a number of conditions, including the requirement that the holders of 25% of that series request that the trustee take action and offer a reasonable indemnity to the trustee against its liabilities incurred in doing so. This provision will not, however, prevent any holder from instituting suit for the enforcement of payment.

Subject to provisions in the indenture relating to the trustee's duties in case of default, the trustee is under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any holder unless the holder has offered to the trustee reasonable security or indemnity. However, the trustee may refuse to follow any direction that is in conflict with any law or the indenture, that may involve the trustee in personal liability or that may be unduly prejudicial to holders.

13

MODIFICATION OF THE INDENTURE

We must obtain the consent of holders of at least a majority in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities affected by a change to the indenture. The consent of holders of at least a majority in principal amount of each series of outstanding debt securities is required to waive compliance by us with some of the covenants in the indenture. We must obtain the consent of each holder affected by a change to extend the maturity; reduce the principal, redemption premium or interest rate; change the place of payment, or the coin or currency, for payment; limit the right to sue for payment; reduce the level of consents needed to approve a change to the indenture; or modify any of the foregoing provisions or any of the provisions relating to the waiver of some past defaults or covenants, except to increase the required level of consents needed to approve a change to the indenture.

DEFEASANCE

We may defease the debt securities of a series, which means that we would satisfy our duties under that series before maturity. We may do so by depositing with the trustee, in trust for the benefit of the holders, sufficient funds to pay the entire indebtedness on that series, including principal, premium, if any, and interest. Some other conditions must be met before we may do so. We must also deliver an opinion of counsel to the effect that the holders of that series will have no federal income tax consequences as a result of that deposit.

CONVERSION

Debt securities may be convertible into or exchangeable for common shares,

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preferred shares or debt securities of another series. The supplement will describe the terms of any conversion rights. To protect our status as a REIT, debt securities are not convertible if, as a result of a conversion, any person would then be deemed to own, directly or indirectly, more than 9.8% of our capital shares.

SUBORDINATION

The terms and conditions of any subordination of subordinated debt securities to other of our indebtedness will be described in the supplement. The terms will include a description of the indebtedness ranking senior to the subordinated debt securities, the restrictions on payments to the holders of subordinated debt securities while a default exists with respect to senior indebtedness, any restrictions on payments to the holders of the subordinated debt securities following an event of default and provisions requiring holders of the subordinated debt securities to remit payments to holders of senior indebtedness.

Because of the subordination, if we become insolvent, holders of subordinated debt securities may recover less, ratably, than other of our creditors, including holders of senior indebtedness.

LIMITATIONS ON INCURRENCE OF DEBT

The indenture imposes the following limitations on our ability to incur debt if provided with respect to any series of debt securities.

We will not incur debt if as a result the aggregate principal amount of all our outstanding debt would exceed 60% of the sum of our total assets as of the end of the last fiscal quarter and the purchase price of any real estate assets or mortgages receivable acquired, and the amount of any securities offering proceeds we receive, to the extent that the proceeds were not used to acquire real estate assets or mortgages receivable or used to reduce debt, since the end of that quarter, including those proceeds obtained in connection with the incurrence of this additional debt.

We will not incur debt secured by any mortgage, lien, charge, pledge or security interest of any kind ("Lien") on any of our properties if as a result the aggregate principal amount of all of our outstanding debt that is secured by any Lien on our property would exceed 40% of the sum of our total assets as of the end of our last fiscal quarter and the purchase price of any real estate assets or mortgages receivable acquired, and the amount of any securities offering proceeds received, to the extent that the proceeds were not used to acquire real estate assets or

14

mortgages receivable or used to reduce debt, since the end of that quarter, including those proceeds obtained in connection with the incurrence of this additional debt.

We will not at any time own unencumbered assets equal to less than 150% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of unsecured debt.

We will not incur debt if the ratio of Consolidated Income Available for Debt Service (as defined in the indenture) to the Annual Service Charge (as defined in the indenture) for the four consecutive fiscal quarters most recently ended prior to the date on which this additional debt is to be incurred will have been less than 1.5:1, on a pro forma basis and calculated as described in the indenture.

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MERGER, CONSOLIDATION AND SALE OF ASSETS

We cannot consolidate with, or sell, lease or convey all or substantially all of our assets to, or merge with or into, any other corporation unless:

- we will be the surviving entity; or
- the successor corporation, if other than us, expressly assumes all of our obligations under the debt securities and the indenture, and immediately after that transaction no default under the indenture will occur and be continuing.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may offer securities directly or through underwriters, dealers or agents. The supplement will identify those underwriters, dealers or agents and will describe the plan of distribution, including commissions to be paid. If we do not name a firm in the supplement, the firm may not directly or indirectly participate in any underwriting of those securities, although it may participate in the distribution of securities under circumstances entitling it to a dealer's allowance or agent's commission.

An underwriting agreement will entitle the underwriters to indemnification against specified civil liabilities under the federal securities laws and other laws. The underwriters' obligations to purchase securities will be subject to specified conditions and generally will require them to purchase all of the securities if any are purchased.

Unless otherwise noted in the supplement, the securities will be offered by the underwriters, if any, when, as and if issued by us, delivered to and accepted by the underwriters and subject to their right to reject orders in whole or in part.

We may sell securities to dealers, as principals. Those dealers then may resell the securities to the public at varying prices set by those dealers from time to time.

We may also offer securities through agents. Agents generally act on a "best efforts" basis during their appointment, meaning that they are not obligated to purchase securities.

Dealers and agents may be entitled to indemnification as underwriters by us against some liabilities under the federal securities laws and other laws.

We or the underwriters or the agent may solicit offers by institutions approved by us to purchase securities under contracts providing for further payment. Permitted institutions include commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies, educational and charitable institutions and others. Certain conditions apply to those purchases.

An underwriter may engage in over-allotment, stabilizing transactions, short covering transactions and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Over-allotment involves sales in excess of the offering size, which creates a short position. Stabilizing transactions permit bidders to

purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum. Short covering transactions involve purchases of the securities in the open market after the distribution is completed to cover short

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positions. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a dealer when the securities originally sold by the dealer are purchased in a covering transaction to cover short positions. Those activities may cause the price of the securities to be higher than it would otherwise be. The underwriters may engage in any activities on any exchange or other market in which the securities may be traded. If commenced, the underwriters may discontinue those activities at any time.

The supplement or pricing supplement, as applicable, will set forth the anticipated delivery date of the securities being sold at that time.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges and the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred distributions for each of our last five fiscal years and the nine months ended September 30, 2002 are presented below. We computed our ratios of earnings to fixed charges by dividing earnings by fixed charges. We computed our ratios of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred share dividends by dividing earnings by the sum of fixed charges and preferred share dividend requirements. For these purposes, earnings have been calculated by adding fixed charges to income from operations before income taxes. Fixed charges consist of interest costs, the interest portion of rental expense, other than on capital leases, estimated to represent the interest factor in this rental expense and the amortization of debt discounts and issue costs.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					NINE EN SEPTEMBER 2002
	2001(4)	2000(3)	1999(2)	1998	1997(1)	
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.63x	1.63x	1.58x	1.81x	2.13x	1.63x
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred share dividends	1.61x	1.58x	1.52x	1.70x	2.13x	1.61x

- (1) Earnings include a \$10,170,000 impact related to gain on sales of properties. Excluding this impact, these ratios would be 1.83x.
- (2) Earnings include a \$2,979,000 impact related to gain on sales of properties. Excluding this impact, such ratios would be 1.55x and 1.49x.
- (3) Earnings include a \$18,323,000 impact related to gain on sales of properties. Excluding this impact, such ratios would be 1.45x and 1.41x.
- (4) Earnings include a \$2,372,000 impact related to gain on sales of properties. Excluding this impact, such ratios would be 1.60x and 1.59x.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR INVESTMENT

The following is a general summary of the material federal income tax considerations associated with an investment in the securities. The summary is based on current law. It is not tax advice and presents general information only. The summary does not deal with particular types of securityholders that are subject to special treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, such as insurance companies, financial institutions and broker-dealers. In addition, the summary is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations. Your actual tax consequences as a taxpayer can be complicated and will depend on your specific

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situation, including variables you cannot control. You should consult your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences of the purchase, holding and sale of the securities. You should also consult your tax advisor to determine the effect of any potential changes in applicable tax laws. The Internal Revenue Code provisions governing the federal income tax treatment of REITs are highly technical and complex, and the summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Internal Revenue Code provisions, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof.

16

The following discussion is based upon current law and on representations from us concerning our compliance with the requirements for qualification as a REIT.

WE URGE YOU, AS A PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR, TO CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX ADVISOR WITH RESPECT TO THE SPECIFIC FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU OF THE PURCHASE, HOLDING AND SALE OF OUR SECURITIES.

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code since our taxable year ended December 31, 1993. We believe that we have been organized and have operated in a manner that qualifies for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. We also believe that we will continue to operate in a manner that will preserve our status as a REIT. We cannot, however, assure you that these requirements will be met in the future.

We have not requested a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding our REIT status. However, we have received an opinion from the law firm of Locke Liddell & Sapp LLP to the effect that:

- we have met the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT for each taxable year commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 1993;
- our diversity of equity ownership, operations through the date of the opinion and proposed method of operation should allow us to qualify as a REIT for the taxable year ending December 31, 2003; and
- the discussion regarding "Federal Income Tax Considerations and Consequences of Your Investment" set forth in this section, to the extent that it describes matters of law or legal conclusions, is correct in all material respects.

The opinion is expressed as of its date and Locke Liddell & Sapp LLP has no obligation to advise us of any change in applicable law or of any matters stated, represented or assumed, after the date of this opinion.

You should be aware that opinions of counsel are not binding upon the Internal Revenue Service or any court. Our opinion of counsel is based upon factual representations and covenants made by us regarding the past, present and future conduct of our business operations. Furthermore, our opinion of counsel regarding our continued qualification as a REIT is conditioned upon, and our continued qualification as a REIT will depend on, our ability to meet, through actual annual operating results, the various REIT qualification tests under the Internal Revenue Code.

In addition, we cannot assure you that new legislation, regulations or administrative interpretations will not change the tax laws with respect to our qualification as a REIT or any other matter discussed herein.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION OF THE COMPANY

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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 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.

17

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 100% of the net income attributable to the greater of the amount by which we fail the 75% test or the 95% test, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.
- 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.
- 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

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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.

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.

18

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 Liddell & Sapp 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, in which all of its shares 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 credit of these qualified REIT subsidiaries will be treated as our

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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 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 Camden Operating, L.P. and any other entity taxable as a partnership for federal income tax purposes in which we hold an interest include Camden Operating, L.P.'s 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. Additionally, with respect to each of our tax years beginning on or before January 1, 1997, short-term gain from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities, gain from prohibited transactions and gain from the sale or other disposition of real property held for less than four years apart from involuntary conversions and sales of foreclosure property must have represented less than 30% of our gross income including gross income from prohibited transactions for each such taxable year.

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. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, 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, 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. As a result of the passage of the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Act of 1999 as enacted on December 17, 1999 (we refer to this as the "REIT Modernization Act"), for taxable years after December 31, 2000, we may lease property to a taxable

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REIT subsidiary and 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, for tax years beginning after August 5, 1997, 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. For all taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000 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.

We have provided and will provide services with respect to our multifamily apartment communities. We believe that 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, for tax years beginning after August 5, 1997, 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 that 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 that 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, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, 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, which generally is qualifying income for purposes of both gross income tests.

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 not 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;
- 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

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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.

21

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 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;
- we attach a schedule of the sources of our income to our federal income tax return; and
- any incorrect information on the schedule is not due to fraud with intent to evade tax.

It is not possible, however, to state whether, in all circumstances, we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that we intentionally 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. No similar mitigation provision provides relief if we failed the 30% gross income test in a taxable year beginning on or before January 1, 1997, and any failure to so qualify would have caused us to fail to qualify as a REIT.

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

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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 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 20% 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, 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 equity to 100% of such excess.

22

The term "securities" generally includes our debt securities issued by another REIT or a partnership, except that debt securities of a partnership are not treated as securities for purposes of the 10% value test if we own at least a 20% profits interest in the partnership as long as such debt qualifies as "straight debt," generally requiring that the interest rate not be based on profits or certain discretionary factors and that the instrument not be convertible into equity.

We believe that 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.

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:

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- the sum of (a) 90% (previously 95% for taxable years beginning before December 31, 2000) of our REIT taxable income, as computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction or our capital gains, and (b) 90% (previously 95% for taxable years beginning before December 31, 2000) 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 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 a 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 95% 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,

23

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

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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.

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 ordinary 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

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United States federal income tax purposes:

- is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- is a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof or in the District of Columbia; or
- is a partnership, trust or estate treated as a domestic partnership, trust or estate.

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. 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.

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.

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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 generally not be treated as investment income.

25

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;
- 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.

Depreciation Recapture. The maximum tax rate imposed on the long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers is 20%, 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

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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. Shareholders 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

26

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 without the consent of the Securities and Exchange Commission or 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

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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.

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.

27

EFFECT OF TAX STATUS OF CAMDEN OPERATING, L.P. ON REIT QUALIFICATION

A substantial portion of our investments are through Camden Operating, L.P. (formerly Paragon Group L.P.). Camden Operating, L.P. may involve special tax considerations. These considerations include:

- the allocations of income and expense items of Camden Operating, L.P., which could affect the computation of our taxable income;
- the status of Camden Operating, L.P. as a partnership, as opposed to an association taxable as a corporation for income tax purposes; and
- the taking of actions by Camden Operating, L.P. that could adversely affect our qualification as a REIT.

In addition, Camden Operating, L.P. 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 Camden Operating, L.P. or any of the foregoing entities in which Camden Operating, L.P. 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

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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.

28

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 PROSPECTIVE NON-U.S. SHAREHOLDER, YOU SHOULD CONSULT WITH YOUR OWN TAX ADVISORS TO 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.

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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.

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. 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.

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 its common shares or

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preferred shares generally will not be taxed under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 if we are a domestically controlled REIT. A domestically controlled REIT is defined generally as a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of the stock was held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. persons. It is currently anticipated that we will be a

29

domestically controlled REIT, and, therefore, sales of 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 will be traded publicly, we may not continue to be a domestically controlled REIT. 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 apply, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gains. 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 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 qualified 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.

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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."

30

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:

- 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 minimus 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.

LEGAL MATTERS

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

EXPERTS

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The consolidated financial statements and 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, 2001 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

31

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	\$ 99,866
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	5,134

Total	\$170,000
	=====

ITEM 15. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Subsection (B) of Section 9.20 of the Texas Real Estate Investment Trust Act, as amended (the "Act"), 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, arbitrative, 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 trust manager, officer, employee or agent of the real estate investment trust or is or was serving at the request of the real estate investment trust as a trust manager, director, officer, partner, venturer, proprietor, trustee, employee, agent, or similar functionary of another real estate investment trust, corporation, partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship, trust, employee benefit plan, or other enterprise against expenses (including court costs and attorney fees), judgments, penalties, fines and settlements if he conducted himself 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 Act further provides that, except to the extent otherwise permitted by the Act, a person may not be indemnified in respect of a proceeding in which the person is found liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received by him or in which the person is found liable to the real estate investment trust. Indemnification pursuant to Subsection (B) of Section 9.20 of the Act 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

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willful or intentional misconduct in the performance of his duty to the real estate investment trust.

Subsection (C) of Section 15.10 of the Act provides that a trust manager shall not be liable for any claims or damages that may result from his acts in the discharge of any duty imposed or power conferred upon him by the real estate investment trust, if, in the exercise of ordinary care, he acted in good faith and in reliance upon information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, concerning the real estate investment trust, that were prepared or presented by officers or employees of the real estate investment trust, legal counsel, public accountants, investment bankers, or certain other professionals, or a committee of trust managers of which the trust manager is not a member. In addition, 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 or gross negligence.

Article Sixteen of the Company's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust provides that the Company shall indemnify officers and trust managers, as set forth below:

II-1

In this Article:

1. "Indemnatee" 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.

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, arbitratative 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.

2. The Trust shall indemnify every Indemnatee against all judgments, penalties (including excise and similar taxes), fines, amounts paid in settlement and reasonable expenses actually incurred by the Indemnatee 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 Indemnatee shall be deemed to have been found liable in respect of any claim, issue or matter only after the Indemnatee shall have been so adjudged by a court

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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 Indemnatee.

3. 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 Indemnatee 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.

4. Reasonable expenses (including court costs and attorneys' fees) incurred by an Indemnatee 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 Indemnatee 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 Indemnatee 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 Indemnatee 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.

5. 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 Indemnatee, 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 Indemnatee with respect to matters arising during the period

II-2

he or she was in such capacity, and (iii) inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

6. The provisions of this Article Sixteen (i) are for the benefit of, and may be enforced by, each Indemnatee 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 Indemnatee and (ii) constitute a continuing offer to all present and future Indemnitees. The Trust, by its adoption of this Declaration of Trust, (x) acknowledges and agrees that each Indemnatee 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 Indemnatee and (z) acknowledges and agrees that no present or future Indemnatee 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.

7. 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 Indemnatee to be indemnified by the Trust, nor the obligation of the Trust to indemnify any such Indemnatee, under and in accordance with the provisions of this Article Sixteen as in effect

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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.

8. If the indemnification provided in this Article Sixteen is either (i) insufficient to cover all costs and expenses incurred by any Indemnatee as a result of such Indemnatee 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 Indemnatee with respect to all costs and expenses incurred by such Indemnatee as a result of such Indemnatee 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.

9. 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.

- *1.1 Form of Underwriting Agreement for Debt Securities
- *1.2 Form of Underwriting Agreement for Equity Securities
- 4.1 Form of Indenture for Senior Debt Securities dated as of February 11, 2003 between the Company and SunTrust Bank, as trustee
- 4.2 Form of Senior Debt Security (included in Exhibit 4.1 hereto)
- 4.3 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)
- 4.4 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)
- 4.5 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)
- *4.6 Form of Statement of Designation of Preferred Shares
- *4.7 Form of Preferred Share Certificate
- *4.8 Form of Securities Warrant Agreement
- 5.1 Opinion of Locke Liddell & Sapp LLP as to the legality of the securities being registered
- 8.1 Opinion of Locke Liddell & Sapp LLP as to certain tax matters

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II-3

- 12.1 Statement regarding computation of ratios
- 23.1 Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP
- 23.2 Consent of Locke Liddell & Sapp LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1 hereto)
- 23.3 Consent of Locke Liddell & Sapp 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
(SunTrust Bank) on Form T-1

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

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, as amended (the "Securities Act");

(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;

(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;

provided, however, that paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) do not apply if information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in periodic reports filed by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), that are incorporated by reference in the Registration Statement.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, 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.

(b) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act) that is incorporated by

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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) The undersigned Registrant hereby further undertakes to supplement the applicable prospectus supplement, after the expiration of the subscription period, to set forth the results of the subscription offer, the transactions by the underwriters during the subscription period, the amount of unsubscribed securities to be purchased by the underwriters, and the terms of any subsequent reoffering thereof. If any public offering by the underwriters is to be made on terms differing from those set forth on the cover page of the prospectus, a post-effective amendment will be filed to set forth the terms of such offering.

II-4

(d) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to trust managers, directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the provisions described in Item 15 of this Registration Statement 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 Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than in payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a trust manager, director, officer or controlling person in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted against the registrant by such trust manager, director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered hereby, 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.

II-5

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 11th day of February, 2003.

CAMDEN PROPERTY TRUST

By: /s/ G. Steven Dawson

G. Steven Dawson, Senior Vice
President - Finance, Chief Financial
Officer and Secretary

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 G. Steven Dawson, 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,

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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 -----
/s/ Richard J. Campo ----- Richard J. Campo	Chairman of the Board of Trust Managers and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ D. Keith Oden ----- D. Keith Oden	President, Chief Operating Officer and Trust Manager
/s/ G. Steven Dawson ----- G. Steven Dawson	Senior Vice President-Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary (Principal Financial Officer)
/s/ Dennis M. Steen ----- Dennis M. Steen	Vice President-Controller and Treasurer (Principal Accounting Officer)
/s/ William R. Cooper ----- William R. Cooper	Trust Manager
/s/ George R. Hrdlicka ----- George R. Hrdlicka	Trust Manager
/s/ Scott S. Ingraham ----- Scott S. Ingraham	Trust Manager
/s/ Lewis A. Levey ----- Lewis A. Levey	Trust Manager

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Lewis A. Levey

/s/ F. Gardner Parker Trust Manager

F. Gardner Parker

/s/ Steven A. Webster Trust Manager

Steven A. Webster

II-7

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit
Number

- | | |
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