

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL
Form 10-K
February 26, 2009
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended DECEMBER 31, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 1-12252

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Maryland
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

13-3675988
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Two North Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

60606
(Zip Code)

(312) 474-1300

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.01 Par Value
(Title of Each Class)

New York Stock Exchange
(Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered)

Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.01 Par Value
(Title of Each Class)

New York Stock Exchange
(Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of Common Shares held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$10.0 billion based upon the closing price on June 30, 2008 of \$38.27 using beneficial ownership of shares rules adopted pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exclude voting shares owned by Trustees and Executive Officers, some of who may not be held to be affiliates upon judicial determination.

The number of Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.01 par value, outstanding on January 31, 2009 was 272,794,454.

Table of Contents

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates by reference certain information to be contained in the Company's definitive proxy statement, which the Company anticipates will be filed no later than April 16, 2009, and thus these items have been omitted in accordance with General Instruction G (3) to Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART I.</u>		PAGE
Item 1.	<u>Business</u>	4
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	8
Item 1B.	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	22
Item 2.	<u>Properties</u>	22
Item 3.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	26
Item 4.	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	26
 <u>PART II.</u>		
Item 5.	<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	27
Item 6.	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	28
Item 7.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	30
Item 7A.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	48
Item 8.	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	49
Item 9.	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	49
Item 9A.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	49
Item 9B.	<u>Other Information</u>	50
 <u>PART III.</u>		
Item 10.	<u>Trustees, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	51
Item 11.	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	51
Item 12.	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	51
Item 13.	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Trustee Independence</u>	51
Item 14.	<u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	51
 <u>PART IV.</u>		
Item 15.	<u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	52

Table of Contents**PART I****Item 1. Business****General**

Equity Residential (EQR), a Maryland real estate investment trust (REIT) formed in March 1993, is an S&P 500 company focused on the acquisition, development and management of high quality apartment properties in top United States growth markets. EQR has elected to be taxed as a REIT.

The Company is one of the largest publicly traded real estate companies and is the largest publicly traded owner of multifamily properties in the United States (based on the aggregate market value of its outstanding Common Shares, the number of apartment units wholly owned and total revenues earned). The Company's corporate headquarters are located in Chicago, Illinois and the Company also operates property management offices throughout the United States.

EQR is the general partner of, and as of December 31, 2008 owned an approximate 94.2% ownership interest in, ERP Operating Limited Partnership, an Illinois limited partnership (the Operating Partnership). The Company is structured as an umbrella partnership REIT (UPREIT) under which all property ownership and related business operations are conducted through the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries. References to the Company include EQR, the Operating Partnership and those entities owned or controlled by the Operating Partnership and/or EQR.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company, directly or indirectly through investments in title holding entities, owned all or a portion of 548 properties in 23 states and the District of Columbia consisting of 147,244 units. The ownership breakdown includes (table does not include various uncompleted development properties):

	Properties	Units
Wholly Owned Properties	477	127,002
Partially Owned Properties:		
Consolidated	28	5,757
Unconsolidated	41	9,776
Military Housing (Fee Managed)	2	4,709
	548	147,244

As of February 5, 2009, the Company has approximately 4,700 employees who provide real estate operations, leasing, legal, financial, accounting, acquisition, disposition, development and other support functions.

Certain capitalized terms used herein are defined in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Available Information

You may access our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to any of those reports we file with the SEC free of charge at our website, www.equityresidential.com. These reports are made available at our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we file them with the SEC.

Business Objectives and Operating Strategies

The Company seeks to maximize current income, capital appreciation of each property and the total return for its shareholders. The Company's strategy for accomplishing these objectives includes:

Leveraging our size and scale in four critical ways:

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Investing in apartment communities located in strategically targeted markets to maximize our total return on an enterprise level;
Meeting the needs of our residents by offering a wide array of product choices and a commitment to service;
Engaging, retaining and attracting the best employees by providing them with the education, resources and opportunities to succeed;
and

Table of Contents

Sharing resources, customers and best practices in property management and across the enterprise.

Owning a highly diversified portfolio by investing in target markets defined by a combination of the following criteria:

High barrier-to-entry (low supply);
Strong economic predictors (high demand); and
Attractive quality of life (high demand and retention).

Giving residents reasons to stay with the Company by providing a range of product options available in our diversified portfolio and by enhancing their experience through our employees and our services.

Being open and responsive to market realities to take advantage of investment opportunities that align with our long-term vision.

Acquisition, Development and Disposition Strategies

The Company anticipates that future property acquisitions, developments and dispositions will occur within the United States. Acquisitions and developments may be financed from various sources of capital, which may include retained cash flow, issuance of additional equity and debt securities, sales of properties, joint venture agreements and collateralized and uncollateralized borrowings. In addition, the Company may acquire properties in transactions that include the issuance of limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership (OP Units) as consideration for the acquired properties. Such transactions may, in certain circumstances, enable the sellers to defer, in whole or in part, the recognition of taxable income or gain that might otherwise result from the sales. EQR may also acquire land parcels to hold and/or sell based on market opportunities.

When evaluating potential acquisitions, developments and dispositions, the Company generally considers the following factors:

strategically targeted markets;
income levels and employment growth trends in the relevant market;
employment and household growth and net migration of the relevant market's population;
barriers to entry that would limit competition (zoning laws, building permit availability, supply of undeveloped or developable real estate, local building costs and construction costs, among other factors);
the location, construction quality, condition and design of the property;
the current and projected cash flow of the property and the ability to increase cash flow;
the potential for capital appreciation of the property;
the terms of resident leases, including the potential for rent increases;
the potential for economic growth and the tax and regulatory environment of the community in which the property is located;
the occupancy and demand by residents for properties of a similar type in the vicinity (the overall market and submarket);
the prospects for liquidity through sale, financing or refinancing of the property;
the benefits of integration into existing operations;
purchase prices and yields of available existing stabilized properties, if any;
competition from existing multifamily properties, comparably priced single family homes or rentals, residential properties under development and the potential for the construction of new multifamily properties in the area; and
opportunistic selling based on demand and price of high quality assets, including condominium conversions.

The Company generally reinvests the proceeds received from property dispositions primarily to achieve its acquisition, development and rehab strategies and at times to fund its debt and equity repurchase activities. In addition, when feasible, the Company may structure these transactions as tax-deferred exchanges.

See also Note 20 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding the Company's segment disclosures.

Table of Contents

Debt and Equity Activity

Please refer to Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, for the Company's Capital Structure chart as of December 31, 2008.

Major Debt and Equity Activities for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

During 2008:

The Operating Partnership obtained \$500.0 million of mortgage loan proceeds through the issuance of an 11.5 year (stated maturity date of October 1, 2019) cross-collateralized loan with a fixed stated interest rate for 10.5 years at 5.19% secured by 13 properties.

The Operating Partnership obtained \$550.0 million of mortgage loan proceeds through the issuance of an 11.5 year (stated maturity date of March 1, 2020) cross-collateralized loan with a fixed stated interest rate for 10.5 years at approximately 6% secured by 15 properties.

The Operating Partnership obtained \$543.0 million of mortgage loan proceeds through the issuance of an 8 year (stated maturity date of January 1, 2017) cross-collateralized loan with a fixed stated interest rate for 7 years at approximately 6% secured by 18 properties.

The Company issued 995,129 Common Shares pursuant to its Share Incentive Plans and received net proceeds of approximately \$24.6 million.

The Company issued 195,961 Common Shares pursuant to its Employee Share Purchase Plan and received net proceeds of approximately \$6.2 million.

The Company repurchased and retired 220,085 of its Common Shares at an average price of \$35.93 per share for total consideration of \$7.9 million. See Note 3 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

The Company repurchased \$72.6 million of its 4.75% fixed rate public notes due June 15, 2009 at a discount to par of approximately 1.0%. See Note 9 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

The Company repurchased \$101.4 million of its 3.85% convertible fixed rate public notes due August 15, 2026 at a discount to par of approximately 17.7%. See Note 9 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

During 2007:

The Operating Partnership issued \$350.0 million of five-year 5.50% fixed rate notes (the October 2012 Notes) in a public debt offering in May/June 2007. The October 2012 Notes were issued at a discount, which is being amortized over the life of the notes on a straight-line basis. The October 2012 Notes are due October 1, 2012 with interest payable semiannually in arrears on January 15 and July 15, commencing January 15, 2008. The Operating Partnership received net proceeds of approximately \$346.1 million in connection with this issuance.

The Operating Partnership issued \$650.0 million of ten-year 5.75% fixed rate notes (the June 2017 Notes) in a public debt offering in May/June 2007. The June 2017 Notes were issued at a discount, which is being amortized over the life of the notes on a straight-line basis. The June 2017 Notes are due June 15, 2017 with interest payable semiannually in arrears on January 15 and July 15, commencing January 15, 2008. The Operating Partnership received net proceeds of approximately \$640.6 million in connection with this issuance.

The Operating Partnership obtained a three-year (subject to two one-year extension options) \$500.0 million senior unsecured credit facility (term loan) which generally pays a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus a spread dependent upon the current credit rating on the Operating Partnership's long-term unsecured debt. The Operating Partnership paid \$1.1 million in upfront costs, which will be deferred and amortized over the three-year term. EQR has guaranteed the Operating Partnership's term loan facility up to the maximum amount and for the full term of the facility.

The Company issued 1,040,765 Common Shares pursuant to its Share Incentive Plans and received net proceeds of approximately \$28.8 million.

The Company issued 189,071 Common Shares pursuant to its Employee Share Purchase Plan and received net proceeds of approximately \$7.2 million.

The Company repurchased and retired 27,484,346 of its Common Shares at an average price of \$44.62 per share for total consideration of \$1.2 billion.

Table of Contents

During 2006:

The Operating Partnership issued \$400.0 million of ten and one-half year 5.375% unsecured fixed rate notes (the August 2016 Notes) in a public debt offering in January 2006. The August 2016 Notes were issued at a discount, which is being amortized over the life of the notes on a straight-line basis. The August 2016 Notes are due August 1, 2016 with interest payable semiannually in arrears on February 1 and August 1, commencing August 1, 2006. The Operating Partnership received net proceeds of approximately \$395.5 million in connection with this issuance.

The Operating Partnership issued \$650.0 million of twenty-year 3.85% exchangeable senior notes (the August 2026 Notes) in a public debt offering in August 2006. The August 2026 Notes were issued at a discount, which is being amortized over the life of the notes on a straight-line basis. The August 2026 Notes are due August 15, 2026 with interest payable semiannually in arrears on February 15 and August 15, commencing February 15, 2007. The Operating Partnership received net proceeds of approximately \$637.0 million in connection with this issuance. See Note 9 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

The Company issued 2,647,776 Common Shares pursuant to its Share Incentive Plans and received net proceeds of approximately \$69.7 million.

The Company issued 213,427 Common Shares pursuant to its Employee Share Purchase Plan and received net proceeds of approximately \$8.0 million.

The Company repurchased 1,897,912 of its Common Shares on the open market at an average price of \$43.85 per share. The Company paid approximately \$83.2 million for these shares, which were retired subsequent to the repurchase.

On January 27, 2009, the Company repurchased at par \$105.2 million of its 4.75% unsecured notes due June 15, 2009 and \$185.2 million of its 6.95% unsecured notes due March 2, 2011 pursuant to a cash tender offer announced on January 16, 2009.

As of February 26, 2009, an unlimited amount of debt securities remains available for issuance by the Operating Partnership under a registration statement that became automatically effective upon filing with the SEC in December 2008 (under SEC regulations enacted in 2005, the registration statement automatically expires on December 21, 2011 and does not contain a maximum issuance amount). As of February 26, 2009, an unlimited amount of equity securities remains available for issuance by the Company under a registration statement that became automatically effective upon filing with the SEC in December 2008 (under SEC regulations enacted in 2005, the registration statement automatically expires on December 15, 2011 and does not contain a maximum issuance amount).

In May 2002, the Company's shareholders approved the Company's 2002 Share Incentive Plan. In January 2003, the Company filed a Form S-8 registration statement to register 23,125,828 Common Shares under this plan. As of January 1, 2009, 21,740,453 shares are the maximum shares issuable under this plan. See Note 14 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Credit Facilities

The Operating Partnership has a \$1.5 billion unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on February 28, 2012, with the ability to increase available borrowings by an additional \$500.0 million by adding additional banks to the facility or obtaining the agreement of existing banks to increase their commitments. Advances under the credit facility bear interest at variable rates based upon LIBOR at various interest periods plus a spread dependent upon the Operating Partnership's credit rating or based on bids received from the lending group. EQR has guaranteed the Operating Partnership's credit facility up to the maximum amount and for the full term of the facility.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, one of the providers of the Operating Partnership's unsecured revolving credit facility declared bankruptcy. Under the existing terms of the credit facility, the provider's share is up to \$75.0 million of potential borrowings. As a result, the Operating Partnership's borrowing capacity under the unsecured revolving credit facility has in essence been permanently reduced to \$1.425 billion of potential borrowings. The obligation to fund by all of the other providers has not changed.

On April 1, 2005, the Operating Partnership obtained a three-year \$1.0 billion unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on May 29, 2008. Advances under the credit facility bore interest at variable rates based upon LIBOR at various interest periods plus a spread dependent upon the Operating Partnership's credit rating or based on bids received from the lending group. EQR guaranteed the Operating Partnership's credit facility up to the maximum

Table of Contents

amount and for the full term of the facility. This credit facility was repaid in full and terminated on February 28, 2007. The Company recorded \$0.4 million of write-offs of unamortized deferred financing costs as additional interest in connection with this termination.

On May 7, 2007, the Operating Partnership obtained a one-year \$500.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on May 5, 2008. Advances under this facility bore interest at variable rates based on LIBOR at various interest periods plus a spread dependent upon the Operating Partnership's credit rating. EQR guaranteed this credit facility up to the maximum amount and for its full term. This credit facility was repaid in full and terminated on June 4, 2007.

As of December 31, 2008, the amount available on the credit facility was \$1.29 billion (net of \$130.0 million which was restricted/dedicated to support letters of credit and net of the \$75.0 million discussed above). As of December 31, 2007, \$139.0 million was outstanding and \$80.8 million was restricted/dedicated to support letters of credit and not available for borrowing on the credit facilities. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the weighted average interest rates were 4.31% and 5.68%, respectively.

Competition

All of the Company's properties are located in developed areas that include other multifamily properties. The number of competitive multifamily properties in a particular area could have a material effect on the Company's ability to lease units at the properties or at any newly acquired properties and on the rents charged. The Company may be competing with other entities that have greater resources than the Company and whose managers have more experience than the Company's managers. In addition, other forms of rental properties and single-family housing provide housing alternatives to potential residents of multifamily properties. See Item 1A. Risk Factors for additional information with respect to competition.

Environmental Considerations

See Item 1A. Risk Factors for information concerning the potential effects of environmental regulations on our operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

General

The following Risk Factors may contain defined terms that are different from those used in the other sections of this report. Unless otherwise indicated, when used in this section, the terms we and us refer to Equity Residential and its subsidiaries, including ERP Operating Limited Partnership. This Item 1A. includes forward-looking statements. You should refer to our discussion of the qualifications and limitations on forward-looking statements included in Item 7.

The occurrence of the events discussed in the following risk factors could adversely affect, possibly in a material manner, our business, financial condition or results of operations, which could adversely affect the value of our common shares of beneficial interest or preferred shares of beneficial interest (which we refer to collectively as Shares); preference interests and/or units (Interests and/or Units) of a subsidiary of ERP Operating Limited Partnership, our operating partnership; and limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership (OP Units). In this section, we refer to the Shares, Interests, Units and the OP Units together as our securities and the investors who own Shares, Interests, Units and/or OP Units as our security holders.

Our Performance and Securities Value are Subject to Risks Associated with the Real Estate Industry

General

Real property investments are subject to varying degrees of risk and are relatively illiquid. Several factors may adversely affect the economic performance and value of our properties. These factors include changes in the national, regional and local economic climates, local conditions such as an oversupply of multifamily properties or a reduction in demand for our multifamily properties, the attractiveness of our properties to residents, competition from other available multifamily property owners and single family homes and changes in market rental rates. Our performance also depends on our ability to collect rent from residents and to pay for adequate maintenance, insurance and other operating costs, including real estate taxes, which could increase over time. Sources of labor and materials required for maintenance, repair, capital expenditure or development may be more expensive than anticipated. Also,

Table of Contents

the expenses of owning and operating a property are not necessarily reduced when circumstances such as market factors and competition cause a reduction in income from the property.

We May Not Have Sufficient Cash Flows From Operations After Capital Expenditures to Cover Our Distributions

We generally consider our cash flows provided by operating activities after capital expenditures to be adequate to meet operating requirements and payment of distributions to our security holders. However, there may be times when we experience shortfalls in our coverage of distributions, which may cause us to consider reducing our distributions and/or using the proceeds from property dispositions or additional financing transactions to make up the difference. Should these shortfalls occur for lengthy periods of time or be material in nature, our financial condition may be adversely affected and we may not be able to maintain our current distribution levels.

We May Be Unable to Renew Leases or Relet Units as Leases Expire

When our residents decide not to renew their leases upon expiration, we may not be able to relet their units. Even if the residents do renew or we can relet the units, the terms of renewal or reletting may be less favorable than current lease terms. Because virtually all of our leases are for apartments, they are generally for terms of no more than one year. If we are unable to promptly renew the leases or relet the units, or if the rental rates upon renewal or reletting are significantly lower than expected rates, then our results of operations and financial condition will be adversely affected. Occupancy levels and market rents may be adversely affected by national and local economic and market conditions including, without limitation, new construction and excess inventory of multifamily and single family housing, slow or negative employment growth, availability of low interest mortgages for single family home buyers and the potential for geopolitical instability, all of which are beyond the Company's control. In addition, various state and local municipalities are considering and may continue to consider rent control legislation which could limit our ability to raise rents. Finally, the federal government is considering and may continue to consider policies which may encourage home ownership, thus increasing competition and possibly limiting our ability to raise rents. Consequently, our cash flow and ability to service debt and make distributions to security holders could be reduced.

New Acquisitions and/or Development Projects May Fail to Perform as Expected and Competition for Acquisitions May Result in Increased Prices for Properties

We intend to actively acquire multifamily properties for rental operations as market conditions dictate. The Company does not currently intend to begin the development of any new wholly-owned projects but has a substantial number of properties under development now and may commence new development activities if conditions warrant. We may underestimate the costs necessary to bring an acquired property up to standards established for its intended market position or to complete a development property. Additionally, we expect that other major real estate investors with significant capital will compete with us for attractive investment opportunities or may also develop properties in markets where we focus our development efforts. This competition may increase prices for multifamily properties. We may not be in a position or have the opportunity in the future to make suitable property acquisitions on favorable terms. To the extent that we do develop more properties if conditions warrant, we expect to do so ourselves in addition to co-investing with our development partners. The total number of development units, cost of development and estimated completion dates are subject to uncertainties arising from changing economic conditions (such as the cost of labor and construction materials), competition and local government regulation.

Because Real Estate Investments Are Illiquid, We May Not Be Able to Sell Properties When Appropriate

Real estate investments generally cannot be sold quickly. We may not be able to reconfigure our portfolio promptly in response to economic or other conditions. This inability to respond promptly to changes in the performance of our investments could adversely affect our financial condition and ability to make distributions to our security holders.

Changes in Laws and Litigation Risk Could Affect Our Business

We are generally not able to pass through to our residents under existing leases real estate or other federal, state or local taxes. Consequently, any such tax increases may adversely affect our financial condition and limit our ability to make distributions to our security holders. Similarly, changes that increase our potential liability under environmental laws or our expenditures on environmental compliance would adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make distributions on our securities.

Table of Contents

We may become involved in legal proceedings, including but not limited to, proceedings related to consumer, employment, development, condominium conversion, tort and commercial legal issues that if decided adversely to or settled by us, could result in liability material to our financial condition or results of operations.

Environmental Problems Are Possible and Can Be Costly

Federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment may require a current or previous owner or operator of real estate to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at such property. The owner or operator may have to pay a governmental entity or third parties for property damage and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred by such parties in connection with the contamination. These laws typically impose clean-up responsibility and liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of or caused the presence of the contaminants. Even if more than one person may have been responsible for the contamination, each person covered by the environmental laws may be held responsible for all of the clean-up costs incurred. In addition, third parties may sue the owner or operator of a site for damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from that site.

Substantially all of our properties have been the subject of environmental assessments completed by qualified independent environmental consultant companies. While these environmental assessments have not revealed, nor are we aware of, any environmental liability that our management believes would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity, there can be no assurance that we will not incur such liabilities in the future.

Over the past several years, there have been an increasing number of lawsuits against owners and managers of multifamily properties alleging personal injury and property damage caused by the presence of mold in residential real estate. As some of these lawsuits have resulted in substantial monetary judgments or settlements, insurance carriers have reacted by excluding mold-related claims from standard policies and pricing mold endorsements at prohibitively high rates. We have adopted programs designed to minimize the existence of mold in any of our properties as well as guidelines for promptly addressing and resolving reports of mold to minimize any impact mold might have on our residents or the property.

We cannot be assured that existing environmental assessments of our properties reveal all environmental liabilities, that any prior owner of any of our properties did not create a material environmental condition not known to us, or that a material environmental condition does not otherwise exist as to any of our properties.

Insurance Policy Deductibles and Exclusions

In order to manage insurance costs, management has gradually increased deductible and self-insured retention amounts. As of December 31, 2008, the Company's property insurance policy provides for a per occurrence deductible of \$250,000 and self-insured retention of \$5.0 million per occurrence, subject to a maximum annual aggregate self-insured retention of \$7.5 million, with approximately 80% of any excess losses being covered by insurance. Any earthquake and named windstorm losses are subject to a deductible of 5% of the values of the buildings involved in the losses and are not subject to the aggregate self-insured retention. The Company's general liability and worker's compensation policies at December 31, 2008 provide for a \$2.0 million and \$1.0 million per occurrence deductible, respectively. These higher deductible and self-insured retention amounts do expose the Company to greater potential uninsured losses, but management believes the savings in insurance premium expense justify this potential increased exposure over the long-term.

As a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, property insurance carriers created exclusions for losses from terrorism from our all risk property insurance policies. As of December 31, 2008, the Company was insured for \$500.0 million in terrorism insurance coverage, with a \$100,000 deductible. This coverage excludes losses from nuclear, biological and chemical attacks. In the event of a terrorist attack impacting one or more of our properties, we could lose the revenues from the property, our capital investment in the property and possibly face liability claims from residents or others suffering injuries or losses. The Company believes, however, that the number of properties in and geographic diversity of its portfolio and its terrorism insurance coverage help to mitigate its exposure to the risks associated with potential terrorist attacks.

Table of Contents

Debt Financing, Preferred Shares and Preference Interests and Units Could Adversely Affect Our Performance

General

Please refer to Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, for the Company's total debt and unsecured debt summaries as of December 31, 2008.

In addition to debt, we have \$209.0 million of combined liquidation value of outstanding preferred shares of beneficial interest and preference units, with a weighted average dividend preference of 6.94% per annum as of December 31, 2008. Our use of debt and preferred equity financing creates certain risks, including the following:

Disruptions in the Financial Markets Could Adversely Affect Our Ability to Obtain Debt Financing and Impact our Acquisitions and Dispositions

The United States capital and credit markets continue to experience significant dislocations and liquidity disruptions. These circumstances have materially impacted liquidity in the debt markets, making financing terms for us less attractive, and resulted in the unavailability of certain types of debt financing. If the capital and credit markets continue to experience volatility and the availability of funds remains limited, on unattractive terms or non-existent, we will incur increased costs associated with issuing debt instruments. In addition, it is possible that our ability to access the capital and credit markets may be limited or precluded by these or other factors at a time when we would like, or need, to do so, which would adversely impact our ability to refinance maturing debt and/or react to changing economic and business conditions. Due to disruptions in the floating rate tax-exempt bond market where the interest rates reset weekly and in the credit market's perception of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which guaranty and provide liquidity for these bonds, we have experienced and could experience in the future an increase in interest rates on these debt obligations. These bonds could also be put to our consolidated subsidiaries if Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac fail to satisfy their guaranty obligations. While this obligation is in almost all cases non-recourse to us, this could cause the Company to have to repay these obligations on short notice or risk foreclosure actions on the collateralized assets. Furthermore, while we believe Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will continue to provide liquidity to our sector, should they discontinue doing so, have their mandates changed or reduced or be disbanded by the government, it would significantly reduce our access to debt capital and/or increase borrowing costs and would significantly reduce our sales of assets. Uncertainty in the credit markets could negatively impact our ability to make acquisitions and make it more difficult or not possible for us to sell properties or may adversely affect the price we receive for properties that we do sell, as prospective buyers may experience increased costs of debt financing or difficulties in obtaining debt financing. Potential continued disruptions in the financial markets could also have other unknown adverse effects on us or the economy generally and may cause the price of our Common Shares to fluctuate significantly and/or to decline.

Non-Performance by Our Counterparties Could Adversely Affect Our Performance

Although we have not experienced any material counterparty non-performance, the disruption in financial and credit markets could, among other things, impede the ability of our counterparties to perform on their contractual obligations. There are multiple financial institutions that are individually committed to lend us varying amounts as part of our revolving credit facility. Should any of these institutions fail to fund their committed amounts when contractually required, our financial condition could be adversely affected. Should several of these institutions fail to fund, we could experience significant financial distress.

One of the financial institutions, with a commitment of \$75.0 million, has recently declared bankruptcy and it is unlikely that they would honor their financial commitment. Our borrowing capacity under the credit facility has in essence been permanently reduced to \$1.425 billion. The Company also has several assets under development with joint venture partners which were financed by financial institutions that are suffering varying degrees of distress. If one or more of these lenders fail to fund when contractually required, the Company or its joint venture partner may be unable to complete construction of its development properties. In addition, the parent of one of the Company's insurance providers has also experienced liquidity issues and while there has yet to be any non-performance, should any occur it could negatively impact the Company. Should any of our other major insurance providers experience similar financial or other distress, it could negatively impact the Company. Finally, we are also party to various derivative contracts with a number of counterparties. Any failure of any of our counterparties to perform under these contracts could negatively impact us.

Table of Contents

A Significant Downgrade in Our Credit Ratings Could Adversely Affect Our Performance

A significant downgrade in our credit ratings, while not affecting our ability to draw proceeds under the revolving credit facility, would cause our borrowing costs to increase under the facility and also would impact our ability to borrow secured and unsecured debt by increasing borrowing costs, or otherwise limit our access to capital. In addition, a downgrade below investment grade would require us to post cash collateral and/or letters of credit in favor of some of our secured lenders to cover our self-insured property and liability insurance deductibles.

Scheduled Debt Payments Could Adversely Affect Our Financial Condition

In the future, our cash flow could be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest or to pay distributions on our securities at expected levels.

We may not be able to refinance existing debt, including joint venture indebtedness (which in virtually all cases requires substantial principal payments at maturity) and, if we can, the terms of such refinancing might not be as favorable as the terms of existing indebtedness. If principal payments due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or paid with proceeds of other capital transactions, such as new equity capital, our cash flow will not be sufficient in all years to repay all maturing debt. As a result, certain of our other debt may cross default, we may be forced to postpone capital expenditures necessary for the maintenance of our properties, we may have to dispose of one or more properties on terms that would otherwise be unacceptable to us or we may be forced to allow the mortgage holder to foreclose on a property.

Please refer to Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, for the Company's debt maturity schedule as of December 31, 2008.

Financial Covenants Could Adversely Affect the Company's Financial Condition

If a property we own is mortgaged to secure debt and we are unable to meet the mortgage payments, the holder of the mortgage could foreclose on the property, resulting in loss of income and asset value. Foreclosure on mortgaged properties or an inability to refinance existing indebtedness would likely have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

The mortgages on our properties may contain customary negative covenants that, among other things, limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the property and to reduce or change insurance coverage. In addition, our unsecured credit facilities contain certain restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur debt. The indentures under which a substantial portion of our unsecured debt was issued also contain certain financial and operating covenants including, among other things, maintenance of certain financial ratios, as well as limitations on our ability to incur secured and unsecured debt (including acquisition financing), and to sell all or substantially all of our assets. Our credit facilities and indentures are cross-defaulted and also contain cross default provisions with other material debt. The Company believes it was in compliance with its unsecured public debt covenants for both the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Some of the properties were financed with tax-exempt bonds that contain certain restrictive covenants or deed restrictions. We have retained an independent outside consultant to monitor compliance with the restrictive covenants and deed restrictions that affect these properties. If these bond compliance requirements restrict our ability to increase our rental rates to attract low or moderate-income residents, or eligible/qualified residents, then our income from these properties may be limited. Generally, we believe that the interest rate benefit attendant to properties with tax-exempt bonds more than outweighs any loss of income due to restrictive covenants or deed restrictions.

Our Degree of Leverage Could Limit Our Ability to Obtain Additional Financing

Our consolidated debt-to-total market capitalization ratio was 54.3% as of December 31, 2008. Our degree of leverage could have important consequences to security holders. For example, the degree of leverage could affect our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development or other general corporate purposes, making us more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy in general.

Rising Interest Rates Could Adversely Affect Cash Flow

Advances under our credit facilities bear interest at variable rates based upon LIBOR at various interest periods, plus a spread dependent upon the Operating Partnership's credit rating, or based upon bids received from the

Table of Contents

lending group. Certain public issuances of our senior unsecured debt instruments may also, from time to time, bear interest at floating rates. We may also borrow additional money with variable interest rates in the future. Increases in interest rates would increase our interest expense under these debt instruments and would increase the costs of refinancing existing debt and of issuing new debt. Accordingly, higher interest rates could adversely affect cash flow and our ability to service our debt and to make distributions to security holders. We use interest rate hedging arrangements to manage our exposure to interest rate volatility, but these arrangements may expose us to additional risks, and no strategy can completely insulate us from risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. There can be no assurance that our hedging arrangements will have the desired beneficial impact and may involve costs, such as transaction fees or breakage costs, if we terminate them.

We Depend on Our Key Personnel

We depend on the efforts of the Chairman of our Board of Trustees, Samuel Zell, and our executive officers, particularly David J. Neithercut, our President and Chief Executive Officer. If they resign or otherwise cease to be employed by us, our operations could be temporarily adversely affected. Mr. Zell has entered into retirement benefit and noncompetition agreements with the Company.

In the event the Chairman of the Board and/or the CEO are unable to serve, (i) the Lead Trustee will automatically be appointed to serve as the interim successor to the Chairman, (ii) the Chairman will automatically be appointed to serve as the interim successor to the CEO and (iii) the Chair of the Compensation Committee of the Board will immediately call a meeting of the Committee to recommend to the full Board the selection of a permanent replacement for either or both positions, as necessary.

Control and Influence by Significant Shareholders Could Be Exercised in a Manner Adverse to Other Shareholders

The consent of certain affiliates of Mr. Zell is required for certain amendments to the Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of the Operating Partnership (the Partnership Agreement). As a result of their security ownership and rights concerning amendments to the Partnership Agreement, the security holders referred to herein may have influence over the Company. Although these security holders have not agreed to act together on any matter, they would be in a position to exercise even more influence over the Company's affairs if they were to act together in the future. This influence could conceivably be exercised in a manner that is inconsistent with the interests of other security holders. For additional information regarding the security ownership of our trustees, including Mr. Zell, and our executive officers, see the Company's definitive proxy statement.

Shareholders' Ability to Effect Changes in Control of the Company is Limited

Provisions of Our Declaration of Trust and Bylaws Could Inhibit Changes in Control

Certain provisions of our Declaration of Trust and Bylaws may delay or prevent a change in control of the Company or other transactions that could provide the security holders with a premium over the then-prevailing market price of their securities or which might otherwise be in the best interest of our security holders. This includes the 5% Ownership Limit described below. While our existing preferred shares do not have these provisions, any future series of preferred shares may have certain voting provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control or other transactions that might otherwise be in the interest of our security holders. In 2008, we adopted amendments to our Bylaws to expand the information required to be provided by any security holder, or persons acting in concert with such security holder, who proposes business or a nominee at an annual meeting of shareholders, including disclosure of information related to hedging activities and investment strategies with respect to our securities. These amendments could delay or prevent a change in control or other transactions that might otherwise be in the interest of our security holders.

We Have a Share Ownership Limit for REIT Tax Purposes

To remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding Shares may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals at any time during the last half of any year. To facilitate maintenance of our REIT qualification, our Declaration of Trust, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits ownership by any single shareholder of more than 5% of the lesser of the number or value of the outstanding class of common or preferred shares. We refer to this restriction as the Ownership Limit. Absent any exemption or waiver granted by our Board of Trustees, securities acquired or held in violation of the Ownership Limit will be transferred to a trust for the exclusive benefit of a designated charitable beneficiary, and the security holder's rights to distributions and to vote would terminate. A transfer of Shares may be void if it causes a person to violate the

Table of Contents

Ownership Limit. The Ownership Limit could delay or prevent a change in control and, therefore, could adversely affect our security holders ability to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price for their Shares. To reduce the ability of the Board to use the Ownership Limit as an anti-takeover device, in 2004 the Company amended the Ownership Limit to require, rather than permit, the Board to grant a waiver of the Ownership Limit if the individual seeking a waiver demonstrates that such ownership would not jeopardize the Company's status as a REIT.

Our Preferred Shares May Affect Changes in Control

Our Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees to issue up to 100 million preferred shares, and to establish the preferences and rights (including the right to vote and the right to convert into common shares) of any preferred shares issued. The Board of Trustees may use its powers to issue preferred shares and to set the terms of such securities to delay or prevent a change in control of the Company, even if a change in control were in the interest of security holders.

Inapplicability of Maryland Law Limiting Certain Changes in Control

Certain provisions of Maryland law applicable to real estate investment trusts prohibit business combinations (including certain issuances of equity securities) with any person who beneficially owns ten percent or more of the voting power of outstanding securities, or with an affiliate who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of ten percent or more of the voting power of the Company's outstanding voting securities (an Interested Shareholder), or with an affiliate of an Interested Shareholder. These prohibitions last for five years after the most recent date on which the Interested Shareholder became an Interested Shareholder. After the five-year period, a business combination with an Interested Shareholder must be approved by two super-majority shareholder votes unless, among other conditions, holders of common shares receive a minimum price for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the Interested Shareholder for its common shares. As permitted by Maryland law, however, the Board of Trustees of the Company has opted out of these restrictions with respect to any business combination involving Mr. Zell and certain of his affiliates and persons acting in concert with them. Consequently, the five-year prohibition and the super-majority vote requirements will not apply to a business combination involving us and/or any of them. Such business combinations may not be in the best interest of our security holders.

Our Success as a REIT Is Dependent on Compliance with Federal Income Tax Requirements

Our Failure to Qualify as a REIT Would Have Serious Adverse Consequences to Our Security Holders

We believe that we have qualified for taxation as a REIT for federal income tax purposes since our taxable year ended December 31, 1992 based, in part, upon opinions of tax counsel received whenever we have issued equity securities or engaged in significant merger transactions. We plan to continue to meet the requirements for taxation as a REIT. Many of these requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. We cannot, therefore, guarantee that we have qualified or will qualify in the future as a REIT. The determination that we are a REIT requires an analysis of various factual matters that may not be totally within our control. For example, to qualify as a REIT, our gross income must generally come from rental and other real estate or passive related sources that are itemized in the REIT tax laws. We are also required to distribute to security holders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income excluding capital gains. The fact that we hold our assets through ERP Operating Limited Partnership and its subsidiaries further complicates the application of the REIT requirements. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status. Furthermore, Congress and the IRS might make changes to the tax laws and regulations, and the courts might issue new rulings that make it more difficult, or impossible, for us to remain qualified as a REIT. We do not believe, however, that any pending or proposed tax law changes would jeopardize our REIT status. In addition, Congress and the IRS have recently liberalized the REIT qualification rules to permit REITs in certain circumstances to pay a monetary penalty for inadvertent mistakes rather than lose REIT status.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. Also, unless the IRS granted us relief under certain statutory provisions, we would remain disqualified as a REIT for four years following the year we first failed to qualify. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would have to pay significant income taxes. We, therefore, would have less money available for investments or for distributions to security holders. This would likely have a significant adverse effect on the value of our securities. In addition, we would no longer be required to make any distributions to security holders. Even if we qualify as a REIT, we are and will continue to be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and property. In addition, our corporate housing business and condominium conversion business, which are conducted through taxable REIT subsidiaries, generally will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates to the extent they have taxable income.

Table of Contents

We Could Be Disqualified as a REIT or Have to Pay Taxes if Our Merger Partners Did Not Qualify as REITs

If any of our prior merger partners had failed to qualify as a REIT throughout the duration of their existence, then they might have had undistributed C corporation earnings and profits at the time of their merger with us. If that was the case and we did not distribute those earnings and profits prior to the end of the year in which the merger took place, we might not qualify as a REIT. We believe based, in part, upon opinions of legal counsel received pursuant to the terms of our merger agreements as well as our own investigations, among other things, that each of our prior merger partners qualified as a REIT and that, in any event, none of them had any undistributed C corporation earnings and profits at the time of their merger with us. If any of our prior merger partners failed to qualify as a REIT, an additional concern would be that they would have recognized taxable gain at the time they merged with us. We would be liable for the tax on such gain. In this event, we could have to pay corporate income tax on any gain existing at the time of the applicable merger on assets acquired in the merger if the assets are sold within ten years of the merger. Finally, we could be precluded from electing REIT status for up to four years after the year in which the predecessor entity failed to qualify for REIT status.

Compliance with REIT Distribution Requirements May Affect Our Financial Condition

Distribution Requirements May Increase the Indebtedness of the Company

We may be required from time to time, under certain circumstances, to accrue as income for tax purposes interest and rent earned but not yet received. In such event, or upon our repayment of principal on debt, we could have taxable income without sufficient cash to enable us to meet the distribution requirements of a REIT. Accordingly, we could be required to borrow funds or liquidate investments on adverse terms in order to meet these distribution requirements.

Tax Elections Regarding Distributions May Impact Future Liquidity of the Company

During 2008, we did make, and under certain circumstances may consider making again in the future, a tax election to treat future distributions to shareholders as distributions in the current year. This election, which is provided for in the REIT tax code, may allow us to avoid increasing our dividends or paying additional income taxes in the current year. However, this could result in a constraint on our ability to decrease our dividends in future years without creating risk of either violating the REIT distribution requirements or generating additional income tax liability.

Federal Income Tax Considerations

General

The following discussion summarizes the federal income tax considerations material to a holder of common shares. It is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations. For example, it does not give a detailed discussion of any state, local or foreign tax considerations. The following discussion also does not address all tax matters that may be relevant to prospective shareholders in light of their particular circumstances. Moreover, it does not address all tax matters that may be relevant to shareholders who are subject to special treatment under the tax laws, such as insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, financial institutions or broker-dealers, foreign corporations and persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States.

The specific tax attributes of a particular shareholder could have a material impact on the tax considerations associated with the purchase, ownership and disposition of common shares. Therefore, it is essential that each prospective shareholder consult with his or her own tax advisors with regard to the application of the federal income tax laws to the shareholder's personal tax situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

The information in this section is based on the current Internal Revenue Code, current, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, the legislative history of the Internal Revenue Code, current administrative interpretations and practices of the Internal Revenue Service, including its practices and policies as set forth in private letter rulings, which are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service, and existing court decisions. Future legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations and court decisions could change current law or adversely affect existing interpretations of current law. Any change could apply retroactively. Thus, it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service could challenge the statements in this discussion, which do not bind the Internal Revenue Service or the courts, and that a court could agree with the Internal Revenue Service.

Table of Contents***Our Taxation***

We elected REIT status beginning with the year that ended December 31, 1992. In any year in which we qualify as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of our REIT taxable income or capital gain that we distribute to our shareholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the double taxation that applies to most corporations, which pay a tax on their income and then distribute dividends to shareholders who are in turn taxed on the amount they receive. We elected taxable REIT subsidiary status for certain of our corporate subsidiaries, primarily those engaged in condominium conversion and sale activities. As a result, we will be subject to federal income taxes for activities performed by our taxable REIT subsidiaries.

We will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates upon our REIT taxable income or capital gain that we do not distribute to our shareholders. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% excise tax if we do not satisfy specific REIT distribution requirements. We could also be subject to the alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference. In addition, any net income from prohibited transactions (i.e., dispositions of property, other than property held by a taxable REIT subsidiary, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business) will be subject to a 100% tax. We could also be subject to a 100% penalty tax on certain payments received from or on certain expenses deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary if any such transaction is not respected by the Internal Revenue Service. If we fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test (described below) but have maintained our qualification as a REIT because we satisfied certain other requirements, we will still generally be subject to a 100% penalty tax on the taxable income attributable to the gross income that caused the income test failure. If we fail to satisfy any of the REIT asset tests (described below) by more than a *de minimis* amount, due to reasonable cause, and we nonetheless maintain our REIT qualification because of specified cure provisions, we will be required to pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the highest marginal corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the non-qualifying assets. If we fail to satisfy any provision of the Internal Revenue Code that would result in our failure to qualify as a REIT (other than a violation of the REIT gross income or asset tests described below) and the violation is due to reasonable cause, we may retain our REIT qualification but we will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure. Moreover, we may be subject to taxes in certain situations and on certain transactions that we do not presently contemplate.

We believe that we have qualified as a REIT for all of our taxable years beginning with 1992. We also believe that our current structure and method of operation is such that we will continue to qualify as a REIT. However, given the complexity of the REIT qualification requirements, we cannot provide any assurance that the actual results of our operations have satisfied or will satisfy the requirements under the Internal Revenue Code for a particular year.

If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year and the relief provisions described herein do not apply, we will be subject to tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We also may be subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax. As a result, our failure to qualify as a REIT would significantly reduce the cash we have available to distribute to our shareholders. Unless entitled to statutory relief, we would not be able to re-elect to be taxed as a REIT until our fifth taxable year after the year of disqualification. It is not possible to state whether we would be entitled to statutory relief.

Our qualification and taxation as a REIT depend on our ability to satisfy various requirements under the Internal Revenue Code. We are required to satisfy these requirements on a continuing basis through actual annual operating and other results. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to operate in a manner so as to remain qualified as a REIT.

Ownership of Taxable REIT Subsidiaries by Us. The Internal Revenue Code provides that REITs may own greater than ten percent of the voting power and value of the securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries or TRSs, which are corporations subject to tax as a regular C corporation that have elected, jointly with a REIT, to be a TRS. Generally, a taxable REIT subsidiary may own assets that cannot otherwise be owned by a REIT and can perform impermissible tenant services (discussed below), which would otherwise taint our rental income under the REIT income tests. However, the REIT will be obligated to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments that we receive or on certain expenses deducted by our TRSs if the economic arrangements between us, our tenants and the TRS are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties. A TRS may also receive income from prohibited transactions without incurring the 100% federal income tax liability imposed on REITs. Income from prohibited transactions may include the purchase and sale of land, the purchase and sale of completed development properties and the sale of condominium units.

Table of Contents

TRSs pay federal and state income tax at the full applicable corporate rates. The amount of taxes paid on impermissible tenant services income and the sale of real estate held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business may be material in amount. The TRSs will attempt to reduce, if possible, the amount of these taxes, but we cannot guarantee whether, or the extent to which, measures taken to reduce these taxes will be successful. To the extent that these companies are required to pay taxes, less cash may be available for distributions to shareholders.

Share Ownership Test and Organizational Requirement. In order to qualify as a REIT, our shares of beneficial interest must be held by a minimum of 100 persons for at least 335 days of a taxable year that is 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months. Also, not more than 50% in value of our shares of beneficial interest may be owned directly or indirectly by applying certain constructive ownership rules, by five or fewer individuals during the last half of each taxable year. In addition, we must meet certain other organizational requirements, including, but not limited to, that (i) the beneficial ownership in us is evidenced by transferable shares and (ii) we are managed by one or more trustees. We believe that we have satisfied all of these tests and all other organizational requirements and that we will continue to do so in the future. In order to ensure compliance with the 100 person test and the 50% share ownership test discussed above, we have placed certain restrictions on the transfer of our shares that are intended to prevent further concentration of share ownership. However, such restrictions may not prevent us from failing these requirements, and thereby failing to qualify as a REIT.

Gross Income Tests. To qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy two gross income tests:

- (1) At least 75% of our gross income for each taxable year must be derived directly or indirectly from rents from real property, investments in real estate and/or real estate mortgages, dividends paid by another REIT and from some types of temporary investments (excluding certain hedging income).
- (2) At least 95% of our gross income for each taxable year must be derived from any combination of income qualifying under the 75% test and dividends, non-real estate mortgage interest and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities (excluding certain hedging income).

To qualify as rents from real property for the purpose of satisfying the gross income tests, rental payments must generally be received from unrelated persons and not be based on the net income of the resident. Also, the rent attributable to personal property must not exceed 15% of the total rent. We may generally provide services to residents without tainting our rental income only if such services are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of real property and not otherwise considered impermissible services. If such services are impermissible, then we may generally provide them only if they are considered *de minimis* in amount, or are provided through an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue and that meets other requirements, or through a taxable REIT subsidiary. We believe that services provided to residents by us either are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of real property and not otherwise considered impermissible, or, if considered impermissible services, will meet the *de minimis* test or will be provided by an independent contractor or taxable REIT subsidiary. However, we cannot provide any assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will agree with these positions.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. In this case, a penalty tax would still be applicable as discussed above. Generally, it is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions and in the event these relief provisions do not apply, we will not qualify as a REIT.

Asset Tests. In general, at the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we must satisfy four tests relating to the nature of our assets:

- (1) At least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by real estate assets (which include for this purpose shares in other real estate investment trusts) and certain cash related items;
- (2) Not more than 25% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities other than those in the 75% asset class;
- (3) Except for securities includable in item 1 above, equity investments in other REITs, qualified REIT subsidiaries (i.e., corporations owned 100% by a REIT that are not TRSs or REITs), or taxable REIT subsidiaries: (a) the value of any one issuer's securities owned by us may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets and (b) we may not own securities representing more than 10% of the voting power or value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer; and
- (4) Not more than 20% (25% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008) of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

The 10% value test described in clause (3) (b) above does not apply to certain securities that fall within a safe harbor under the Code. Under the safe harbor, the following are not considered securities held by us for purposes of this 10% value test: (i) straight debt securities, (ii) any loan of an individual or an estate, (iii) certain rental agreements for the use of tangible property, (iv) any obligation to pay rents from real property, (v) any security issued by a state or any political subdivision thereof, foreign government or Puerto Rico only if the determination of any payment under such security is not based on the profits of another entity or payments on any obligation issued by such other entity, or (vi) any security issued by a REIT. The timing and payment of interest or principal on a security qualifying as straight debt may be subject to a contingency provided that (A) such contingency does not change the effective yield to maturity, not considering a *de minimis* change which does not exceed the greater of 1/4 of 1% or 5% of the annual yield to maturity or we own \$1,000,000 or less of the aggregate issue price or value of the particular issuer's debt and not more than 12 months of unaccrued interest can be required to be prepaid or (B) the contingency is consistent with commercial practice and the contingency is effective upon a default or the exercise of a prepayment right by the issuer of the debt. If we hold indebtedness from any issuer, including a REIT, the indebtedness will be subject to, and may cause a violation of, the asset tests, unless it is a qualifying real estate asset or otherwise satisfies the above safe harbor. We currently own equity interests in certain entities that have elected to be taxed as REITs for federal income tax purposes and are not publicly traded. If any such entity were to fail to qualify as a REIT, we would not meet the 10% voting stock limitation and the 10% value limitation and we would, unless certain relief provisions applied, fail to qualify as a REIT. We believe that we and each of the REITs we own an interest in have and will comply with the foregoing asset tests for REIT qualification. However, we cannot provide any assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will agree with our determinations.

If we fail to satisfy the 5% or 10% asset tests described above after a 30-day cure period provided in the Internal Revenue Code, we will be deemed to have met such tests if the value of our non-qualifying assets is *de minimis* (i.e., does not exceed the lesser of 1% of the total value of our assets at the end of the applicable quarter or \$10,000,000) and we dispose of the non-qualifying assets within six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure to satisfy the asset tests is discovered. For violations due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect that are in excess of the *de minimis* exception described above, we may avoid disqualification as a REIT under any of the asset tests, after the 30-day cure period, by disposing of sufficient assets to meet the asset test within such six month period, paying a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the highest corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the non-qualifying assets and disclosing certain information to the Internal Revenue Service. If we cannot avail ourselves of these relief provisions, or if we fail to timely cure any noncompliance with the asset tests, we would cease to qualify as a REIT.

Annual Distribution Requirements. To qualify as a REIT, we are generally required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our shareholders each year in an amount at least equal to 90% of our REIT taxable income. These distributions must be paid either in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for the prior year and if paid with or before the first regular dividend payment date after the declaration is made. We intend to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy our annual distribution requirements. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain or distribute at least 90%, but less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we are subject to tax on these amounts at regular corporate rates. We will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of amounts actually distributed and amounts retained for which federal income tax was paid, if we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of: (1) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for the year; (2) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for the year; and (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior taxable years. A REIT may elect to retain rather than distribute all or a portion of its net capital gains and pay the tax on the gains. In that case, a REIT may elect to have its shareholders include their proportionate share of the undistributed net capital gains in income as long-term capital gains and receive a credit for their share of the tax paid by the REIT. For purposes of the 4% excise tax described above, any retained amounts would be treated as having been distributed.

Ownership of Partnership Interests By Us. As a result of our ownership of the Operating Partnership, we will be considered to own and derive our proportionate share of the assets and items of income of the Operating Partnership, respectively, for purposes of the REIT asset and income tests, including its share of assets and items of income of any subsidiaries that are partnerships or limited liability companies.

State and Local Taxes. We may be subject to state or local taxation in various jurisdictions, including those in which we transact business or reside. Our state and local tax treatment may not conform to the federal income tax treatment discussed above. Consequently, prospective shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect of state and local tax laws on an investment in common shares.

Table of Contents

Taxation of Domestic Shareholders Subject to U.S. Tax

General. If we qualify as a REIT, distributions made to our taxable domestic shareholders with respect to their common shares, other than capital gain distributions and distributions attributable to taxable REIT subsidiaries, will be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the distributions come out of earnings and profits. These distributions will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for shareholders that are corporations nor will they constitute qualified dividend income under the Internal Revenue Code, meaning that such dividends will be taxed at marginal rates applicable to ordinary income rather than the special capital gain rates currently applicable to qualified dividend income distributed to shareholders who satisfy applicable holding period requirements. In determining whether distributions are out of earnings and profits, we will allocate our earnings and profits first to preferred shares and second to the common shares. The portion of ordinary dividends which represent ordinary dividends we receive from a TRS, will be designated as qualified dividend income to REIT shareholders and are eligible for preferential tax rates if paid to our non-corporate shareholders.

To the extent we make distributions to our taxable domestic shareholders in excess of our earnings and profits, such distributions will be considered a return of capital. Such distributions will be treated as a tax-free distribution and will reduce the tax basis of a shareholder's common shares by the amount of the distribution so treated. To the extent such distributions cumulatively exceed a taxable domestic shareholder's tax basis; such distributions are taxable as a gain from the sale of shares. Shareholders may not include in their individual income tax returns any of our net operating losses or capital losses.

Dividends declared by a REIT in October, November, or December are deemed to have been paid by the REIT and received by its shareholders on December 31 of that year, so long as the dividends are actually paid during January of the following year. However, this treatment only applies to the extent of the REIT's earnings and profits existing on December 31. To the extent the shareholder distribution paid in January exceeds available earnings and profits as of December 31, the excess will be treated as a distribution taxable to shareholders in the year paid. As such, for tax reporting purposes, January distributions paid to our shareholders may be split between two tax years.

Distributions made by us that we properly designate as capital gain dividends will be taxable to taxable domestic shareholders as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year. This treatment applies only to the extent that the designated distributions do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year. It applies regardless of the period for which a domestic shareholder has held his or her common shares. Despite this general rule, corporate shareholders may be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

Generally, we will classify a portion of our designated capital gain dividends as a 15% rate gain distribution and the remaining portion as an unrecaptured Section 1250 gain distribution. A 15% rate gain distribution would be taxable to taxable domestic shareholders that are individuals, estates or trusts at a maximum rate of 15%. An unrecaptured Section 1250 gain distribution would be taxable to taxable domestic shareholders that are individuals, estates or trusts at a maximum rate of 25%.

If, for any taxable year, we elect to designate as capital gain dividends any portion of the dividends paid or made available for the year to holders of all classes of shares of beneficial interest, then the portion of the capital gains dividends that will be allocable to the holders of common shares will be the total capital gain dividends multiplied by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction will be the total dividends paid or made available to the holders of the common shares for the year. The denominator of the fraction will be the total dividends paid or made available to holders of all classes of shares of beneficial interest.

We may elect to retain (rather than distribute as is generally required) net capital gain for a taxable year and pay the income tax on that gain. If we make this election, shareholders must include in income, as long-term capital gain, their proportionate share of the undistributed net capital gain. Shareholders will be treated as having paid their proportionate share of the tax paid by us on these gains. Accordingly, they will receive a tax credit or refund for the amount. Shareholders will increase the basis in their common shares by the difference between the amount of capital gain included in their income and the amount of the tax they are treated as having paid. Our earnings and profits will be adjusted appropriately.

In general, a shareholder will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes on the sale or other disposition of common shares in an amount equal to the difference between:

Table of Contents

(a) the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in the sale or other disposition; and

(b) the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the common shares.

The gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if the common shares were held as a capital asset. Generally, the capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the common shares were held for more than one year.

In general, a loss recognized by a shareholder upon the sale of common shares that were held for six months or less, determined after applying certain holding period rules, will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that the shareholder received distributions that were treated as long-term capital gains. For shareholders who are individuals, trusts and estates, the long-term capital loss will be apportioned among the applicable long-term capital gain rates to the extent that distributions received by the shareholder were previously so treated.

Taxation of Domestic Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Most tax-exempt organizations are not subject to federal income tax except to the extent of their unrelated business taxable income, which is often referred to as UBTI. Unless a tax-exempt shareholder holds its common shares as debt financed property or uses the common shares in an unrelated trade or business, distributions to the shareholder should not constitute UBTI. Similarly, if a tax-exempt shareholder sells common shares, the income from the sale should not constitute UBTI unless the shareholder held the shares as debt financed property or used the shares in a trade or business.

However, for tax-exempt shareholders that are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans, income from owning or selling common shares will constitute UBTI unless the organization is able to properly deduct amounts set aside or placed in reserve so as to offset the income generated by its investment in common shares. These shareholders should consult their own tax advisors concerning these set aside and reserve requirements which are set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

In addition, certain pension trusts that own more than 10% of a pension-held REIT must report a portion of the distributions that they receive from the REIT as UBTI. We have not been and do not expect to be treated as a pension-held REIT for purposes of this rule.

Taxation of Foreign Shareholders

The following is a discussion of certain anticipated United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of common shares applicable to a foreign shareholder. For purposes of this discussion, a foreign shareholder is any person other than:

(a) a citizen or resident of the United States;

(b) a corporation or partnership created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof; or

(c) an estate or trust whose income is includable in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source.

Distributions by Us. Distributions by us to a foreign shareholder that are neither attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of United States real property interests nor designated by us as capital gains dividends will be treated as dividends of ordinary income to the extent that they are made out of our earnings and profits. These distributions ordinarily will be subject to withholding of United States federal income tax on a gross basis at a 30% rate, or a lower treaty rate, unless the dividends are treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign shareholder of a United States trade or business. Please note that under certain treaties lower withholding rates generally applicable to dividends do not apply to dividends from REITs. Dividends that are effectively connected with a United States trade or business will be subject to tax on a net basis at graduated rates, and are generally not subject to withholding. Certification and disclosure requirements must be satisfied before a dividend is exempt from withholding under this exemption. A foreign shareholder that is a corporation also may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or a lower treaty rate.

Table of Contents

We expect to withhold United States income tax at the rate of 30% on any distributions made to a foreign shareholder unless:

(a) a lower treaty rate applies and any required form or certification evidencing eligibility for that reduced rate is filed with us; or

(b) the foreign shareholder files an IRS Form W-8ECI with us claiming that the distribution is effectively connected income. A distribution in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a foreign shareholder to the extent that the distribution does not exceed the adjusted basis of the shareholder's common shares. Instead, the distribution will reduce the adjusted basis of the common shares. To the extent that the distribution exceeds the adjusted basis of the common shares, it will give rise to gain from the sale or exchange of the shareholder's common shares. The tax treatment of this gain is described below.

We intend to withhold at a rate of 30%, or a lower applicable treaty rate, on the entire amount of any distribution not designated as a capital gain distribution. In such event, a foreign shareholder may seek a refund of the withheld amount from the IRS if it is subsequently determined that the distribution was, in fact, in excess of our earnings and profits, and the amount withheld exceeded the foreign shareholder's United States tax liability with respect to the distribution.

Any capital gain dividend with respect to any class of our stock which is regularly traded on an established securities market, will be treated as an ordinary dividend described above, if the foreign shareholder did not own more than 5% of such class of stock at any time during the one year period ending on the date of the distribution. Foreign shareholders generally will not be required to report distributions received from us on U.S. federal income tax returns and all distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes, including any capital gain dividends, will be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax (unless reduced or eliminated under an applicable income tax treaty), as described above. In addition, the branch profits tax will no longer apply to such distributions.

Distributions to a foreign shareholder that we designate at the time of the distributions as capital gain dividends, other than those arising from the disposition of a United States real property interest, generally will not be subject to United States federal income taxation unless:

(a) the investment in the common shares is effectively connected with the foreign shareholder's United States trade or business, in which case the foreign shareholder will be subject to the same treatment as domestic shareholders, except that a shareholder that is a foreign corporation may also be subject to the branch profits tax, as discussed above; or

(b) the foreign shareholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a tax home in the United States, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gains.

Except as described above, under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, which is known as FIRPTA, distributions to a foreign shareholder that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges of United States real property interests will cause the foreign shareholder to be treated as recognizing the gain as income effectively connected with a United States trade or business. This rule applies whether or not a distribution is designated as a capital gain dividend. Accordingly, foreign shareholders generally would be taxed on these distributions at the same rates applicable to U.S. shareholders, subject to a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals. In addition, a foreign corporate shareholder might be subject to the branch profits tax discussed above, as well as U.S. federal income tax return filing requirements. We are required to withhold 35% of these distributions. The withheld amount can be credited against the foreign shareholder's United States federal income tax liability.

Although the law is not entirely clear on the matter, it appears that amounts we designate as undistributed capital gains in respect of the common shares held by U.S. shareholders would be treated with respect to foreign shareholders in the same manner as actual distributions of capital gain dividends. Under that approach, foreign shareholders would be able to offset as a credit against the United States federal income tax liability their proportionate share of the tax paid by us on these undistributed capital gains. In addition, foreign shareholders would be able to receive from the IRS a refund to the extent their proportionate share of the tax paid by us were to exceed their actual United States federal income tax liability.

Table of Contents

Foreign Shareholders Sales of Common Shares. Gain recognized by a foreign shareholder upon the sale or exchange of common shares generally will not be subject to United States taxation unless the shares constitute a United States real property interest within the meaning of FIRPTA. The common shares will not constitute a United States real property interest so long as we are a domestically controlled REIT. A domestically controlled REIT is a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of its stock is held directly or indirectly by foreign shareholders. We believe that we are a domestically controlled REIT. Therefore, we believe that the sale of common shares will not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA. However, because common shares and preferred shares are publicly traded, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to be a domestically controlled REIT. In any event, gain from the sale or exchange of common shares not otherwise subject to FIRPTA will be subject to U.S. tax, if either:

- (a) the investment in the common shares is effectively connected with the foreign shareholder's United States trade or business, in which case the foreign shareholder will be subject to the same treatment as domestic shareholders with respect to the gain; or
- (b) the foreign shareholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a tax home in the United States, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gains.

Even if we do not qualify as or cease to be a domestically controlled REIT, gain arising from the sale or exchange by a foreign shareholder of common shares still would not be subject to United States taxation under FIRPTA as a sale of a United States real property interest if:

- (a) the class or series of shares being sold is regularly traded, as defined by applicable IRS regulations, on an established securities market such as the New York Stock Exchange; and
- (b) the selling foreign shareholder owned 5% or less of the value of the outstanding class or series of shares being sold throughout the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange.

If gain on the sale or exchange of common shares were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the foreign shareholder would be subject to regular United States income tax with respect to the gain in the same manner as a taxable U.S. shareholder, subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax, a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals and the possible application of the branch profits tax in the case of foreign corporations. The purchaser of the common shares would be required to withhold and remit to the IRS 10% of the purchase price.

Information Reporting Requirement and Backup Withholding

We will report to our domestic shareholders and the Internal Revenue Service the amount of distributions paid during each calendar year and the amount of tax withheld, if any. Under certain circumstances, domestic shareholders may be subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding will apply only if such domestic shareholder fails to furnish certain information to us or the Internal Revenue Service. Backup withholding will not apply with respect to payments made to certain exempt recipients, such as corporations and tax-exempt organizations. Domestic shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining such an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, the amount of any backup withholding with respect to a payment to a domestic shareholder will be allowed as a credit against such person's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle such person to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

As of December 31, 2008, the Company, directly or indirectly through investments in title holding entities, owned all or a portion of 548 properties in 23 states and the District of Columbia consisting of 147,244 units. The Company's properties are summarized by building type in the following table:

Table of Contents

Type	Properties	Units	Average Units
Garden	471	124,850	265
Mid/High-Rise	75	17,685	236
Military Housing	2	4,709	2,355
Total	548	147,244	

The Company's properties are summarized by ownership type in the following table:

	Properties	Units
Wholly Owned Properties	477	127,002
Partially Owned Properties:		
Consolidated	28	5,757
Unconsolidated	41	9,776
Military Housing (Fee Managed)	2	4,709
	548	147,244

The following table sets forth certain information by market relating to the Company's properties at December 31, 2008:

Table of Contents**PORTFOLIO SUMMARY**

	Markets	Properties	Units	% of Total Units	% of 2009 Stabilized NOI	Average Rental Rate (1)
1	New York Metro Area	22	6,246	4.2%	10.0%	\$ 2,748
2	DC Northern Virginia	26	8,781	6.0%	8.8%	1,637
3	South Florida	39	12,897	8.8%	8.4%	1,270
4	Los Angeles	38	7,749	5.3%	7.8%	1,777
5	Seattle/Tacoma	49	11,138	7.6%	7.5%	1,330
6	San Francisco Bay Area	34	6,731	4.6%	6.5%	1,709
7	Boston	37	6,217	4.2%	6.4%	1,962
8	Phoenix	42	12,084	8.2%	5.3%	902
9	Denver	25	8,606	5.8%	5.0%	1,019
10	San Diego	14	4,491	3.1%	4.4%	1,655
11	Orlando	26	8,042	5.5%	4.3%	1,021
12	Atlanta	29	8,882	6.0%	3.9%	944
13	Inland Empire, CA	15	4,655	3.2%	3.7%	1,362
14	Suburban Maryland	21	5,559	3.8%	3.4%	1,180
15	Orange County, CA	10	3,307	2.2%	3.3%	1,597
16	New England (excluding Boston)	32	4,769	3.2%	2.5%	1,106
17	Portland, OR	11	3,713	2.5%	1.9%	959
18	Jacksonville	12	3,951	2.7%	1.7%	868
19	Dallas/Ft. Worth	14	3,427	2.3%	1.4%	936
20	Tampa	11	3,414	2.3%	1.3%	909
	Top 20 Total	507	134,659	91.5%	97.5%	1,344
21	Raleigh/Durham	12	3,058	2.1%	1.3%	818
22	Central Valley, CA	8	1,343	0.9%	0.6%	1,090
23	Other EQR	15	3,318	2.2%	0.6%	907
	Total	542	142,378	96.7%	100.0%	1,320
	Condominium Conversion	4	157	0.1%	-	-
	Military Housing	2	4,709	3.2%	-	-
	Grand Total	548	147,244	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 1,320

(1) Average rental rate is defined as total rental revenues divided by the weighted average occupied units for the month of December 2008. The Company's properties had an average occupancy of approximately 93.2% at December 31, 2008. Resident leases are generally for twelve months in length and often require security deposits. The garden-style properties are generally defined as properties with two and/or three story buildings while the mid-rise/high-rise are defined as properties with greater than three story buildings. These two property types typically provide residents with amenities, which may include a clubhouse, swimming pool, laundry facilities and cable television access. Certain of these properties offer additional amenities such as saunas, whirlpools, spas, sports courts and exercise rooms or other amenities. The military housing properties are defined as those properties located on military bases.

The distribution of the properties throughout the United States reflects the Company's belief that geographic diversification helps insulate the portfolio from regional and economic influences. At the same time, the Company has sought to create clusters of properties within each of its primary markets in order to achieve economies of scale in management and operation. The Company may nevertheless acquire additional

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multifamily properties located anywhere in the United States.

The properties currently in various stages of development at December 31, 2008 are included in the following table:

Table of Contents**Consolidated Development Projects as of December 31, 2008**

(Amounts in thousands except for project and unit amounts)

Location	No. of Units	Total Capital Cost (1)	Total Book Value to Date	Total Book Value Not Placed in Service	Total Debt	Percentage Completed	Percentage Leased	Percentage Occupied	Estimated Completion Date
Development:									
Hyattsville, MD	260	\$ 61,483	\$ 53,329	\$ 53,329	\$ 38,425	94%	21%	14%	Q1 2009
Jersey City, NJ	480	269,958	196,126	196,126	-	79%	-	-	Q4 2009
Mill Creek, WA	100	24,464	9,324	9,324	-	27%	-	-	Q1 2010
Redmond, WA	250	84,382	22,434	22,434	-	7%	-	-	Q1 2011
Development	1,090	440,287	281,213	281,213	38,425				
Development Held:									
Cambridge, MA	482	254,523	250,629	126,437	158,515	98%	36%	29%	Q1 2009
Silver Spring, MD	457	148,705	139,904	139,904	98,674	95%	22%	5%	Q1 2009
Montclair, NJ	163	48,730	29,326	29,326	14,540	64%	-	-	Q3 2009
South Miami, FL	404	128,816	96,600	96,600	39,028	71%	-	-	Q1 2010
Brooklyn, NY	492	283,968	108,727	108,727	-	32%	-	-	Q2 2010
Pasadena, CA	480	170,558	73,266	73,266	163,160 (2)	24%	-	-	Q2 2011
Development Held	2,478	1,035,300	698,452	574,260	473,917				
Development Held	3,568	1,475,587	979,665	855,473	512,342 (3)				
Development	N/A	-	254,873 (5)	254,873	43,626				
Held for and/or Development	3,568	1,475,587	1,234,538	1,110,346	555,968				
Stabilized (4):									
Orlando, FL	165	27,955	27,825	-	-		93%	89%	Completed
Boston, MA	310	164,981	163,145	-	-		92%	86%	Completed

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Westwood, MA	102	19,888	19,868	-	-	86%	86%	Completed
Orlando, FL	352	57,376	56,680	-	-	81%	69%	Completed
Redmond, WA	321	54,418	52,909	-	-	31%	28%	Completed
Completed Not Stabilized	1,250	324,618	320,427	-	-			
Stabilized								
Completed (4):								
Irvine, CA	132	45,342	45,317	-	28,260	95%	89%	Completed
Chicago, IL	278	69,952	68,247	-	48,448	63%	53%	Completed
Completed Not Stabilized	410	115,294	113,564	-	76,708			
Completed Not	1,660	439,912	433,991	-	76,708			
	5,228	\$ 1,915,499	\$ 1,668,529	\$ 1,110,346	\$ 632,676			

- (1) Total capital cost represents estimated development cost for projects under development and all capitalized costs incurred to date plus any estimates of costs remaining to be funded for all projects, all in accordance with GAAP.
- (2) Debt is primarily tax-exempt bonds that are entirely outstanding with \$94.1 million held in escrow by the lender and released as draw requests are made. This escrowed amount is classified as Deposits restricted in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2008.
- (3) Of the approximately \$495.9 million of capital cost remaining to be funded at December 31, 2008 for projects under development, \$341.4 million will be funded by fully committed third party bank loans and the remaining \$154.5 million will be funded by cash on hand.
- (4) Properties included here are substantially complete. However, they may still require additional exterior and interior work for all units to be available for leasing.
- (5) Total book value to date of land held for development declined significantly since December 31, 2007 primarily as a result of the \$116.4 million impairment charge that the Company announced on January 9, 2009.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is party to a housing discrimination lawsuit brought by a non-profit civil rights organization in April 2006 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland. The suit alleges that the Company designed and built approximately 300 of its properties in violation of the accessibility requirements of the Fair Housing Act and Americans With Disabilities Act. The suit seeks actual and punitive damages, injunctive relief (including modification of non-compliant properties), costs and attorneys' fees. The Company believes it has a number of viable defenses, including that a majority of the named properties were completed before the operative dates of the statutes in question and/or were not designed or built by the Company. Accordingly, the Company is defending the suit vigorously. Due to the pendency of the Company's defenses and the uncertainty of many other critical factual and legal issues, it is not possible to determine or predict the outcome of the suit and as a result, no amounts have been accrued at December, 31, 2008. While no assurances can be given, the Company does not believe that the suit, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company does not believe there is any other litigation pending or threatened against it that, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably may be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities***Common Share Market Prices and Dividends*

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, the high, low and closing sales prices for and the distributions declared on the Company's Common Shares, which trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol EQR.

	Sales Price			Distributions
	High	Low	Closing	
<i>2008</i>				
Fourth Quarter Ended December 31, 2008	\$ 43.76	\$ 21.27	\$ 29.82	\$ 0.4825
Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2008	\$ 49.00	\$ 36.84	\$ 44.41	\$ 0.4825
Second Quarter Ended June 30, 2008	\$ 44.89	\$ 37.76	\$ 38.27	\$ 0.4825
First Quarter Ended March 31, 2008	\$ 43.78	\$ 31.07	\$ 41.49	\$ 0.4825
<i>2007</i>				
Fourth Quarter Ended December 31, 2007	\$ 45.01	\$ 33.79	\$ 36.47	\$ 0.4825
Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2007	\$ 47.48	\$ 35.00	\$ 42.36	\$ 0.4625
Second Quarter Ended June 30, 2007	\$ 52.25	\$ 44.36	\$ 45.63	\$ 0.4625
First Quarter Ended March 31, 2007	\$ 56.46	\$ 46.66	\$ 48.23	\$ 0.4625

The number of record holders of Common Shares at January 31, 2009 was approximately 3,700. The number of outstanding Common Shares as of January 31, 2009 was 272,794,454.

Common Shares Repurchased in the Quarter Ended December 31, 2008

The Company repurchased the following Common Shares during the quarter ended December 31, 2008:

Period	Total Number of Common Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share (1)	Total Number of Common Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Dollar Value of Common Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
October 2008	-	\$ -	-	\$ 469,273,467
November 2008	48,924	\$ 32.97	48,924	\$ 467,660,443
December 2008	-	\$ -	-	\$ 467,660,443
Fourth Quarter 2008	48,924	\$ 32.97	48,924	

- (1) The Common Shares repurchased during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 represent Common Shares repurchased under the Company's publicly announced share repurchase program approved by its Board of Trustees. All 48,924 shares were repurchased from a Trustee at a price of \$32.97 per share (the then current market price) to cover the minimum statutory tax withholding obligation related to the vesting of the Trustee's restricted shares. On December 3, 2007, the Board of Trustees approved a \$500.0 million share repurchase program, of which \$467.7 million remains available for repurchase as of December 31, 2008.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

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The following table provides information as of December 31, 2008 with respect to the Company's Common Shares that may be issued under its existing equity compensation plans.

Table of Contents

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a) (1)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b) (1)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities in column (a)) (c) (2)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	9,473,259	\$33.94	12,628,543
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	N/A	N/A	N/A

- (1) The amounts shown in columns (a) and (b) of the above table do not include 996,011 outstanding Common Shares (all of which are restricted and subject to vesting requirements) that were granted under the Company's Amended and Restated 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan, as amended (the 1993 Plan) and the Company's 2002 Share Incentive Plan, as restated (the 2002 Plan) and outstanding Common Shares that have been purchased by employees and trustees under the Company's ESPP.
- (2) Includes 8,742,816 Common Shares that may be issued under the 2002 Plan, of which only 25% may be in the form of restricted shares, and 3,885,727 Common Shares that may be sold to employees and trustees under the ESPP.

The aggregate number of securities available for issuance (inclusive of restricted shares previously granted and outstanding and shares underlying outstanding options) under the 2002 Plan equals 7.5% of the Company's outstanding Common Shares, calculated on a fully diluted basis, determined annually on the first day of each calendar year. On January 1, 2009, this amount equaled 21,740,453, of which 8,742,816 shares were available for future issuance.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth selected financial and operating information on a historical basis for the Company. The following information should be read in conjunction with all of the financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The historical operating and balance sheet data have been derived from the historical financial statements of the Company. All amounts have also been restated in accordance with the discontinued operations provisions of SFAS No. 144. Certain capitalized terms as used herein are defined in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

(Financial information in thousands except for per share and property data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
OPERATING DATA:					
Total revenues from continuing operations	\$ 2,103,204	\$ 1,947,057	\$ 1,702,541	\$ 1,413,877	\$ 1,229,707
Interest and other income	\$ 33,540	\$ 20,144	\$ 30,880	\$ 68,315	\$ 8,685
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests	\$ 40,909	\$ 67,829	\$ 30,293	\$ 87,707	\$ 24,498
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests	\$ 379,183	\$ 921,793	\$ 1,042,551	\$ 774,086	\$ 447,831
Net income	\$ 420,092	\$ 989,622	\$ 1,072,844	\$ 861,793	\$ 472,329
Net income available to Common Shares	\$ 405,585	\$ 960,676	\$ 1,031,766	\$ 807,792	\$ 418,583
Earnings per share basic:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Common Shares	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.10)
Net income available to Common Shares	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.56	\$ 2.83	\$ 1.50
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding	270,012	279,406	290,019	285,760	279,744
Earnings per share diluted:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Common Shares	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.10)
Net income available to Common Shares	\$ 1.49	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.56	\$ 2.79	\$ 1.50
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding	290,060	302,235	290,019	310,785	279,744
Distributions declared per Common Share outstanding	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.73
BALANCE SHEET DATA (at end of period):					
Real estate, before accumulated depreciation	\$ 18,690,239	\$ 18,333,350	\$ 17,235,175	\$ 16,590,370	\$ 14,852,621
Real estate, after accumulated depreciation	\$ 15,128,939	\$ 15,163,225	\$ 14,212,695	\$ 13,702,230	\$ 12,252,794
Total assets	\$ 16,535,110	\$ 15,689,777	\$ 15,062,219	\$ 14,108,751	\$ 12,656,306
Total debt	\$ 10,501,246	\$ 9,508,733	\$ 8,057,656	\$ 7,591,073	\$ 6,459,806
Minority Interests	\$ 318,501	\$ 358,046	\$ 411,459	\$ 422,183	\$ 535,582
Shareholders' equity	\$ 4,997,294	\$ 5,062,518	\$ 5,884,222	\$ 5,395,340	\$ 5,072,528
OTHER DATA:					
Total properties (at end of period)	548	579	617	926	939
Total apartment units (at end of period)	147,244	152,821	165,716	197,404	200,149
Funds from operations available to Common Shares and OP Units basic (1) (2)	\$ 631,644	\$ 723,484	\$ 716,143	\$ 784,625	\$ 651,741

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Cash flow provided by (used for):

Operating activities	\$ 755,027	\$ 793,128	\$ 755,466	\$ 698,531	\$ 707,061
Investing activities	\$ (343,803)	\$ (200,645)	\$ (259,472)	\$ (592,201)	\$ (555,279)
Financing activities	\$ 428,739	\$ (801,929)	\$ (324,545)	\$ (101,007)	\$ (117,856)

- (1) *The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) defines funds from operations (FFO) (April 2002 White Paper) as net income (computed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP)), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable property, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures will be calculated to reflect funds from operations on the same basis. The April 2002 White Paper states that gain or loss on sales of property is excluded from FFO for previously depreciated operating properties only. Once the Company commences the conversion of units to condominiums, it simultaneously discontinues depreciation of such property. FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units is calculated on a basis consistent with net income available to Common Shares and reflects adjustments to net income for preferred distributions and premiums on redemption of preferred shares in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The equity positions of various individuals and entities that contributed their properties to the Operating Partnership in exchange for OP Units are collectively referred to as the Minority Interests Operating Partnership . Subject to certain restrictions, the Minority Interests Operating*

Table of Contents

Partnership may exchange their OP Units for EQR Common Shares on a one-for-one basis. See Item 7 for a reconciliation of net income to FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units.

- (2) *The Company believes that FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units are helpful to investors as supplemental measures of the operating performance of a real estate company, because they are recognized measures of performance by the real estate industry and by excluding gains or losses related to dispositions of depreciable property and excluding real estate depreciation (which can vary among owners of identical assets in similar condition based on historical cost accounting and useful life estimates), FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units can help compare the operating performance of a company's real estate between periods or as compared to different companies. FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units do not represent net income, net income available to Common Shares or net cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP. Therefore, FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units should not be exclusively considered as alternatives to net income, net income available to Common Shares or net cash flows from operating activities as determined by GAAP or as measures of liquidity. The Company's calculation of FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units may differ from other real estate companies due to, among other items, variations in cost capitalization policies for capital expenditures and, accordingly, may not be comparable to such other real estate companies.*

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

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of the Company should be read in connection with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto. Due to the Company's ability to control the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries other than entities owning interests in the Partially Owned Properties Unconsolidated and certain other entities in which the Company has investments, the Operating Partnership and each such subsidiary entity has been consolidated with the Company for financial reporting purposes. Capitalized terms used herein and not defined are as defined elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements in this Item 7 as well as elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are intended to be made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions made by management. While the Company's management believes the assumptions underlying its forward-looking statements are reasonable, such information is inherently subject to uncertainties and may involve certain risks, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Many of these uncertainties and risks are difficult to predict and beyond management's control. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, results or events. The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update or supplement these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to the following:

We intend to actively acquire multifamily properties for rental operations as market conditions dictate. The Company does not currently intend to begin the development of any new wholly-owned projects but has a substantial number of properties under development now and may commence new development activities if conditions warrant. We may underestimate the costs necessary to bring an acquired property up to standards established for its intended market position or to complete a development property. Additionally, we expect that other major real estate investors with significant capital will compete with us for attractive investment opportunities or may also develop properties in markets where we focus our development efforts. This competition may increase prices for multifamily properties. We may not be in a position or have the opportunity in the future to make suitable property acquisitions on favorable terms. To the extent that we do develop more properties if conditions warrant, we expect to do so ourselves in addition to co-investing with our development partners. The total number of development units, cost of development and estimated completion dates are subject to uncertainties arising from changing economic conditions (such as the cost of labor and construction materials), competition and local government regulation; Sources of capital to the Company or labor and materials required for maintenance, repair, capital expenditure or development may be more expensive than anticipated; Occupancy levels and market rents may be adversely affected by national and local economic and market conditions including, without limitation, new construction and excess inventory of multifamily and single family housing, slow or negative employment growth, availability of low interest mortgages for single family home buyers and the potential for geopolitical instability, all of which are beyond the Company's control; and

Table of Contents

Additional factors as discussed in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly those under Item 1A. Risk Factors . Forward-looking statements and related uncertainties are also included in Notes 2, 5, 11 and 18 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

Overview

Equity Residential (EQR), a Maryland real estate investment trust (REIT) formed in March 1993, is an S&P 500 company focused on the acquisition, development and management of high quality apartment properties in top United States growth markets. EQR has elected to be taxed as a REIT.

The Company is one of the largest publicly traded real estate companies and is the largest publicly traded owner of multifamily properties in the United States (based on the aggregate market value of its outstanding Common Shares, the number of apartment units wholly owned and total revenues earned). The Company's corporate headquarters are located in Chicago, Illinois and the Company also operates property management offices throughout the United States. As of February 5, 2009, the Company has approximately 4,700 employees who provide real estate operations, leasing, legal, financial, accounting, acquisition, disposition, development and other support functions.

EQR is the general partner of, and as of December 31, 2008 owned an approximate 94.2% ownership interest in, ERP Operating Limited Partnership, an Illinois limited partnership (the Operating Partnership). The Company is structured as an umbrella partnership REIT (UPREIT) under which all property ownership and related business operations are conducted through the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries. References to the Company include EQR, the Operating Partnership and those entities owned or controlled by the Operating Partnership and/or EQR.

Business Objectives and Operating Strategies

The Company seeks to maximize current income, capital appreciation of each property and the total return for its shareholders. The Company's strategy for accomplishing these objectives includes:

Leveraging our size and scale in four critical ways:

Investing in apartment communities located in strategically targeted markets to maximize our total return on an enterprise level;
Meeting the needs of our residents by offering a wide array of product choices and a commitment to service;
Engaging, retaining and attracting the best employees by providing them with the education, resources and opportunities to succeed; and
Sharing resources, customers and best practices in property management and across the enterprise.

Owning a highly diversified portfolio by investing in target markets defined by a combination of the following criteria:

High barrier-to-entry (low supply);
Strong economic predictors (high demand); and
Attractive quality of life (high demand and retention).

Giving residents reasons to stay with the Company by providing a range of product options available in our diversified portfolio and by enhancing their experience through our employees and our services.

Being open and responsive to market realities to take advantage of investment opportunities that align with our long-term vision.

Acquisition, Development and Disposition Strategies

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The Company anticipates that future property acquisitions, developments and dispositions will occur within the United States. Acquisitions and developments may be financed from various sources of capital, which may include retained cash flow, issuance of additional equity and debt securities, sales of properties, joint venture agreements and collateralized and uncollateralized borrowings. In addition, the Company may acquire properties in transactions that include the issuance of limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership (OP Units) as consideration for the

Table of Contents

acquired properties. Such transactions may, in certain circumstances, enable the sellers to defer, in whole or in part, the recognition of taxable income or gain that might otherwise result from the sales. EQR may also acquire land parcels to hold and/or sell based on market opportunities.

When evaluating potential acquisitions, developments and dispositions, the Company generally considers the following factors:

- strategically targeted markets;
- income levels and employment growth trends in the relevant market;
- employment and household growth and net migration of the relevant market's population;
- barriers to entry that would limit competition (zoning laws, building permit availability, supply of undeveloped or developable real estate, local building costs and construction costs, among other factors);
- the location, construction quality, condition and design of the property;
- the current and projected cash flow of the property and the ability to increase cash flow;
- the potential for capital appreciation of the property;
- the terms of resident leases, including the potential for rent increases;
- the potential for economic growth and the tax and regulatory environment of the community in which the property is located;
- the occupancy and demand by residents for properties of a similar type in the vicinity (the overall market and submarket);
- the prospects for liquidity through sale, financing or refinancing of the property;
- the benefits of integration into existing operations;
- purchase prices and yields of available existing stabilized properties, if any;
- competition from existing multifamily properties, comparably priced single family homes or rentals, residential properties under development and the potential for the construction of new multifamily properties in the area; and
- opportunistic selling based on demand and price of high quality assets, including condominium conversions.

The Company generally reinvests the proceeds received from property dispositions primarily to achieve its acquisition, development and rehab strategies and at times to fund its debt and equity repurchase activities. In addition, when feasible, the Company may structure these transactions as tax-deferred exchanges.

Current Environment

The slowdown in the economy, which accelerated in the fourth quarter of 2008, coupled with continued job losses and/or lack of job growth leads us to be cautious regarding expected performance for 2009. Since the fourth quarter of 2008, our revenue has declined in most of our major markets as the economic slowdown continues to impact existing and prospective residents. Markets with little employment loss should perform better than markets with employment issues, although most of our markets are now experiencing job losses. Should the current credit crisis and general economic recession continue, the Company may continue to experience a period of declining revenues, which would adversely impact the Company's results of operations. The vast majority of our leases are for terms of 12 months or less. As a result, we quickly feel the impact of an economic downturn which limits our ability to raise rents or causes us to lower rents on turnover units and lease renewals. Since the second half of 2008, continued job losses and a lack of household formation have hampered our ability to increase rents or caused us to lower rents for new residents. Additionally, in recent months it has become increasingly difficult to maintain rents with our renewing residents.

After two consecutive years of modest expense growth (same store expenses grew 2.2% between 2008 and 2007 and 2.1% between 2007 and 2006), the Company anticipates that 2009 expenses will increase at a higher rate primarily due to cost pressures from non-controllable areas such as utilities and real estate taxes. The combination of expected declines in revenues and higher overall expense levels will have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations for 2009.

The continued credit crisis has negatively impacted the availability and pricing of debt capital. During this time, the multifamily residential sector has benefited from the continued liquidity provided by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. A vast majority of the properties we sold this year were financed for the purchaser by one of these agencies. Furthermore, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac provided us with approximately \$1.6 billion of secured mortgage financing in 2008 at attractive rates when compared to other sources of credit. While the Company believes these agencies will continue to provide liquidity to our sector, should they discontinue doing so, have their mandates changed or reduced or be disbanded by the government, it would significantly reduce our access to debt capital and/or increase borrowing

Table of Contents

costs and would significantly reduce our sales of assets.

In response to the recession and liquidity issues prevalent in the debt markets, we took a number of steps to better position ourselves. In early 2008, we began pre-funding our maturing debt obligations with approximately \$1.6 billion in secured mortgage financing obtained from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. We also significantly reduced our acquisition activity. During the second half of 2008, we only acquired one property while we continued selling non-core assets. We expect to continue to be a net seller of assets during 2009 should current conditions continue. Additionally, we significantly reduced our development activities, starting only two new projects in the first half of 2008 and none in the second half of the year. We also reduced the number of planned development projects we will undertake in the future and took a \$116.4 million impairment charge to reduce the value of five assets that we no longer plan on pursuing. We do not currently anticipate starting any new wholly-owned development projects during 2009 unless market conditions improve significantly. Finally, during 2009 we also expect to continue our focus on our expense control initiatives.

Our specific current expectations regarding our results for 2009 and certain items that will affect them are set forth under Results of Operations below.

We believe that cash and cash equivalents, federally insured investment deposits and current availability on our revolving credit facility will provide sufficient liquidity to meet our funding obligations relating to debt retirement and existing development projects into 2011. We expect that our remaining funding obligations for 2011 and subsequent periods will be met through new borrowings, property dispositions and cash generated from operations.

Despite the challenging conditions noted above, we believe that the Company is well-positioned to withstand the continuing economic downturn. Our properties are geographically diverse and were approximately 93% occupied as of December 31, 2008, little new multifamily rental supply has been added to most of our markets, the national single family home ownership rate continues to decline and the long-term demographic picture is positive.

We believe we are well-positioned with a strong balance sheet and sufficient liquidity to cover debt maturities and development fundings in the near term, which should allow us to take advantage of investment opportunities should distressed assets become available at significant discounts. When economic conditions improve, the short-term nature of our leases and the limited supply of new rental housing being constructed should allow us to quickly realize revenue growth and improvement in our operating results.

Results of Operations

In conjunction with our business objectives and operating strategy, the Company continued to invest or recycle its capital investment in apartment properties located in strategically targeted markets during the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007. In summary, we:

Year Ended December 31, 2008:

Acquired \$380.7 million of apartment properties consisting of 7 properties and 2,141 units and an uncompleted development property for \$31.7 million and invested \$2.4 million to obtain the management contract rights and towards the redevelopment of a military housing project consisting of 978 units, all of which we deem to be in our strategic targeted markets; and

Sold \$896.7 million of apartment properties consisting of 41 properties and 10,127 units, as well as 130 condominium units for \$26.1 million and a land parcel for \$3.3 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2007:

Acquired \$1.7 billion of apartment properties consisting of 36 properties and 8,167 units and \$212.8 million of land parcels, all of which we deem to be in our strategic targeted markets; and

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Sold \$1.9 billion of apartment properties consisting of 73 properties and 21,563 units, as well as 617 condominium units for \$164.2 million and \$50.0 million of land parcels.

The Company's primary financial measure for evaluating each of its apartment communities is net operating income (NOI). NOI represents rental income less property and maintenance expense, real estate tax and insurance expense and property management expense. The Company believes that NOI is helpful to investors as a supplemental

Table of Contents

measure of the operating performance of a real estate company because it is a direct measure of the actual operating results of the Company's apartment communities.

Properties that the Company owned for all of both 2008 and 2007 (the 2008 Same Store Properties), which represented 115,051 units, impacted the Company's results of operations. Properties that the Company owned for all of both 2007 and 2006 (the 2007 Same Store Properties), which represented 115,857 units, also impacted the Company's results of operations. Both the 2008 Same Store Properties and 2007 Same Store Properties are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Company's acquisition, disposition and completed development activities also impacted overall results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. The impacts of these activities are also discussed in greater detail in the following paragraphs.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2008 to the year ended December 31, 2007

For the year ended December 31, 2008, income from continuing operations, net of minority interests, decreased by approximately \$26.9 million or 39.7% when compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease in continuing operations is discussed below.

Revenues from the 2008 Same Store Properties increased \$53.8 million primarily as a result of higher rental rates charged to residents. Expenses from the 2008 Same Store Properties increased \$13.5 million primarily due to higher real estate taxes, utility costs and payroll. The following tables provide comparative same store results and statistics for the 2008 Same Store Properties:

2008 vs. 2007

Year over Year Same Store Results/Statistics

\$ in thousands (except for Average Rental Rate) 115,051 Same Store Units

Description	Results			Statistics		
	Revenues	Expenses	NOI	Average Rental Rate (1)	Occupancy	Turnover
2008	\$ 1,739,004	\$ 632,366	\$ 1,106,638	\$ 1,334	94.5%	63.5%
2007	\$ 1,685,196	\$ 618,882	\$ 1,066,314	\$ 1,292	94.6%	63.6%
Change	\$ 53,808	\$ 13,484	\$ 40,324	\$ 42	(0.1%)	(0.1%)
Change	3.2%	2.2%	3.8%	3.3%		

(1) Average rental rate is defined as total rental revenues divided by the weighted average occupied units for the period.

The following table presents a reconciliation of operating income per the consolidated statements of operations to NOI for the 2008 Same Store Properties.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Operating income	\$ 500,112	\$ 539,128
Adjustments:		
Non-same store operating results	(148,956)	(82,826)
Fee and asset management revenue	(10,715)	(9,183)
Fee and asset management expense	7,981	8,412

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Depreciation	591,162	562,290
General and administrative	44,951	46,767
Impairment	122,103	1,726
Same store NOI	\$ 1,106,638	\$ 1,066,314

For properties that the Company acquired prior to January 1, 2008 and expects to continue to own through December 31, 2009, the Company anticipates the following same store results for the full year ending December 31, 2009:

Table of Contents

2009 Same Store Assumptions	
Physical occupancy	93.5%
Revenue change	(4.50%) to (1.50%)
Expense change	2.50% to 3.50%
NOI change	(9.25%) to (3.75%)

These 2009 assumptions are based on current expectations and are forward-looking.

Non-same store operating results increased approximately \$66.1 million or 79.8% and consist primarily of properties acquired in calendar years 2008 and 2007, as well as operations from completed development properties and our corporate housing business.

See also Note 20 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding the Company's segment disclosures.

Fee and asset management revenues, net of fee and asset management expenses, increased approximately \$2.0 million primarily due to an increase in revenue earned on the management of our military housing venture at Fort Lewis along with the addition of McChord Air Force Base, as well as a decrease in asset management expenses. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company managed 14,485 units and 14,472 units, respectively, primarily for unconsolidated entities and our military housing ventures at Fort Lewis and McChord Air Force Base.

Property management expenses from continuing operations include off-site expenses associated with the self-management of the Company's properties as well as management fees paid to any third party management companies. These expenses decreased by approximately \$10.4 million or 11.9%. This decrease is primarily attributable to lower overall payroll-related costs as a result of a decrease in the number of properties in the Company's portfolio, as well as a decrease in legal and professional fees.

Depreciation expense from continuing operations, which includes depreciation on non-real estate assets, increased approximately \$28.9 million or 5.1% primarily as a result of additional depreciation expense on properties acquired in 2007 and 2008 and capital expenditures for all properties owned.

General and administrative expenses from continuing operations, which include corporate operating expenses, decreased approximately \$1.8 million or 3.9% primarily as a result of a \$2.2 million decrease in profit sharing expense and lower overall payroll-related costs, partially offset by an increase in legal and professional fees due to a \$1.7 million expense recovery recorded for the year ended December 31, 2007 related to a certain lawsuit in Florida (see Note 21). The Company anticipates that general and administrative expenses will approximate \$40.0 million to \$42.0 million for the year ending December 31, 2009. The above assumption is based on current expectations and is forward-looking.

Impairment from continuing operations increased approximately \$120.4 million primarily due to an impairment charge on land held for development of \$116.4 million taken in the fourth quarter of 2008 related to five potential development projects that will no longer be pursued. In addition, the Company wrote-off an additional \$4.0 million of various pursuit and out-of-pocket costs for terminated development transactions and halted condominium conversion properties during 2008 compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. See Note 19 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Interest and other income from continuing operations increased approximately \$13.4 million or 66.5% primarily as a result of an \$18.7 million gain recognized during the year ended December 31, 2008 related to the partial debt extinguishment of the Company's June 2009 and August 2026 public notes (see Note 9), as well as an increase in short-term investments. This was partially offset by a \$7.3 million decrease in interest earned on 1031 exchange and earnest money deposits due primarily to the decline in the Company's transaction activities. The Company anticipates that interest and other income will approximate \$9.0 million to \$12.0 million for the year ending December 31, 2009. The above assumption is based on current expectations and is forward-looking.

Interest expense from continuing operations, including amortization of deferred financing costs, decreased approximately \$4.1 million or 0.8% primarily as a result of lower overall effective interest rates and a reduction in debt extinguishment costs, partially offset by higher overall debt levels outstanding due to the Company's 2007 share repurchase activity and its pre-funding of its 2008 and 2009 debt maturities. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company capitalized interest costs of approximately \$60.1 million as compared to \$45.1 million for the year ended

Table of Contents

December 31, 2007. This capitalization of interest primarily relates to consolidated projects under development. The effective interest cost on all indebtedness for the year ended December 31, 2008 was 5.56% as compared to 5.96% for the year ended December 31, 2007. The Company anticipates that interest expense will approximate \$475.0 million to \$495.0 million for the year ending December 31, 2009. The above assumption is based on current expectations and is forward-looking.

Income and other tax expense from continuing operations increased approximately \$2.8 million primarily due to a change in the estimate for Texas state taxes and an increase in franchise taxes. The Company anticipates that income and other tax expense will approximate \$1.0 million to \$2.0 million for the year ending December 31, 2009. The above assumption is based on current expectations and is forward-looking.

Loss from investments in unconsolidated entities increased approximately \$0.4 million between the periods under comparison. This increase is primarily due to income received in 2007 from the sale of the Company's 7.075% ownership interest in Wellsford Park Highlands Corporation, an entity which owns a condominium development in Denver, Colorado.

Net gain on sales of unconsolidated entities increased approximately \$0.2 million primarily due to a \$2.9 million gain on the sale of three unconsolidated institutional joint venture properties realized in 2008 compared to a gain of \$2.6 million realized in 2007 on the sale of one property.

Net gain on sales of land parcels decreased approximately \$3.4 million primarily as a result of higher net gains realized in 2007 on the sale of two land parcels compared to the net gain realized in 2008 on the sale of one land parcel.

Discontinued operations, net of minority interests, decreased approximately \$542.6 million between the periods under comparison. This decrease is primarily due to a significant decrease in the number of properties sold during the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the same period in 2007, as well as the mix of properties sold in each year. See Note 13 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2007 to the year ended December 31, 2006

For the year ended December 31, 2007, income from continuing operations, net of minority interests, increased by approximately \$37.5 million when compared to the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in continuing operations is discussed below.

Revenues from the 2007 Same Store Properties increased \$67.2 million primarily as a result of higher rental rates charged to residents. Expenses from the 2007 Same Store Properties increased \$12.6 million primarily due to higher payroll, building, utility costs, insurance and real estate taxes. The following tables provide comparative same store results and statistics for the 2007 Same Store Properties:

2007 vs. 2006

Year over Year Same Store Results/Statistics

\$ in thousands (except for Average Rental Rate) 115,857 Same Store Units

Description	Results			Average Rental Rate (1)	Statistics	
	Revenues	Expenses	NOI		Occupancy	Turnover
2007	\$ 1,643,513	\$ 607,691	\$ 1,035,822	\$ 1,250	94.7%	63.3%
2006	\$ 1,576,322	\$ 595,074	\$ 981,248	\$ 1,199	94.7%	64.9%
Change	\$ 67,191	\$ 12,617	\$ 54,574	\$ 51	0.0%	(1.6%)
Change	4.3%	2.1%	5.6%	4.3%		

(1) Average rental rate is defined as total rental revenues divided by the weighted average occupied units for the period.

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Non-same store operating results increased \$106.1 million and consist primarily of properties acquired in calendar years 2007 and 2006 as well as operations from completed development properties and our corporate housing business.

Table of Contents

See also Note 20 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding the Company's segment disclosures.

Fee and asset management revenues, net of fee and asset management expenses, increased \$0.6 million primarily as a result of an increase in property management fees from unconsolidated entities along with a decrease in asset management expenses from managing fewer properties for third parties and unconsolidated entities. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company managed 14,472 units and 15,020 units, respectively, primarily for unconsolidated entities and our military housing venture at Fort Lewis.

Property management expenses from continuing operations include off-site expenses associated with the self-management of the Company's properties as well as management fees paid to any third party management companies. These expenses decreased by approximately \$8.7 million or 9.0%. This decrease is primarily attributable to lower overall payroll costs, various reserve adjustments for workers compensation and medical costs and lower training costs associated with the completion of a majority of the rollout of a new property management system, partially offset by higher legal and professional fees.

Depreciation expense from continuing operations, which includes depreciation on non-real estate assets, increased \$79.6 million primarily as a result of additional depreciation expense on newly acquired properties and capital expenditures for all properties owned.

General and administrative expenses from continuing operations, which include corporate operating expenses, increased approximately \$2.6 million between the periods under comparison. This increase was primarily due to an increase in restricted share expense and severance costs associated with the resignation of two of the Company's executives as well as less expense recovery related to a certain lawsuit in Florida (see Note 21), partially offset by a decrease in profit sharing.

Impairment from continuing operations decreased \$32.3 million primarily due to an impairment charge on goodwill of \$30.0 million taken in 2006 related to the corporate housing business. In addition, in 2006 the Company wrote-off \$2.0 million of various deferred sales costs following the decision to halt the condominium conversion and sale process at five assets.

Interest and other income from continuing operations decreased approximately \$10.7 million primarily as a result of \$14.7 million of forfeited deposits for various terminated transactions along with \$3.7 million in proceeds from eBay's acquisition of Rent.com received during the year ended December 31, 2006. This was partially offset by \$4.1 million received in 2007 for insurance litigation settlement proceeds, a \$2.7 million increase in interest earned on 1031 exchange and earnest money deposits and a \$0.7 million increase in interest earned on short-term investments.

Interest expense from continuing operations, including amortization of deferred financing costs, increased approximately \$67.3 million primarily as a result of higher overall debt levels outstanding due to the Company's share repurchase activity as well as the timing of acquisitions and dispositions, partially offset by lower overall effective interest rates. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company capitalized interest costs of approximately \$45.1 million as compared to \$20.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. This capitalization of interest primarily relates to consolidated projects under development. The effective interest cost on all indebtedness for the year ended December 31, 2007 was 5.96% as compared to 6.21% for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Income and other tax expense from continuing operations decreased approximately \$1.8 million primarily due to a taxable gain incurred in 2006 on a partially owned land parcel, partially offset by refunds received in 2006 as a result of a change in tax status of a portfolio of partially owned consolidated properties.

Income from investments in unconsolidated entities increased approximately \$1.0 million between the periods under comparison. This increase is primarily due to the sale of the Company's 7.075% ownership interest in Wellsford Park Highlands Corporation, an entity which owns a condominium development in Denver, Colorado and profit participation received from the sale of condominium units at a development project that was sold in 2003.

Net gain on sales of unconsolidated entities increased \$2.3 million primarily as a result of a \$2.6 million gain on the sale of an unconsolidated institutional joint venture property during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Net gain on sales of land parcels increased \$3.6 million primarily as a result of higher net gains realized in 2007 on the sales of land parcels compared to the net gains realized in 2006.

Table of Contents

Discontinued operations, net of minority interests, decreased approximately \$120.8 million between the periods under comparison. This decrease is primarily due to a significant decrease in the number of properties sold during the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006, as well as the mix of properties sold in each year. See Note 13 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

As of January 1, 2008, the Company had approximately \$50.8 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$1.28 billion available under its revolving credit facility (net of \$80.8 million which was restricted/dedicated to support letters of credit and not available for borrowing and net of the \$139.0 million balance outstanding). After taking into effect the various transactions discussed in the following paragraphs and the net cash provided by operating activities, the Company's cash and cash equivalents balance at December 31, 2008 was approximately \$890.8 million and the amount available on the Company's revolving credit facility was \$1.29 billion (net of \$130.0 million which was restricted/dedicated to support letters of credit and \$75.0 million which had been committed by a now bankrupt financial institution and is not available for borrowing). The significant increase in the Company's cash and cash equivalents balance since December 31, 2007 is a direct result of its decision to pre-fund its 2008 and 2009 debt maturities with the closing of three secured mortgage loan pools in 2008: \$500.0 million in March 2008, \$550.0 million in August 2008 and \$543.0 million in December 2008. See Notes 8 and 10 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company generated proceeds from various transactions, which included the following:

- Disposed of 45 properties and various individual condominium units, receiving net proceeds of approximately \$887.6 million;
- Obtained \$1.6 billion in new mortgage financing and terminated nine forward starting swaps designated to hedge \$450.0 million of the total loan issuances, making payments of \$26.7 million;
- Obtained an additional \$248.5 million of new mortgage loans primarily on development properties; and
- Issued approximately 1.2 million Common Shares and received net proceeds of \$30.8 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the above proceeds were primarily utilized to:

- Invest \$521.5 million primarily in development projects;
- Acquire seven rental properties and one uncompleted development property, utilizing cash of \$388.1 million;
- Invest \$2.4 million in a military housing project located in the state of Washington;
- Repurchase 0.2 million Common Shares and settle 0.1 million Common Shares, utilizing cash of \$12.5 million (see Note 3);
- Repay \$130.0 million of fixed rate private notes;
- Repurchase \$174.0 million of fixed rate public notes; and
- Repay \$435.4 million of mortgage loans.

Depending on its analysis of market prices, economic conditions, and other opportunities for the investment of available capital, the Company may repurchase its Common Shares pursuant to its existing share repurchase program authorized by the Board of Trustees. The Company repurchased \$7.9 million (220,085 shares at an average price per share of \$35.93) of its Common Shares during the year ended December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had authorization to repurchase an additional \$467.7 million of its shares. See Note 3 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

The Company's total debt summary and debt maturity schedules as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

Table of Contents**Debt Summary as of December 31, 2008**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Amounts (1)	% of Total	Weighted Average Rates (1)	Weighted Average Maturities (years)
Secured	\$ 5,036,930	48.0%	5.18%	8.3
Unsecured	5,464,316	52.0%	5.46%	5.5
Total	\$ 10,501,246	100.0%	5.34%	6.9
Fixed Rate Debt:				
Secured Conventional	\$ 3,805,652	36.2%	6.00%	7.2
Unsecured Public/Private	4,701,372	44.8%	5.69%	5.7
Unsecured Tax Exempt	75,790	0.7%	5.07%	20.5
Fixed Rate Debt	8,582,814	81.7%	5.80%	6.5
Floating Rate Debt:				
Secured Conventional	595,388	5.7%	3.78%	2.4
Secured Tax Exempt	635,890	6.1%	2.50%	21.6
Unsecured Public/Private	651,554	6.2%	3.89%	1.5
Unsecured Tax Exempt	35,600	0.3%	1.05%	20.0
Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility	-	-	4.31%	3.1
Floating Rate Debt	1,918,432	18.3%	3.39%	8.5
Total	\$ 10,501,246	100.0%	5.34%	6.9

(1) Net of the effect of any derivative instruments. Weighted average rates are for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Note: The Company capitalized interest of approximately \$60.1 million and \$45.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Debt Maturity Schedule as of December 31, 2008

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Fixed Rate (1)	Floating Rate (1)	Total	% of Total	Weighted Average Rates on Fixed Rate Debt (1)	Weighted Average Rates on Total Debt (1)
2009 (2)	\$ 350,974	\$ 512,424	\$ 863,398	8.2%	6.79%	4.62%
2010 (3)	294,968	658,515	953,483	9.1%	7.01%	4.42%
2011 (2)(4)	1,451,164	63,178	1,514,342	14.4%	5.71%	5.57%
2012	908,196	3,658	911,854	8.7%	6.08%	6.08%
2013	566,333	-	566,333	5.4%	5.93%	5.93%
2014	517,470	-	517,470	4.9%	5.28%	5.28%

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2015	355,620	-	355,620	3.4%	6.41%	6.41%
2016	1,089,317	-	1,089,317	10.4%	5.32%	5.32%
2017	1,346,649	456	1,347,105	12.8%	5.87%	5.87%
2018	335,496	44,677	380,173	3.6%	5.96%	5.63%
2019+	1,366,627	635,524	2,002,151	19.1%	5.85%	4.98%
Total	\$ 8,582,814	\$ 1,918,432	\$ 10,501,246	100.0%	5.86%	5.37%

- (1) Net of the effect of any derivative instruments. Weighted average rates are as of December 31, 2008.
- (2) On January 27, 2009, the Company repurchased at par \$105.2 million of its 4.75% unsecured notes due June 15, 2009 and \$185.2 million of its 6.95% unsecured notes due March 2, 2011 pursuant to a cash tender offer announced on January 16, 2009.
- (3) Includes the Company's \$500.0 million floating rate term loan facility, which matures on October 5, 2010, subject to two one-year extension options exercisable by the Company.
- (4) Includes \$548.6 million face value of 3.85% convertible unsecured debt with a final maturity of 2026. The notes are callable by the Company on or after August 18, 2011. The notes are puttable by the holders on August 18, 2011, August 15, 2016 and August 15, 2021.

Table of Contents

The following table provides a summary of the Company's unsecured debt as of December 31, 2008:

Unsecured Debt Summary as of December 31, 2008

(Amounts in thousands)

	Coupon Rate	Due Date		Face Amount	Unamortized Premium/ (Discount)	Net Balance
Fixed Rate Notes:						
	4.750%	06/15/09	(1)	\$ 227,400	\$ (98)	\$ 227,302
	6.950%	03/02/11	(2)	300,000	2,047	302,047
	6.625%	03/15/12		400,000	(942)	399,058
	5.500%	10/01/12		350,000	(1,295)	348,705
	5.200%	04/01/13		400,000	(503)	399,497
	5.250%	09/15/14		500,000	(351)	499,649
	6.584%	04/13/15		300,000	(700)	299,300
	5.125%	03/15/16		500,000	(386)	499,614
	5.375%	08/01/16		400,000	(1,407)	398,593
	5.750%	06/15/17		650,000	(4,323)	645,677
	7.125%	10/15/17		150,000	(570)	149,430
	7.570%	08/15/26		140,000	-	140,000
	3.850%	08/15/26	(3)	548,557	(6,057)	542,500
Floating Rate Adjustments						
			(1)	(150,000)	-	(150,000)
				4,715,957	(14,585)	4,701,372
Fixed Rate Tax Exempt Notes:						
	5.200%	06/15/29	(4)	75,790	-	75,790
Floating Rate Tax Exempt Notes:						
	7-Day SIFMA	12/15/28	(4)	35,600	-	35,600
Floating Rate Notes:						
		06/15/09	(1)	150,000	-	150,000
FAS 133 Adjustments net			(1)	1,554	-	1,554
Term Loan Facility	LIBOR+0.50%	10/05/10	(4)(5)	500,000	-	500,000
				651,554	-	651,554
Revolving Credit Facility:						
	LIBOR+0.50%	02/28/12	(6)	-	-	-
Total Unsecured Debt				\$ 5,478,901	\$ (14,585)	\$ 5,464,316

Note: SIFMA stands for the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association and is the tax-exempt index equivalent of LIBOR.

- (1) \$150.0 million in fair value interest rate swaps converts a portion of the 4.750% notes due June 15, 2009 to a floating interest rate. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company repurchased \$72.6 million of these notes at a discount to par of approximately 1.0% and recognized a gain on early debt extinguishment of \$0.7 million. On January 27, 2009, the Company repurchased \$105.2 million of these notes at par pursuant to a cash tender offer announced on January 16, 2009.

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- (2) On January 27, 2009, the Company repurchased \$185.2 million of these notes at par pursuant to a cash tender offer announced on January 16, 2009.
- (3) Convertible notes mature on August 15, 2026. The notes are callable by the Company on or after August 18, 2011. The notes are puttable by the holders on August 18, 2011, August 15, 2016 and August 15, 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company repurchased \$101.4 million of these notes at a discount to par of approximately 17.7% and recognized a gain on early debt extinguishment of \$18.0 million.
- (4) Notes are private. All other unsecured debt is public.
- (5) Represents the Company's \$500.0 million term loan facility, which matures on October 5, 2010, subject to two one-year extension options exercisable by the Company.
- (6) As of December 31, 2008, there was no amount outstanding and approximately \$1.29 billion available on the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility.

As of February 26, 2009, an unlimited amount of debt securities remains available for issuance by the Operating Partnership under a registration statement that became automatically effective upon filing with the SEC in December 2008 (under SEC regulations enacted in 2005, the registration statement automatically expires on December 21, 2011 and does not contain a maximum issuance amount). As of February 26, 2009, an unlimited amount of equity

Table of Contents

securities remains available for issuance by the Company under a registration statement the SEC declared effective in December 2008 (under SEC regulations enacted in 2005, the registration statement automatically expires on December 15, 2011 and does not contain a maximum issuance amount).

The Company's Consolidated Debt-to-Total Market Capitalization Ratio as of December 31, 2008 is presented in the following table. The Company calculates the equity component of its market capitalization as the sum of (i) the total outstanding Common Shares and assumed conversion of all OP Units at the equivalent market value of the closing price of the Company's Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange; (ii) the Common Share Equivalent of all convertible preferred shares and preference units; and (iii) the liquidation value of all perpetual preferred shares outstanding.

Capital Structure as of December 31, 2008

(Amounts in thousands except for share and per share amounts)

Secured Debt		\$ 5,036,930	48.0%	
Unsecured Debt		5,464,316	52.0%	
Total Debt		10,501,246	100.0%	54.3%
Common Shares	272,786,760		94.2%	
OP Units	16,679,777		5.8%	
Total Shares and OP Units	289,466,537		100.0%	
Common Share Equivalents (see below)	406,167			
Total outstanding at quarter-end	289,872,704			
Common Share Price at December 31, 2008	\$ 29.82			
		8,644,004	97.7%	
Perpetual Preferred Equity (see below)		200,000	2.3%	
Total Equity		8,844,004	100.0%	45.7%
Total Market Capitalization		\$ 19,345,250		100.0%

Convertible Preferred Equity as of December 31, 2008

(Amounts in thousands except for share/unit and per share/unit amounts)

Series	Redemption Date	Outstanding Shares/ Units	Liquidation Value	Annual Dividend Per Share/Unit	Annual Dividend Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Conversion Ratio	Common Share Equivalents
Preferred Shares:								
7.00% Series E	11/1/98	329,016	\$ 8,225	\$ 1.75	\$ 576		1.1128	366,129
7.00% Series H	6/30/98	22,459	561	1.75	39		1.4480	32,521
Junior Preference Units:								
8.00% Series B	7/29/09	7,367	184	2.00	15		1.020408	7,517
Total Convertible Preferred Equity		358,842	\$ 8,970		\$ 630	7.02%		406,167

Perpetual Preferred Equity as of December 31, 2008

(Amounts in thousands except for share and per share amounts)

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Series	Redemption Date	Outstanding Shares	Liquidation Value	Annual Dividend Per Share	Annual Dividend Amount	Weighted Average Rate
Preferred Shares:						
8.29% Series K	12/10/26	1,000,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 4.145	\$ 4,145	
6.48% Series N	6/19/08	600,000	150,000	16.20	9,720	

Total Perpetual Preferred

Equity 1,600,000 \$ 200,000 \$ 13,865 6.93%

The Company generally expects to meet its short-term liquidity requirements, including capital expenditures related to maintaining its existing properties and certain scheduled unsecured note and mortgage note repayments, through its working capital, net cash provided by operating activities and borrowings under its revolving credit facility. Under normal operating conditions, the Company considers its cash provided by operating activities to be adequate to

Table of Contents

meet operating requirements and payments of distributions. However, there may be times when the Company experiences shortfalls in its coverage of distributions, which may cause the Company to consider reducing its distributions and/or using the proceeds from property dispositions or additional financing transactions to make up the difference. Should these shortfalls occur for lengthy periods of time or be material in nature, the Company's financial condition may be adversely affected and it may not be able to maintain its current distribution levels. The Company also expects to meet its long-term liquidity requirements, such as scheduled unsecured note and mortgage debt maturities, property acquisitions, financing of construction and development activities and capital improvements through the issuance of unsecured notes and equity securities, including additional OP Units, and proceeds received from the disposition of certain properties as well as joint ventures. In addition, the Company has significant unencumbered properties available to secure additional mortgage borrowings in the event that the public capital markets are unavailable or the cost of alternative sources of capital is too high. The fair value of and cash flow from these unencumbered properties are in excess of the requirements the Company must maintain in order to comply with covenants under its unsecured notes and line of credit. Of the \$18.7 billion in investment in real estate on the Company's balance sheet at December 31, 2008, \$10.9 billion or 58.1%, was unencumbered.

As of February 5, 2009, the Operating Partnership's senior debt credit ratings from Standard & Poors (S&P), Moody's and Fitch are BBB+, Baa1 and A-, respectively. As of February 5, 2009, the Company's preferred equity ratings from S&P, Moody's and Fitch are BBB-, Baa2 and BBB+, respectively.

The Operating Partnership has a long-term revolving credit facility with available borrowings as of February 5, 2009 of \$1.30 billion that matures in February 2012 (See Note 10 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion). This facility may, among other potential uses, be used to fund property acquisitions, costs for certain properties under development and short-term liquidity requirements. As of February 5, 2009, no amounts were outstanding under this facility.

See Note 21 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of the events which occurred subsequent to December 31, 2008.

Capitalization of Fixed Assets and Improvements to Real Estate

Our policy with respect to capital expenditures is generally to capitalize expenditures that improve the value of the property or extend the useful life of the component asset of the property. We track improvements to real estate in two major categories and several subcategories:

Replacements (*inside the unit*). These include:

- flooring such as carpets, hardwood, vinyl, linoleum or tile;
- appliances;
- mechanical equipment such as individual furnace/air units, hot water heaters, etc;
- furniture and fixtures such as kitchen/bath cabinets, light fixtures, ceiling fans, sinks, tubs, toilets, mirrors, countertops, etc; and
- blinds/shades.

All replacements are depreciated over a five-year estimated useful life. We expense as incurred all make-ready maintenance and turnover costs such as cleaning, interior painting of individual units and the repair of any replacement item noted above.

Building improvements (*outside the unit*). These include:

- roof replacement and major repairs;
- paving or major resurfacing of parking lots, curbs and sidewalks;
- amenities and common areas such as pools, exterior sports and playground equipment, lobbies, clubhouses, laundry rooms, alarm and security systems and offices;
- major building mechanical equipment systems;
- interior and exterior structural repair and exterior painting and siding;
- major landscaping and grounds improvement; and
- vehicles and office and maintenance equipment.

All building improvements are depreciated over a five to ten-year estimated useful life. We capitalize building improvements and upgrades only if the item: (i) exceeds \$2,500 (selected projects must exceed \$10,000); (ii) extends the useful life of the asset; and (iii) improves the value of the asset.

Table of Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2008, our actual improvements to real estate totaled approximately \$169.8 million. This includes the following (amounts in thousands except for unit and per unit amounts):

Capitalized Improvements to Real Estate

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Total Units (1)	Replacements	Avg. Per Unit	Building Improvements	Avg. Per Unit	Total	Avg. Per Unit
Established Properties (2)	105,607	\$ 38,003	\$ 360	\$ 53,195	\$ 504	\$ 91,198	\$ 864
New Acquisition Properties (3)	20,665	5,409	285	18,243	961	23,652	1,246
Other (4)	6,487	43,497		11,491		54,988	
Total	132,759	\$ 86,909		\$ 82,929		\$ 169,838	

- (1) Total units Excludes 9,776 unconsolidated units and 4,709 military housing (fee managed) units, for which capitalized improvements to real estate are self-funded and do not consolidate into the Company's results.
- (2) Established Properties Wholly Owned Properties acquired prior to January 1, 2006.
- (3) New Acquisition Properties Wholly Owned Properties acquired during 2006, 2007 and 2008. Per unit amounts are based on a weighted average of 18,983 units.
- (4) Other Includes properties either partially owned or sold during the period, commercial space, corporate housing and condominium conversions. Also includes \$34.2 million included in replacements spent on various assets related to major renovations and repositioning of these assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, our actual improvements to real estate totaled approximately \$252.7 million. This includes the following (amounts in thousands except for unit and per unit amounts):

Capitalized Improvements to Real Estate

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Total Units (1)	Replacements	Avg. Per Unit	Building Improvements	Avg. Per Unit	Total	Avg. Per Unit
Established Properties (2)	103,560	\$ 37,695	\$ 364	\$ 77,109	\$ 745	\$ 114,804	\$ 1,109
New Acquisition Properties (3)	27,696	9,433	371	66,182	2,605	75,615	2,976
Other (4)	7,388	16,398		45,858		62,256	
Total	138,644	\$ 63,526		\$ 189,149		\$ 252,675	

- (1) Total units Excludes 10,446 unconsolidated units and 3,731 military housing (fee managed) units, for which capitalized improvements to real estate are self-funded and do not consolidate into the Company's results.
- (2) Established Properties Wholly Owned Properties acquired prior to January 1, 2005.
- (3) New Acquisition Properties Wholly Owned Properties acquired during 2005, 2006 and 2007. Per unit amounts are based on a weighted average of 25,406 units.

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(4) Other Includes properties either partially owned or sold during the period, commercial space, corporate housing and condominium conversions. Also includes \$22.2 million included in building improvements spent on 26 specific assets related to major renovations and repositioning of these assets.

The Company incurred less in capitalized improvements per unit and overall in 2008 primarily due to enhanced efforts to limit the scope of projects and greater cost controls on vendors. For 2009, the Company estimates an annual stabilized run rate of approximately \$925 per unit of capital expenditures for its established properties. The above assumption is based on current expectations and is forward-looking.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company's total non-real estate capital additions, such as computer software, computer equipment, and furniture and fixtures and leasehold improvements to the Company's property management offices and its corporate offices, were approximately \$2.3 million. The Company expects to fund approximately \$2.0 million in total additions to non-real estate property in 2009. The above assumption is based on current expectations and is forward-looking.

Table of Contents

Improvements to real estate and additions to non-real estate property are generally funded from net cash provided by operating activities and from investment cash flow.

Derivative Instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to the effect of interest rate changes. The Company seeks to limit these risks by following established risk management policies and procedures including the use of derivatives to hedge interest rate risk on debt instruments.

The Company has a policy of only entering into contracts with major financial institutions based upon their credit ratings and other factors. When viewed in conjunction with the underlying and offsetting exposure that the derivatives are designed to hedge, the Company has not sustained a material loss from those instruments nor does it anticipate any material adverse effect on its net income or financial position in the future from the use of derivatives it currently has in place.

See Note 11 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of derivative instruments at December 31, 2008.

Other

Total distributions paid in January 2009 amounted to \$142.2 million (excluding distributions on Partially Owned Properties), which included certain distributions declared during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2008.

Minority Interests as of December 31, 2008 decreased by \$39.5 million when compared to December 31, 2007 primarily as a result of the following:

- Distributions declared to Minority Interests, which amounted to \$33.7 million (excluding Junior Preference Unit distributions);

- The allocation of income from operations to holders of OP Units in the amount of \$26.9 million;

- The issuance of 19,017 OP Units related to the true-up of the purchase price on the acquisition of one property in April 2006 with a valuation of \$0.8 million; and

- The conversion of 1.8 million OP Units into Common Shares valued at \$49.9 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

The Company has co-invested in various properties that are unconsolidated and accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Management does not believe these investments have a materially different impact upon the Company's liquidity, cash flows, capital resources, credit or market risk than its property management and ownership activities. During 2000 and 2001, the Company entered into institutional ventures with an unaffiliated partner. At the respective closing dates, the Company sold and/or contributed 45 properties containing 10,846 units to these ventures and retained a 25% ownership interest in the ventures. The Company's joint venture partner contributed cash equal to 75% of the agreed-upon equity value of the properties comprising the ventures, which was then distributed to the Company. The Company's strategy with respect to these ventures was to reduce its concentration of properties in a variety of markets. The Company sold three properties consisting of 670 units and one property consisting of 400 units during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The Company and its joint venture partner currently intend to wind up these investments over the next few years by selling the related assets. The Company cannot estimate what, if any, profit it will receive from these dispositions or if the Company will in fact receive its equity back.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company has 10 projects totaling 3,568 units in various stages of development with estimated completion dates ranging through June 30, 2011. The development agreements currently in place are discussed in detail in Note 18 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

See also Notes 2 and 6 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding the Company's investments in partially owned entities.

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations for the next five years and thereafter as of December 31, 2008:

Table of Contents

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Year (in thousands)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter	Total
Debt:							
Principal (a)	\$ 863,398	\$ 953,483	\$ 1,514,342	\$ 911,854	\$ 566,333	\$ 5,691,836	\$ 10,501,246
Interest (b)	539,674	501,815	429,789	364,376	318,714	1,645,206	3,799,574
Operating Leases:							
Minimum Rent Payments (c)	6,047	5,530	3,582	1,273	1,101	58,553	76,086
Other Long-Term Liabilities:							
Deferred Compensation (d)	1,456	1,457	2,062	2,062	1,464	11,376	19,877
Total	\$ 1,410,575	\$ 1,462,285	\$ 1,949,775	\$ 1,279,565	\$ 887,612	\$ 7,406,971	\$ 14,396,783

(a) Amounts include aggregate principal payments only.

(b) Amounts include interest expected to be incurred on the Company's secured and unsecured debt based on obligations outstanding at December 31, 2008 and inclusive of capitalized interest. For floating rate debt, the current rate in effect at December 31, 2008 is assumed to be in effect through the respective maturity date of each instrument.

(c) Minimum basic rent due for various office space the Company leases and fixed base rent due on ground leases for three properties.

(d) Estimated payments to the Company's Chairman, two former CEO's and its former chief operating officer based on planned retirement dates.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to use judgment in the application of accounting policies, including making estimates and assumptions. If our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to various transactions had been different or different assumptions were made, it is possible that different accounting policies would have been applied, resulting in different financial results or different presentation of our financial statements.

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. These policies were followed in preparing the consolidated financial statements at and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and are consistent with the year ended December 31, 2007.

The Company has identified six significant accounting policies as critical accounting policies. These critical accounting policies are those that have the most impact on the reporting of our financial condition and those requiring significant judgments and estimates. With respect to these critical accounting policies, management believes that the application of judgments and estimates is consistently applied and produces financial information that fairly presents the results of operations for all periods presented. The six critical accounting policies are:

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets, Including Goodwill

The Company periodically evaluates its long-lived assets, including its investments in real estate and goodwill, for indicators of permanent impairment. The judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on factors such as operational performance, market conditions and legal and environmental concerns, as well as the Company's ability to hold and its intent with regard to each asset. Future events could occur which would cause the Company to conclude that impairment indicators exist and an impairment loss is warranted.

Depreciation of Investment in Real Estate

The Company depreciates the building component of its investment in real estate over a 30-year estimated useful life, building improvements over a 5-year to 10-year estimated useful life and both the furniture, fixtures and equipment and replacements components over a 5-year estimated useful life, all of which are judgmental determinations.

Cost Capitalization

See the *Capitalization of Fixed Assets and Improvements to Real Estate* section for discussion of the policy with respect to capitalization vs. expensing of fixed asset/repair and maintenance costs. In addition, the Company capitalizes the payroll and associated costs of employees directly responsible for and who spend all of their time on the supervision of major capital and/or renovation projects. These costs are reflected on the balance sheet as an increase to depreciable property.

Table of Contents

The Company follows the guidance in SFAS No. 67, *Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects*, for all development projects and uses its professional judgment in determining whether such costs meet the criteria for capitalization or must be expensed as incurred. The Company capitalizes interest, real estate taxes and insurance and payroll and associated costs for those individuals directly responsible for and who spend all of their time on development activities, with capitalization ceasing no later than 90 days following issuance of the certificate of occupancy. These costs are reflected on the balance sheet as construction-in-progress for each specific property. The Company expenses as incurred all payroll costs of on-site employees working directly at our properties, except as noted above on our development properties prior to certificate of occupancy issuance and on specific major renovations at selected properties when additional incremental employees are hired.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments, Including Derivative Instruments

The Company follows the guidance under SFAS No. 157 when valuing its financial instruments. The valuation of financial instruments under SFAS No. 107 and SFAS No. 133, as amended, requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the fair value of the instruments. The Company, where possible, bases the fair values of its financial instruments, including its derivative instruments, on listed market prices and third party quotes. Where these are not available, the Company bases its estimates on current instruments with similar terms and maturities or on other factors relevant to the financial instruments.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income attributable to residential leases is recorded on a straight-line basis, which is not materially different than if it were recorded when due from residents and recognized monthly as it is earned. Leases entered into between a resident and a property for the rental of an apartment unit are generally year-to-year, renewable upon consent of both parties on an annual or monthly basis. Fee and asset management revenue and interest income are recorded on an accrual basis.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its share-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, effective January 1, 2006, which results in compensation expense being recorded based on the fair value of the share compensation granted.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. This model is only one method of valuing options and the Company's use of this model should not be interpreted as an endorsement of its accuracy. Because the Company's share options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its share options and the actual value of the options may be significantly different.

Funds From Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2008, Funds From Operations (FFO) available to Common Shares and OP Units decreased \$91.8 million, or 12.7%, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. For the year ended December 31, 2007, FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units increased \$7.3 million, or 1.0%, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2006.

The following is a reconciliation of net income to FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units for each of the five years ended December 31, 2008:

Table of Contents**Funds From Operations***(Amounts in thousands)*

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net income	\$ 420,092	\$ 989,622	\$ 1,072,844	\$ 861,793	\$ 472,329
Allocation to Minority Interests Operating Partnership, net	1,735	2,663	(738)	2,481	(2,170)
Adjustments:					
Depreciation	591,162	562,290	482,683	365,329	309,180
Depreciation Non-real estate additions	(8,269)	(8,279)	(7,840)	(5,541)	(5,303)
Depreciation Partially Owned and Unconsolidated Properties	4,157	4,379	4,338	2,487	1,903
Net gain on sales of unconsolidated entities	(2,876)	(2,629)	(370)	(1,330)	(4,593)
Discontinued operations:					
Depreciation	11,746	54,124	109,834	163,418	187,132
Gain on sales of discontinued operations, net of minority interests	(368,382)	(873,767)	(958,815)	(658,723)	(296,927)
Net incremental (loss) gain on sales of condominium units	(3,932)	20,771	48,961	100,361	32,682
Minority Interests Operating Partnership	718	3,256	6,324	8,351	11,254
FFO (1) (2)	646,151	752,430	757,221	838,626	705,487
Preferred distributions	(14,507)	(22,792)	(37,113)	(49,642)	(53,746)
Premium on redemption of Preferred Shares	-	(6,154)	(3,965)	(4,359)	-
FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units (1) (2)	\$ 631,644	\$ 723,484	\$ 716,143	\$ 784,625	\$ 651,741

(1) *The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) defines funds from operations (FFO) (April 2002 White Paper) as net income (computed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP)), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable property, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures will be calculated to reflect funds from operations on the same basis. The April 2002 White Paper states that gain or loss on sales of property is excluded from FFO for previously depreciated operating properties only. Once the Company commences the conversion of units to condominiums, it simultaneously discontinues depreciation of such property. FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units is calculated on a basis consistent with net income available to Common Shares and reflects adjustments to net income for preferred distributions and premiums on redemption of preferred shares in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The equity positions of various individuals and entities that contributed their properties to the Operating Partnership in exchange for OP Units are collectively referred to as the Minority Interests Operating Partnership . Subject to certain restrictions, the Minority Interests Operating Partnership may exchange their OP Units for EQR Common Shares on a one-for-one basis.*

(2) *The Company believes that FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units are helpful to investors as supplemental measures of the operating performance of a real estate company, because they are recognized measures of performance by the real estate industry and by excluding gains or losses related to dispositions of depreciable property and excluding real estate depreciation (which can vary among owners of identical assets in similar condition based on historical cost accounting and useful life estimates), FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units can help compare the operating performance of a company s real estate between periods or as compared to different companies. FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units do not represent net income, net income available to Common Shares or net cash flows from operating activities in accordance with GAAP. Therefore, FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units should not be exclusively considered as alternatives to net income, net income available to Common Shares or net cash flows from operating activities as determined by GAAP or as measures of liquidity. The Company s calculation of FFO and FFO available to Common Shares and OP Units may differ from other real estate companies due to, among other items, variations in cost capitalization policies for capital expenditures and, accordingly, may not be comparable to such other real estate companies.*

Table of Contents**Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

Market risks relating to the Company's financial instruments result primarily from changes in short-term LIBOR interest rates and changes in the SIFMA index for tax-exempt debt. The Company does not have any direct foreign exchange or other significant market risk.

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the unsecured revolving and term credit facilities as well as floating rate tax-exempt debt. The Company typically incurs fixed rate debt obligations to finance acquisitions, while it typically incurs floating rate debt obligations to finance working capital needs and as a temporary measure in advance of securing long-term fixed rate financing. The Company continuously evaluates its level of floating rate debt with respect to total debt and other factors, including its assessment of the current and future economic environment. To the extent the Company carries, as it did at December 31, 2008, substantial cash balances, this will tend to partially counterbalance any increase or decrease in interest rates.

The Company also utilizes certain derivative financial instruments to limit market risk. Interest rate protection agreements are used to convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate basis or vice versa. Derivatives are used for hedging purposes rather than speculation. The Company does not enter into financial instruments for trading purposes. See also Note 11 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of derivative instruments.

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments (including such items in the financial statement captions as cash and cash equivalents, other assets, lines of credit, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities) approximate their carrying or contract values based on their nature, terms and interest rates that approximate current market rates. The fair value of the Company's mortgage notes payable and unsecured notes were approximately \$5.0 billion and \$4.7 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2008.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had total outstanding floating rate debt of approximately \$1.9 billion, or 18.3% of total debt, net of the effects of any derivative instruments. If market rates of interest on all of the floating rate debt permanently increased by 34 basis points (a 10% increase from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the increase in interest expense on the floating rate debt would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$6.5 million. If market rates of interest on all of the floating rate debt permanently decreased by 34 basis points (a 10% decrease from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the decrease in interest expense on the floating rate debt would increase future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$6.5 million.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had total outstanding fixed rate debt of approximately \$8.6 billion, or 81.7% of total debt, net of the effects of any derivative instruments. If market rates of interest permanently increased by 58 basis points (a 10% increase from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the estimated fair value of the Company's fixed rate debt would be approximately \$7.8 billion. If market rates of interest permanently decreased by 58 basis points (a 10% decrease from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the estimated fair value of the Company's fixed rate debt would be approximately \$9.5 billion.

At December 31, 2008, the Company's derivative instruments had a net liability fair value of approximately \$19,000. If market rates of interest permanently increased by 15 basis points (a 10% increase from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the net asset fair value of the Company's derivative instruments would be approximately \$1.7 million. If market rates of interest permanently decreased by 15 basis points (a 10% decrease from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the net liability fair value of the Company's derivative instruments would be approximately \$1.8 million.

At December 31, 2007, the Company had total outstanding floating rate debt of approximately \$1.9 billion, or 20.2% of total debt, net of the effects of any derivative instruments. If market rates of interest on all of the floating rate debt permanently increased by 53 basis points (a 10% increase from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the increase in interest expense on the floating rate debt would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$10.2 million. If market rates of interest on all of the floating rate debt permanently decreased by 53 basis points (a 10% decrease from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the decrease in interest expense on the floating rate debt would increase future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$10.2 million.

At December 31, 2007, the Company had total outstanding fixed rate debt of approximately \$7.6 billion, or 79.8% of total debt, net of the effects of any derivative instruments. If market rates of interest permanently increased by 58 basis points (a 10% increase from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the estimated fair value of the Company's fixed rate debt would be approximately \$6.9 billion. If market rates of interest permanently decreased by

Table of Contents

58 basis points (a 10% decrease from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the estimated fair value of the Company's fixed rate debt would be approximately \$8.4 billion.

At December 31, 2007, the Company's derivative instruments had a net liability fair value of approximately \$10.6 million. If market rates of interest permanently increased by 47 basis points (a 10% increase from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the net liability fair value of the Company's derivative instruments would be approximately \$6.5 million. If market rates of interest permanently decreased by 47 basis points (a 10% decrease from the Company's existing weighted average interest rates), the net liability fair value of the Company's derivative instruments would be approximately \$15.0 million.

These amounts were determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on the Company's financial instruments. The foregoing assumptions apply to the entire amount of the Company's debt and derivative instruments and do not differentiate among maturities. These analyses do not consider the effects of the changes in overall economic activity that could exist in such an environment. Further, in the event of changes of such magnitude, management would likely take actions to further mitigate its exposure to the changes. However, due to the uncertainty of the specific actions that would be taken and their possible effects, this analysis assumes no changes in the Company's financial structure or results.

The Company cannot predict the effect of adverse changes in interest rates on its debt and derivative instruments and, therefore, its exposure to market risk, nor can there be any assurance that long-term debt will be available at advantageous pricing. Consequently, future results may differ materially from the estimated adverse changes discussed above.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule on page F-1 of this Form 10-K.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures:

Effective as of December 31, 2008, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its Exchange Act filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

Equity Residential's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Based on the Company's evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008. Our internal control over financial reporting has been audited as of December 31, 2008 by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Table of Contents

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

There were no changes to the internal control over financial reporting of the Company identified in connection with the Company's evaluation referred to above that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents

PART III

Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Trustees, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance; Executive Compensation; Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters; Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Trustee Independence; and Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required by Item 10, Item 11, Item 12, Item 13 and Item 14 is incorporated by reference to, and will be contained in, the Company's definitive proxy statement, which the Company anticipates will be filed no later than April 16, 2009, and thus these items have been omitted in accordance with General Instruction G (3) to Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

- (a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:
- (1) Financial Statements: See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule on page F-1 of this Form 10-K.
 - (2) Exhibits: See the Exhibit Index.
 - (3) Financial Statement Schedules: See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule on page F-1 of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

By: /s/ David J. Neithercut
David J. Neithercut, President and

Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 26, 2009

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****ERP OPERATING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP****POWER OF ATTORNEY**

KNOW ALL MEN/WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below, hereby constitutes and appoints David J. Neithercut, Mark J. Parrell and Ian S. Kaufman, or any of them, his or her attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution for him or her in any and all capacities, to do all acts and things which said attorneys and agents, or any of them, deem advisable to enable the company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any requirements or regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the company's filing of an annual report on Form 10-K for the company's fiscal year 2008, including specifically, but without limitation of the general authority hereby granted, the power and authority to sign his or her name as a trustee or officer, or both, of the company, as indicated below opposite his or her signature, to the Form 10-K, and any amendment thereto; and each of the undersigned does hereby fully ratify and confirm all that said attorneys and agents, or any of them, or the substitute of any of them, shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities set forth below and on the dates indicated:

Name	Title	Date
/s/ David J. Neithercut David J. Neithercut	President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ Mark J. Parrell Mark J. Parrell	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ Ian S. Kaufman Ian S. Kaufman	First Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ John W. Alexander John W. Alexander	Trustee	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ Charles L. Atwood Charles L. Atwood	Trustee	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ Stephen O. Evans Stephen O. Evans	Trustee	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ Boone A. Knox Boone A. Knox	Trustee	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ John E. Neal John E. Neal	Trustee	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ Sheli Z. Rosenberg Sheli Z. Rosenberg	Trustee	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ B. Joseph White B. Joseph White	Trustee	<u>February 26, 2009</u>
/s/ Gerald A. Spector Gerald A. Spector	Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees	<u>February 26, 2009</u>

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/s/ Samuel Zell
Samuel Zell

Chairman of the Board of Trustees

February 26, 2009

Table of Contents

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULE

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

	PAGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FILED AS PART OF THIS REPORT	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-5 to F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-7 to F-9
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-10 to F-11
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-12 to F-44
SCHEDULE FILED AS PART OF THIS REPORT	
<u>Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation</u>	S-1 to S-11
<i>All other schedules have been omitted because they are inapplicable, not required or the information is included elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.</i>	

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders

Equity Residential

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Equity Residential (the Company) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index to the consolidated financial statements and schedule. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Equity Residential at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Equity Residential's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 20, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP
ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Chicago, Illinois

February 20, 2009

Table of Contents

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders

Equity Residential

We have audited Equity Residential's (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO Criteria). Equity Residential's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Equity Residential maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the COSO Criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Equity Residential as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 of Equity Residential and our report dated February 20, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP
ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Chicago, Illinois

February 20, 2009

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Amounts in thousands except for share amounts)

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Investment in real estate		
Land	\$ 3,671,299	\$ 3,607,305
Depreciable property	13,908,594	13,556,681
Projects under development	855,473	828,530
Land held for development	254,873	340,834
Investment in real estate	18,690,239	18,333,350
Accumulated depreciation	(3,561,300)	(3,170,125)
Investment in real estate, net	15,128,939	15,163,225
Cash and cash equivalents	890,794	50,831
Investments in unconsolidated entities	5,795	3,547
Deposits restricted	152,372	253,276
Escrow deposits mortgage	19,729	20,174
Deferred financing costs, net	53,817	56,271
Other assets	283,664	142,453
Total assets	\$ 16,535,110	\$ 15,689,777
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 5,036,930	\$ 3,605,971
Notes, net	5,464,316	5,763,762
Lines of credit	-	139,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	108,463	109,385
Accrued interest payable	113,846	124,717
Other liabilities	289,562	322,975
Security deposits	64,355	62,159
Distributions payable	141,843	141,244
Total liabilities	11,219,315	10,269,213
<i>Commitments and contingencies</i>		
Minority Interests:		
Operating Partnership	292,797	331,626
Preference Interests and Units	184	184
Partially Owned Properties	25,520	26,236
Total Minority Interests	318,501	358,046

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Shareholders' equity:

Preferred Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 1,951,475 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 1,986,475 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2007	208,786	209,662
Common Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value; 1,000,000,000 shares authorized; 272,786,760 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 269,554,661 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2007	2,728	2,696
Paid in capital	4,340,138	4,266,538
Retained earnings	481,441	599,504
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(35,799)	(15,882)
Total shareholders' equity	4,997,294	5,062,518
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 16,535,110	\$ 15,689,777

See accompanying notes

F-4

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(Amounts in thousands except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
REVENUES			
Rental income	\$ 2,092,489	\$ 1,937,874	\$ 1,693,440
Fee and asset management	10,715	9,183	9,101
Total revenues	2,103,204	1,947,057	1,702,541
EXPENSES			
Property and maintenance	542,371	505,899	444,290
Real estate taxes and insurance	217,461	195,359	160,299
Property management	77,063	87,476	96,178
Fee and asset management	7,981	8,412	8,934
Depreciation	591,162	562,290	482,683
General and administrative	44,951	46,767	44,194
Impairment	122,103	1,726	34,002
Total expenses	1,603,092	1,407,929	1,270,580
Operating income	500,112	539,128	431,961
Interest and other income	33,540	20,144	30,880
Interest:			
Expense incurred, net	(479,101)	(482,819)	(417,576)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(9,701)	(10,121)	(8,077)
Income before income and other taxes, allocation to Minority Interests, (loss) income from investments in unconsolidated entities, net gain on sales of unconsolidated entities and land parcels and discontinued operations	44,850	66,332	37,188
Income and other tax (expense) benefit	(5,286)	(2,520)	(4,346)
Allocation to Minority Interests:			
Operating Partnership, net	(1,735)	(2,663)	738
Preference Interests and Units	(15)	(441)	(2,002)
Partially Owned Properties	(2,650)	(2,200)	(3,132)
Premium on redemption of Preference Interests	-	-	(684)
(Loss) income from investments in unconsolidated entities	(107)	332	(631)
Net gain on sales of unconsolidated entities	2,876	2,629	370
Net gain on sales of land parcels	2,976	6,360	2,792
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests	40,909	67,829	30,293
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests	379,183	921,793	1,042,551
Net income	420,092	989,622	1,072,844
Preferred distributions	(14,507)	(22,792)	(37,113)

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Premium on redemption of Preferred Shares	-	(6,154)	(3,965)
Net income available to Common Shares	\$ 405,585	\$ 960,676	\$ 1,031,766
Earnings per share basic:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Common Shares	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.04)
Net income available to Common Shares	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.56
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding	270,012	279,406	290,019
Earnings per share diluted:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Common Shares	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.04)
Net income available to Common Shares	\$ 1.49	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.56
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding	290,060	302,235	290,019
Distributions declared per Common Share outstanding	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.79

See accompanying notes

F-5

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)****(Amounts in thousands except per share data)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Comprehensive income:			
Net income	\$ 420,092	\$ 989,622	\$ 1,072,844
Other comprehensive (loss) derivative instruments:			
Unrealized holding (losses) arising during the year	(23,815)	(3,853)	(2,043)
Losses reclassified into earnings from other comprehensive income	2,696	1,954	2,247
Other comprehensive income other instruments:			
Unrealized holding gains arising during the year	1,202	27	258
Comprehensive income	\$ 400,175	\$ 987,750	\$ 1,073,306

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 420,092	\$ 989,622	\$ 1,072,844
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:</i>			
<i>Allocation to Minority Interests:</i>			
Operating Partnership	26,928	65,165	72,574
Preference Interests and Units	15	441	2,002
Partially Owned Properties	2,650	2,200	3,132
Premium on redemption of Preference Interests	-	-	684
Depreciation	602,908	616,414	592,637
Amortization of deferred financing costs	9,701	11,849	9,134
Amortization of discounts and premiums on debt	(3,542)	(4,990)	(6,506)
Amortization of discounts on corporate notes	(365)	-	-
Amortization of deferred settlements on derivative instruments	1,317	575	841
Impairment	122,103	1,726	34,353
(Income) from technology investments	-	-	(4,021)
Loss (income) from investments in unconsolidated entities	107	(332)	631
Distributions from unconsolidated entities return on capital	116	102	171
Net (gain) on sales of unconsolidated entities	(2,876)	(2,629)	(370)
Net (gain) on sales of land parcels	(2,976)	(6,360)	(2,792)
Net (gain) on sales of discontinued operations	(392,857)	(933,013)	(1,019,603)
(Gain) loss on debt extinguishments	(18,656)	3,339	12,171
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative instruments	500	(1)	7
Compensation paid with Company Common Shares	22,311	21,631	22,080
Other operating activities, net	-	(19)	555
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>			
(Increase) decrease in deposits restricted	(2,003)	3,406	2,225
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,538)	(5,352)	975
(Decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(821)	(9,760)	(7,637)
(Decrease) increase in accrued interest payable	(10,871)	33,545	17,192
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(19,412)	1,482	(50,727)
Increase in security deposits	2,196	4,087	2,914
Net cash provided by operating activities	755,027	793,128	755,466
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Investment in real estate acquisitions	(388,083)	(1,680,074)	(1,718,105)
Investment in real estate development/other	(521,546)	(480,184)	(291,338)
Improvements to real estate	(169,838)	(252,675)	(255,180)
Additions to non-real estate property	(2,327)	(7,696)	(10,652)
Interest capitalized for real estate under development	(60,072)	(45,107)	(20,734)
Proceeds from disposition of real estate, net	887,576	2,012,939	2,318,247
Proceeds from disposition of unconsolidated entities	2,629	-	373
Proceeds from technology investments	-	-	4,021
Investments in unconsolidated entities	-	(191)	(1,072)

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Distributions from unconsolidated entities return of capital	405	122	92
Investment in corporate notes/other	(158,367)	-	-
Decrease (increase) in deposits on real estate acquisitions, net	65,395	245,667	(296,589)
Decrease in mortgage deposits	445	5,354	10,098
	See accompanying notes		

F-7

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (continued):			
<i>Consolidation of previously Unconsolidated Properties:</i>			
Via EITF 04-5 (cash consolidated)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,436
Acquisition of Minority Interests Partially Owned Properties	(20)	-	(71)
Other investing activities, net	-	1,200	2
Net cash (used for) investing activities	(343,803)	(200,645)	(259,472)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Loan and bond acquisition costs	(9,233)	(26,257)	(11,662)
<i>Mortgage notes payable:</i>			
Proceeds	1,841,453	827,831	267,045
Restricted cash	37,262	(113,318)	(20,193)
Lump sum payoffs	(411,391)	(523,299)	(466,035)
Scheduled principal repayments	(24,034)	(24,732)	(26,967)
Prepayment premiums/fees	(81)	(3,339)	(12,171)
<i>Notes, net:</i>			
Proceeds	-	1,493,030	1,039,927
Lump sum payoffs	(304,043)	(150,000)	(60,000)
Scheduled principal repayments	-	(4,286)	(4,286)
Gain on debt extinguishments	18,737	-	-
<i>Lines of credit:</i>			
Proceeds	841,000	17,536,000	6,417,500
Repayments	(980,000)	(17,857,000)	(6,726,500)
(Payments on) proceeds from settlement of derivative instruments	(26,781)	2,370	10,722
Proceeds from sale of Common Shares	6,170	7,165	7,972
Proceeds from exercise of options	24,634	28,760	69,726
Common Shares repurchased and retired	(12,548)	(1,221,680)	(83,230)
Redemption of Preferred Shares	-	(175,000)	(115,000)
Redemption of Preference Interests	-	-	(25,500)
Premium on redemption of Preferred Shares	-	(24)	(27)
Premium on redemption of Preference Interests	-	-	(10)
Payment of offering costs	(102)	(175)	(125)
Other financing activities, net	(16)	(14)	-
Contributions Minority Interests Partially Owned Properties	2,083	10,267	9,582
<i>Distributions:</i>			
Common Shares	(522,195)	(526,281)	(514,055)
Preferred Shares	(14,521)	(27,008)	(39,344)
Preference Interests and Units	(15)	(453)	(2,054)
Minority Interests Operating Partnership	(34,584)	(35,543)	(36,202)
Minority Interests Partially Owned Properties	(3,056)	(18,943)	(3,658)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	428,739	(801,929)	(324,545)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	839,963	(209,446)	171,449

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	50,831	260,277	88,828
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 890,794	\$ 50,831	\$ 260,277

See accompanying notes

F-8

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 491,803	\$ 457,700	\$ 444,654
Net cash (received) paid for income and other taxes	\$ (1,252)	\$ (1,587)	\$ 11,750
<i>Real estate acquisitions/dispositions/other:</i>			
Mortgage loans assumed	\$ 24,946	\$ 226,196	\$ 126,988
Valuation of OP Units issued	\$ 849	\$ -	\$ 49,591
Mortgage loans (assumed) by purchaser	\$ -	\$ (76,744)	\$ (117,949)
<i>Consolidation of previously Unconsolidated Properties Via EITF 04-5:</i>			
Investment in real estate, net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (24,637)
Mortgage loans consolidated	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,545
Deferred financing costs, net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (265)
Investments in unconsolidated entities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,602
Net other liabilities recorded	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,191
<i>Amortization of deferred financing costs:</i>			
Investment in real estate, net	\$ (1,986)	\$ (1,521)	\$ (45)
Deferred financing costs, net	\$ 11,687	\$ 13,370	\$ 9,179
<i>Amortization of discounts and premiums on debt:</i>			
Investment in real estate, net	\$ (6)	\$ -	\$ -
Mortgage notes payable	\$ (6,287)	\$ (6,252)	\$ (6,963)
Notes, net	\$ 2,751	\$ 1,262	\$ 457
<i>Amortization of deferred settlements on derivative instruments:</i>			
Other liabilities	\$ (1,379)	\$ (1,379)	\$ (1,406)

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ 2,696	\$ 1,954	\$ 2,247
<i>Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative instruments:</i>			
Other assets	\$ (6,680)	\$ (2,347)	\$ (1,079)
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 6,272	\$ 7,492	\$ 2,049
Notes, net	\$ 1,846	\$ 4,323	\$ 551
Other liabilities	\$ 22,877	\$ (5,616)	\$ 529
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (23,815)	\$ (3,853)	\$ (2,043)
<i>(Payments on) proceeds from settlement of derivative instruments:</i>			
Other assets	\$ (98)	\$ 2,375	\$ 10,729
Other liabilities	\$ (26,683)	\$ (5)	\$ (7)

See accompanying notes

F-9

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
PREFERRED SHARES			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 209,662	\$ 386,574	\$ 504,096
Redemption of 9 1/8% Series C Cumulative Redeemable	-	-	(115,000)
Redemption of 8.60% Series D Cumulative Redeemable	-	(175,000)	-
Conversion of 7.00% Series E Cumulative Convertible	(828)	(1,818)	(2,357)
Conversion of 7.00% Series H Cumulative Convertible	(48)	(94)	(165)
Balance, end of year	\$ 208,786	\$ 209,662	\$ 386,574
COMMON SHARES, \$0.01 PAR VALUE			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,696	\$ 2,936	\$ 2,895
Conversion of Preferred Shares into Common Shares	-	1	1
Conversion of Preference Interests into Common Shares	-	3	7
Conversion of OP Units into Common Shares	17	15	17
Exercise of share options	10	10	27
Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP)	2	2	2
Share-based employee compensation expense:			
Restricted/performance shares	5	4	6
Common Shares repurchased and retired	(2)	(275)	(19)
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,728	\$ 2,696	\$ 2,936
PAID IN CAPITAL			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 4,266,538	\$ 5,349,194	\$ 5,253,188
Common Share Issuance:			
Conversion of Preferred Shares into Common Shares	876	1,911	2,521
Conversion of Preference Interests into Common Shares	-	11,497	22,993
Conversion of OP Units into Common Shares	49,884	32,430	27,865
Exercise of share options	24,624	28,750	69,699
Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP)	6,168	7,163	7,970
Share-based employee compensation expense:			
Performance shares	(8)	1,278	1,795
Restricted shares	17,273	15,226	14,938
Share options	5,846	5,345	5,198
ESPP discount	1,289	1,701	1,578
Common Shares repurchased and retired	(7,906)	(1,226,045)	(83,211)
Offering costs	(102)	(175)	(125)
Premium on redemption of Preferred Shares - original issuance costs	-	6,130	3,938
Premium on redemption of Preference Interests - original issuance costs	-	-	674
Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP)	(7,304)	(6,709)	(9,947)
Adjustment for Minority Interests ownership in Operating Partnership	(17,040)	38,842	30,120
Balance, end of year	\$ 4,340,138	\$ 4,266,538	\$ 5,349,194

See accompanying notes

F-10

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Continued)**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 599,504	\$ 159,528	\$ (350,367)
Net income	420,092	989,622	1,072,844
Common Share distributions	(523,648)	(520,700)	(521,871)
Preferred Share distributions	(14,507)	(22,792)	(37,113)
Premium on redemption of Preferred Shares cash charge	-	(24)	(27)
Premium on redemption of Preferred Shares original issuance costs	-	(6,130)	(3,938)
Balance, end of year	\$ 481,441	\$ 599,504	\$ 159,528
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (15,882)	\$ (14,010)	\$ (14,472)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) derivative instruments:			
Unrealized holding (losses) arising during the year	(23,815)	(3,853)	(2,043)
Losses reclassified into earnings from other comprehensive income	2,696	1,954	2,247
Accumulated other comprehensive income other instruments:			
Unrealized holding gains arising during the year	1,202	27	258
Balance, end of year	\$ (35,799)	\$ (15,882)	\$ (14,010)

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. Business**

Equity Residential (EQR), a Maryland real estate investment trust (REIT) formed in March 1993, is an S&P 500 company focused on the acquisition, development and management of high quality apartment properties in top United States growth markets. EQR has elected to be taxed as a REIT.

EQR is the general partner of, and as of December 31, 2008 owned an approximate 94.2% ownership interest in, ERP Operating Limited Partnership, an Illinois limited partnership (the Operating Partnership). The Company is structured as an umbrella partnership REIT (UPREIT) under which all property ownership and related business operations are conducted through the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries. References to the Company include EQR, the Operating Partnership and those entities owned or controlled by the Operating Partnership and/or EQR.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company, directly or indirectly through investments in title holding entities, owned all or a portion of 548 properties in 23 states and the District of Columbia consisting of 147,244 units. The ownership breakdown includes (table does not include various uncompleted development properties):

	Properties	Units
Wholly Owned Properties	477	127,002
Partially Owned Properties:		
Consolidated	28	5,757
Unconsolidated	41	9,776
Military Housing (Fee Managed)	2	4,709
	548	147,244

The Wholly Owned Properties are accounted for under the consolidation method of accounting. The Company beneficially owns 100% fee simple title to 475 of the 477 Wholly Owned Properties and all but one of its wholly owned development properties. The Company owns the building and improvements and leases the land underlying the improvements under long-term ground leases that expire in 2026 for one property, 2077 for another property and 2101 for the development property. These properties are consolidated and reflected as real estate assets while the ground leases are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*.

The Partially Owned Properties Consolidated are controlled by the Company but have partners with minority interests and are accounted for under the consolidation method of accounting. The Partially Owned Properties Unconsolidated are partially owned but not controlled by the Company and consist of investments in partnership interests and/or subordinated mortgages that are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Military Housing (Fee Managed) properties consist of investments in limited liability companies that, as a result of the terms of the operating agreements, are accounted for as management contract rights with all fees recognized as fee and asset management revenue.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*Basis of Presentation*

Due to the Company's ability as general partner to control either through ownership or by contract the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries, other than entities that own controlling interests in the Partially Owned Properties Unconsolidated and certain other entities in which the Company has investments, the Operating Partnership and each such subsidiary has been consolidated with the Company for financial reporting purposes. Effective March 31, 2004, the consolidated financial statements also include all variable interest entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary.

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The Company's mergers and acquisitions were accounted for as purchases in accordance with either Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 16, *Business Combinations*, or SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*. SFAS No. 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The fair value of the consideration given by the Company in the mergers was used as the valuation basis for each of the combinations. The accompanying consolidated statements of operations and cash flows include the results of the properties purchased through the mergers and through acquisitions from

F-12

Table of Contents

their respective closing dates.

Real Estate Assets and Depreciation of Investment in Real Estate

The Company allocates the purchase price of properties to net tangible and identified intangible assets acquired based on their fair values in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 141. In making estimates of fair values for purposes of allocating purchase price, the Company utilizes a number of sources, including independent appraisals that may be obtained in connection with the acquisition or financing of the respective property, our own analysis of recently acquired and existing comparable properties in our portfolio and other market data. The Company also considers information obtained about each property as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired. The Company allocates the purchase price of acquired real estate to various components as follows:

Land Based on actual purchase price if acquired separately or market research/comparables if acquired with an operating property.

Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment Ranges between \$8,000 and \$13,000 per apartment unit acquired as an estimate of the fair value of the appliances and fixtures inside a unit. The per-unit amount applied depends on the type of apartment building acquired.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of five years.

In-Place Leases The Company considers the value of acquired in-place leases that meet the definition outlined in SFAS No. 141, paragraph 37. The amortization period is the average remaining term of each respective in-place acquired lease.

Other Intangible Assets The Company considers whether it has acquired other intangible assets that meet the definition outlined in SFAS No. 141, paragraph 39, including any customer relationship intangibles. The amortization period is the estimated useful life of the acquired intangible asset.

Building Based on the fair value determined on an as-if vacant basis. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of thirty years.

Replacements inside a unit such as appliances and carpeting are depreciated over a five-year estimated useful life. Expenditures for ordinary maintenance and repairs are expensed to operations as incurred and significant renovations and improvements that improve and/or extend the useful life of the asset are capitalized over their estimated useful life, generally five to ten years. Initial direct leasing costs are expensed as incurred as such expense approximates the deferral and amortization of initial direct leasing costs over the lease terms. Property sales or dispositions are recorded when title transfers to unrelated third parties, contingencies have been removed and sufficient cash consideration has been received by the Company. Upon disposition, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts. Any gain or loss on sale is recognized in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The Company classifies real estate assets as real estate held for disposition when it is certain a property will be disposed of in accordance with SFAS No. 144 (see further discussion below).

The Company classifies properties under development and/or expansion and properties in the lease-up phase (including land) as construction-in-progress until construction has been completed and all certificates of occupancy permits have been obtained.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets, Including Goodwill

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. SFAS No. 142 prohibits the amortization of goodwill and requires that goodwill be reviewed for impairment at least annually. In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. SFAS Nos. 142 and 144 were effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company adopted these standards effective January 1, 2002. See Notes 13 and 19 for further discussion.

The Company periodically evaluates its long-lived assets, including its investments in real estate and goodwill, for indicators of permanent impairment. The judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on factors such as operational performance, market conditions and legal and environmental concerns, as well as the Company's ability to hold and its intent with regard to each asset. Future events could occur which would cause the Company to conclude that impairment indicators exist and an impairment loss is warranted.

Table of Contents

For long-lived assets to be held and used, the Company compares the expected future undiscounted cash flows for the long-lived asset against the carrying amount of that asset. If the sum of the estimated undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, the Company further analyzes each individual asset for other temporary or permanent indicators of impairment. An impairment loss would be recorded for the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying amount of the asset if the Company deems this difference to be permanent.

For long-lived assets to be disposed of, an impairment loss is recognized when the estimated fair value of the asset, less the estimated cost to sell, is less than the carrying amount of the asset measured at the time that the Company has determined it will sell the asset. Long-lived assets held for disposition and the related liabilities are separately reported at the lower of their carrying amounts or their estimated fair values, less their costs to sell, and are not depreciated after reclassification to real estate held for disposition.

Cost Capitalization

See the *Real Estate Assets and Depreciation of Investment in Real Estate* section for discussion of the policy with respect to capitalization vs. expensing of fixed asset/repair and maintenance costs. In addition, the Company capitalizes the payroll and associated costs of employees directly responsible for and who spend all of their time on the supervision of major capital and/or renovation projects. These costs are reflected on the balance sheet as an increase to depreciable property.

The Company follows the guidance in SFAS No. 67, *Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects*, for all development projects and uses its professional judgment in determining whether such costs meet the criteria for capitalization or must be expensed as incurred. The Company capitalizes interest, real estate taxes and insurance and payroll and associated costs for those individuals directly responsible for and who spend all of their time on development activities, with capitalization ceasing no later than 90 days following issuance of the certificate of occupancy. These costs are reflected on the balance sheet as construction-in-progress for each specific property. The Company expenses as incurred all payroll costs of on-site employees working directly at our properties, except as noted above on our development properties prior to certificate of occupancy issuance and on specific major renovation at selected properties when additional incremental employees are hired.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all demand deposits, money market accounts and investments in certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements purchased with a maturity of three months or less, at the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions. The combined account balances at one or more institutions typically exceed the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance coverage, and, as a result, there is a concentration of credit risk related to amounts on deposit in excess of FDIC insurance coverage. The Company believes that the risk is not significant, as the Company does not anticipate the financial institutions non-performance.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, and included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. These securities are classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost if management has the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. Otherwise, the securities are classified as available-for-sale and carried at estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs include fees and costs incurred to obtain the Company's lines of credit and long-term financings. These costs are amortized over the terms of the related debt. Unamortized financing costs are written off when debt is retired before the maturity date. The accumulated amortization of such deferred financing costs was \$31.4 million and \$28.0 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments, Including Derivative Instruments

The Company follows the guidance under SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, when valuing its financial instruments. The valuation of financial instruments under SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, and SFAS No. 133 and its amendments (SFAS Nos. 137/138/149), *Accounting for Derivative*

Table of Contents

Instruments and Hedging Activities, requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the fair value of the instruments. The Company, where possible, bases the fair values of its financial instruments, including its derivative instruments, on listed market prices and third party quotes. Where these are not available, the Company bases its estimates on current instruments with similar terms and maturities or on other factors relevant to the financial instruments.

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to the effect of interest rate changes. The Company limits these risks by following established risk management policies and procedures including the use of derivatives to hedge interest rate risk on debt instruments.

The Company has a policy of only entering into contracts with major financial institutions based upon their credit ratings and other factors. When viewed in conjunction with the underlying and offsetting exposure that the derivatives are designed to hedge, the Company has not sustained a material loss from those instruments nor does it anticipate any material adverse effect on its net income or financial position in the future from the use of derivatives.

On January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133 and its amendments (SFAS Nos. 137/138/149), which requires an entity to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and to measure those instruments at fair value. Additionally, the fair value adjustments will affect either shareholders' equity or net income depending on whether the derivative instruments qualify as a hedge for accounting purposes and, if so, the nature of the hedging activity. When the terms of an underlying transaction are modified, or when the underlying transaction is terminated or completed, all changes in the fair value of the instrument are marked-to-market with changes in value included in net income each period until the instrument matures. Any derivative instrument used for risk management that does not meet the hedging criteria of SFAS No. 133 is marked-to-market each period. The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

The fair value of the Company's mortgage notes payable and unsecured notes were approximately \$5.0 billion and \$4.7 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2008. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments, other than mortgage notes payable, unsecured notes and derivative instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, lines of credit and other financial instruments, approximate their carrying or contract values. See Note 11 for further discussion of derivative and other fair value instruments.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income attributable to residential leases is recorded on a straight-line basis, which is not materially different than if it were recorded when due from residents and recognized monthly as it was earned. Leases entered into between a resident and a property for the rental of an apartment unit are generally year-to-year, renewable upon consent of both parties on an annual or monthly basis. Fee and asset management revenue and interest income are recorded on an accrual basis.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, as required effective January 1, 2006. SFAS No. 123(R) requires all companies to expense share-based compensation (such as share options), as well as making other revisions to SFAS No. 123. As the Company began expensing all share-based compensation effective January 1, 2003, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) did not have a material effect on its consolidated statements of operations or financial position.

The cost related to share-based employee compensation included in the determination of net income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is equal to that which would have been recognized if the fair value based method had been applied to all awards since the original effective date of SFAS No. 123(R).

The fair value of the option grants as computed under SFAS No. 123(R) would be recognized over the vesting period of the options. The fair value for the Company's share options was estimated at the time the share options were granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Table of Contents

	2008	2007	2006
Expected volatility (1)	20.3%	18.9%	19.1%
Expected life (2)	5 years	5 years	6 years
Expected dividend yield (3)	4.95%	5.41%	6.04%
Risk-free interest rate (4)	2.67%	4.74%	4.52%
Option valuation per share	\$4.08	\$6.26	\$4.22

- (1) Expected volatility Estimated based on the historical volatility of EQR's share price, on a monthly basis, for a period matching the expected life of each grant.
- (2) Expected life Approximates the actual weighted average life of all share options granted since the Company went public in 1993.
- (3) Expected dividend yield Calculated by averaging the historical annual yield on EQR shares for a period matching the expected life of each grant, with the annual yield calculated by dividing actual dividends by the average price of EQR's shares in a given year.
- (4) Risk-free interest rate The most current U.S. Treasury rate available prior to the grant date for a period matching the expected life of each grant.

The valuation method and assumptions are the same as those the Company used in accounting for option expense in its consolidated financial statements. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. This model is only one method of valuing options and the Company's use of this model should not be interpreted as an endorsement of its accuracy. Because the Company's share options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its share options and the actual value of the options may be significantly different.

Income and Other Taxes

Due to the structure of the Company as a REIT and the nature of the operations of its operating properties, no provision for federal income taxes has been made at the EQR level. Historically, the Company has generally only incurred certain state and local income, excise and franchise taxes. The Company has elected Taxable REIT Subsidiary (TRS) status for certain of its corporate subsidiaries, primarily those entities engaged in condominium conversion and corporate housing activities and as a result, these entities will incur both federal and state income taxes on any taxable income of such entities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributed to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. These assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates for which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in earnings in the period enacted. The Company's deferred tax assets are generally the result of tax affected amortization of goodwill, differing depreciable lives on capitalized assets and the timing of expense recognition for certain accrued liabilities. As of December 31, 2008, the Company has recorded a deferred tax asset of approximately \$38.5 million, which was fully offset by a valuation allowance due to the uncertainty in forecasting future TRS taxable income.

The Company provided for income, franchise and excise taxes allocated as follows in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Income and other tax expense (benefit) (1)	\$ 5,286	\$ 2,520	\$ 4,346
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests (2)	(1,848)	(7,309)	3,547
Provision for income, franchise and excise taxes (3)	\$ 3,438	\$ (4,789)	\$ 7,893

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- (1) Primarily includes state and local income, excise and franchise taxes. In 2006, also includes \$2.9 million of federal income taxes related to a forfeited deposit on a terminated sale transaction and included in income from continuing operations.
- (2) Primarily represents federal income taxes (recovered) incurred on the gains on sales of condominium units owned by a TRS and included in discontinued operations. Also represents state and local income, excise and franchise taxes on

F-16

Table of Contents

operating properties sold and included in discontinued operations.

(3) All provision for income tax amounts are current and none are deferred.

The Company carried back approximately \$7.3 million and \$13.9 million of net operating losses (NOL) during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and none were carried back in 2006. The Company has \$13.7 million of NOL carryforwards available as of January 1, 2009 which will expire in 2028.

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company's tax treatment of dividends and distributions were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Tax treatment of dividends and distributions:			
Ordinary dividends	\$ 0.699	\$ -	\$ 1.276
Qualified dividends	-	-	0.090
Long-term capital gain	0.755	1.426	0.330
Unrecaptured section 1250 gain	0.476	0.444	0.094
Dividends and distributions declared per Common Share outstanding	\$ 1.930	\$ 1.870	\$ 1.790

The cost of land and depreciable property, net of accumulated depreciation, for federal income tax purposes as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 was approximately \$10.7 billion and \$9.7 billion, respectively.

Minority Interests

Operating Partnership: Net income is allocated to minority interests based on their respective ownership percentage of the Operating Partnership. The ownership percentage is calculated by dividing the number of units of limited partnership interest (OP Units) held by the minority interests by the total OP Units held by the minority interests and EQR. Issuance of additional common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value per share (the Common Shares), and OP Units changes the ownership interests of both the minority interests and EQR. Such transactions and the related proceeds are treated as capital transactions.

Partially Owned Properties: The Company reflects minority interests in partially owned properties on the balance sheet for the portion of properties consolidated by the Company that are not wholly owned by the Company. The earnings or losses from those properties attributable to the minority interests are reflected as minority interests in partially owned properties in the consolidated statements of operations.

Use of Estimates

In preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications considered necessary for a fair presentation have been made to the prior period financial statements in order to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications have not changed the results of operations or shareholders' equity.

Other

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, as required, effective March 31, 2004. The adoption required the consolidation of all previously unconsolidated development projects. The Company does not have any unconsolidated FIN No. 46 assets. FIN No. 46 requires the Company to consolidate the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the activities of a variable interest entity, which for the Company includes only its development partnerships, if the Company is entitled to receive a majority of the entity's residual returns and/or is subject to a majority of the risk of loss from such entity's activities. The Company provides substantially all of the capital for its development partnerships (other than third party mortgage debt, if any) and as such is clearly the primary beneficiary of the risks

and rewards of ownership. The adoption of

F-17

Table of Contents

FIN No. 46 did not have any effect on net income as the aggregate results of operations of these development properties were previously included in income (loss) from investments in unconsolidated entities.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, *Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities* (FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8). FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 amends SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, to require public companies to provide additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets. It also amends FIN No. 46(R) to require public enterprises, including sponsors that have a variable interest in a VIE, to provide additional disclosures about their involvement with VIEs. FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 are effective for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2008 and affects disclosures only. The adoption of this standard has no impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

The Company adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 150 and FSP No. FAS 150-3, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*, effective December 31, 2003. SFAS No. 150 and FSP No. FAS 150-3 require the Company to make certain disclosures regarding noncontrolling interests that are classified as equity in the financial statements of a subsidiary but would be classified as a liability in the parent's financial statements under SFAS No. 150 (e.g., minority interests in consolidated limited-life subsidiaries). The Company is presently the controlling partner in various consolidated partnerships consisting of 28 properties and 5,757 units and various uncompleted development properties having a minority interest book value of \$25.5 million at December 31, 2008. Some of these partnerships contain provisions that require the partnerships to be liquidated through the sale of its assets upon reaching a date specified in each respective partnership agreement. The Company, as controlling partner, has an obligation to cause the property owning partnerships to distribute proceeds of liquidation to the Minority Interests in these Partially Owned Properties only to the extent that the net proceeds received by the partnerships from the sale of its assets warrant a distribution based on the partnership agreements. As of December 31, 2008, the Company estimates the value of Minority Interest distributions would have been approximately \$71.6 million (Settlement Value) had the partnerships been liquidated. This Settlement Value is based on estimated third party consideration realized by the partnerships upon disposition of the Partially Owned Properties and is net of all other assets and liabilities, including yield maintenance on the mortgages encumbering the properties, that would have been due on December 31, 2008 had those mortgages been prepaid. Due to, among other things, the inherent uncertainty in the sale of real estate assets, the amount of any potential distribution to the Minority Interests in the Company's Partially Owned Properties is subject to change. To the extent that the partnerships' underlying assets are worth less than the underlying liabilities, the Company has no obligation to remit any consideration to the Minority Interests in Partially Owned Properties.

In July 2006, the FASB ratified the consensus in FIN No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. FIN No. 48 creates a single model to address uncertainty in income tax positions and prescribes a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. It also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition and clearly scopes income taxes out of SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. The Company adopted FIN No. 48 as required effective January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN No. 48 did not have a material effect on the consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. The Company adopted SFAS No. 157 as required effective January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material effect on the consolidated results of operations or financial position. See Note 11 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FAS 157-2), which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all nonfinancial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). FAS 157-2 partially defers the effective date of SFAS No. 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and as a result is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of this FSP to have a material effect on the consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active* (FAS 157-3). FAS 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157 in a market that is not active and became effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The adoption of FAS 157-3 did not have a material effect on the Company's

Table of Contents

consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. SFAS No. 159 provides a Fair Value Option under which a company may irrevocably elect fair value as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for certain financial instruments. The Fair Value Option will be available on a contract-by-contract basis with changes in fair value recognized in earnings as those changes occur. SFAS No. 159 is effective beginning January 1, 2008, but the Company has decided not to adopt this optional standard.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*. SFAS No. 141(R) will significantly change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS No. 141(R), an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141(R) will change the accounting treatment for certain specific acquisition related items including: (1) expensing acquisition related costs as incurred; (2) valuing noncontrolling interests at fair value at the acquisition date; and (3) expensing restructuring costs associated with an acquired business. SFAS No. 141(R) also includes a substantial number of new disclosure requirements. SFAS No. 141(R) is to be applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. Due to the current decline in the Company's acquisition activities, the initial adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) is not expected to have a material effect on the consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*. SFAS No. 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary (minority interest) is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent company's equity. Among other requirements, this statement requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the Consolidated Statements of Operations, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. This statement is effective for the Company on January 1, 2009. Other than the presentation changes required to the consolidated financial statements, the initial adoption of SFAS No. 160 is not expected to have a material effect on the consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*. SFAS No. 161 is intended to improve financial standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Among other requirements, entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about: (1) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments; (2) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations; and (3) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2009. Other than the enhanced disclosure requirements, the adoption of SFAS No. 161 is not expected to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. APB 14-1, *Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)* (APB 14-1). APB 14-1 requires the issuer of certain convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash on conversion to separately account for the liability and equity components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. APB 14-1, which is applied retrospectively, is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of APB 14-1 will affect the accounting for the Operating Partnership's \$650.0 million (\$548.6 million outstanding at December 31, 2008) 3.85% convertible unsecured notes with a maturity date of August 2026. The Company believes that APB 14-1 will result in a reduction to earnings of approximately \$9.0 million in 2009 assuming it does not repurchase any additional amounts of this debt.

3. Shareholders' Equity and Minority Interests

The following tables present the changes in the Company's issued and outstanding Common Shares and OP Units for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

Table of Contents

	2008	2007	2006
Common Shares			
Common Shares outstanding at January 1,	269,554,661	293,551,633	289,536,344
Common Shares Issued:			
Conversion of Series E Preferred Shares	36,830	80,895	104,904
Conversion of Series H Preferred Shares	2,750	5,463	9,554
Conversion of Preference Interests	-	324,484	679,686
Conversion of OP Units	1,759,560	1,494,263	1,653,988
Exercise of options	995,129	1,040,765	2,647,776
Employee Share Purchase Plan	195,961	189,071	213,427
Dividend Reinvestment DRIP Plan	-	-	169
Restricted share grants, net	461,954	352,433	603,697
Common Shares Other:			
Repurchased and retired	(220,085)	(27,484,346)	(1,897,912)
Common Shares outstanding at December 31,	272,786,760	269,554,661	293,551,633
OP Units			
OP Units outstanding at January 1,	18,420,320	19,914,583	20,424,245
OP Units issued through acquisitions/consolidations	19,017	-	1,144,326
Conversion of OP Units to Common Shares	(1,759,560)	(1,494,263)	(1,653,988)
OP Units outstanding at December 31,	16,679,777	18,420,320	19,914,583
Total Common Shares and OP Units outstanding at December 31,	289,466,537	287,974,981	313,466,216
OP Units Ownership Interest in Operating Partnership	5.8%	6.4%	6.4%

OP Units Issued:

Consolidations per unit	\$44.64	-	\$43.34
Consolidations valuation	\$0.8 million	-	\$49.6 million

As of February 5, 2009, an unlimited amount of equity securities remains available for issuance by the Company under a registration statement that became automatically effective upon filing with the SEC in December 2008 (under SEC regulations enacted in 2005, the registration statement automatically expires on December 15, 2011 and does not contain a maximum issuance amount).

On April 27, May 24 and December 3, 2007, the Board of Trustees approved an increase of \$200.1 million, an additional \$500.0 million and an additional \$500.0 million, respectively, to the Company's authorized share repurchase program. Considering the above additional authorizations and the repurchase activity for the year ended December 31, 2008, EQR has authorization to repurchase an additional \$467.7 million of its shares as of December 31, 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company repurchased 220,085 of its Common Shares at an average price of \$35.93 per share for total consideration of \$7.9 million. These shares were retired subsequent to the repurchases. Of the total shares repurchased, 120,085 shares were repurchased from employees at an average price of \$36.10 per share (the average of the then current market prices) to cover the minimum statutory tax withholding obligations related to the vesting of employees' restricted shares. The remaining 100,000 shares were repurchased in the open market at an average price of \$35.74 per share. The Company also funded \$4.6 million in January 2008 for the settlement of 125,000 Common Shares that were repurchased in December 2007 and recorded as other liabilities at December 31, 2007.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company repurchased 27,484,346 of its Common Shares at an average price of \$44.62 per share for total consideration of \$1.2 billion. These shares were retired subsequent to the repurchases. Of the total shares repurchased, 84,046 shares were repurchased from employees at an average price of \$53.85 per share (the average of the then current market prices) to cover the minimum statutory tax withholding obligations related to the vesting of employees' restricted shares. The remaining 27,400,300 shares were repurchased in the open market at an average price of \$44.59 per share. As of December 31, 2007, transactions to repurchase 125,000 of the 27,484,346 Common Shares had not yet settled. As of December 31, 2007, the Company has reduced the number of Common Shares issued and outstanding by this amount and recorded a liability of \$4.6 million included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company repurchased 1,897,912 of its Common Shares in the open market at an average price of \$43.85 per share. The Company paid approximately \$83.2 million for these shares, which were retired subsequent to the repurchases.

The equity positions of various individuals and entities that contributed their properties to the Operating Partnership in exchange for OP Units are collectively referred to as the Minority Interests Operating Partnership. Subject to certain restrictions, the Minority Interests Operating Partnership may exchange their OP Units for EQR Common Shares on a one-for-one basis.

Net proceeds from the Company's Common Share and Preferred Share (see definition below) offerings are contributed by the Company to the Operating Partnership. In return for those contributions, EQR receives a number of OP Units in the Operating Partnership equal to the number of Common Shares it has issued in the equity offering (or in the case of a preferred equity offering, a number of preference units in the Operating Partnership equal in number and having the same terms as the Preferred Shares issued in the equity offering). As a result, the net offering proceeds from Common Shares and Preferred Shares are allocated between shareholders' equity and Minority Interests Operating Partnership to account for the change in their respective percentage ownership of the underlying equity of the Operating Partnership.

The Company's declaration of trust authorizes the Company to issue up to 100,000,000 preferred shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value per share (the Preferred Shares), with specific rights, preferences and other attributes as the Board of Trustees may determine, which may include preferences, powers and rights that are senior to the rights of holders of the Company's Common Shares.

The following table presents the Company's issued and outstanding Preferred Shares as of December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	<i>Redemption Date (1) (2)</i>	<i>Conversion Rate (2)</i>	<i>Annual Dividend per Share (3)</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>December 31, 2007</i>
<i>Amounts in thousands</i>					
Preferred Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized:					
7.00% Series E Cumulative Convertible Preferred; liquidation value \$25 per share; 329,016 and 362,116 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	11/1/98	1.1128	\$1.75	\$ 8,225	\$ 9,053
7.00% Series H Cumulative Convertible Preferred; liquidation value \$25 per share; 22,459 and 24,359 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	6/30/98	1.4480	\$1.75	561	609
8.29% Series K Cumulative Redeemable Preferred; liquidation value \$50 per share; 1,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007	12/10/26	N/A	\$4.145	50,000	50,000
6.48% Series N Cumulative Redeemable Preferred; liquidation value \$250 per share; 600,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 (4)	6/19/08	N/A	\$16.20	150,000	150,000
				\$ 208,786	\$ 209,662

(1) On or after the redemption date, redeemable preferred shares (Series K and N) may be redeemed for cash at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to the liquidation price per share, plus accrued and unpaid distributions, if any.

(2)

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On or after the redemption date, convertible preferred shares (Series E & H) may be redeemed under certain circumstances at the option of the Company for cash (in the case of Series E) or Common Shares (in the case of Series H), in whole or in part, at various redemption prices per share based upon the contractual conversion rate, plus accrued and unpaid distributions, if any.

- (3) Dividends on all series of Preferred Shares are payable quarterly at various pay dates. The dividend listed for Series N is a Preferred Share rate and the equivalent Depositary Share annual dividend is \$1.62 per share.

F-21

Table of Contents

(4) The Series N Preferred Shares have a corresponding depositary share that consists of ten times the number of shares and one-tenth the liquidation value and dividend per share.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company redeemed for cash all 700,000 shares of its 8.60% Series D Preferred Shares with a liquidation value of \$175.0 million. The Company recorded the write-off of approximately \$6.1 million in original issuance costs as a premium on redemption of Preferred Shares in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company redeemed for cash all 460,000 shares of its 9.125% Series C Preferred Shares with a liquidation value of \$115.0 million. The Company recorded the write-off of approximately \$4.0 million in original issuance costs as a premium on redemption of Preferred Shares in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company issued an irrevocable notice to redeem for cash all 230,000 units of its 7.625% Series J Preference Interests with a liquidation value of \$11.5 million. This notice triggered the holder's accelerated conversion right, which they exercised. As a result, the 230,000 units were converted into 324,484 Common Shares.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company redeemed for cash all of its 7.875% Series G Preference Interests with a liquidation value of \$25.5 million. The Company recorded approximately \$0.7 million as a premium on redemption of Preference Interests (Minority Interests) in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company issued irrevocable notices to redeem for cash all 460,000 units of its 7.625% Series H and I Preference Interests with a liquidation value of \$23.0 million. This notice triggered the respective holders' accelerated conversion rights, which they exercised. As a result, the 460,000 units were converted into 679,686 Common Shares.

The following table presents the Operating Partnership's issued and outstanding Junior Convertible Preference Units (the Junior Preference Units) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	<i>Amounts in thousands</i>				
	<i>Redemption Date (2)</i>	<i>Conversion Rate (2)</i>	<i>Annual Dividend per Unit (1)</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>December 31, 2007</i>
Junior Preference Units:					
Series B Junior Convertible Preference Units; liquidation value \$25 per unit; 7,367 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007	7/29/09	1.020408	\$ 2.00	\$ 184	\$ 184
				\$ 184	\$ 184

(1) Dividends on the Junior Preference Units are payable quarterly at various pay dates.

(2) On or after the tenth anniversary of the issuance (the Redemption Date), the Series B Junior Preference Units may be converted into OP Units at the option of the Operating Partnership based on the contractual conversion rate. Prior to the Redemption Date, the holders may elect to convert the Series B Junior Preference Units to OP Units under certain circumstances based on the contractual conversion rate. The contractual rate is based upon a ratio dependent upon the closing price of EQR's Common Shares.

4. Real Estate

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts for investment in real estate (at cost) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 (amounts in thousands):

Table of Contents

	2008	2007
Land	\$ 3,671,299	\$ 3,607,305
Depreciable property:		
Buildings and improvements	12,836,310	12,665,706
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,072,284	890,975
Projects under development:		
Land	175,355	225,960
Construction-in-progress	680,118	602,570
Land held for development:		
Land	205,757	296,129
Construction-in-progress	49,116	44,705
Investment in real estate	18,690,239	18,333,350
Accumulated depreciation	(3,561,300)	(3,170,125)
Investment in real estate, net	\$ 15,128,939	\$ 15,163,225

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company acquired the entire equity interest in the following from unaffiliated parties (purchase price in thousands):

	Properties	Units	Purchase Price
Rental Properties	7	2,141	\$ 380,683
Uncompleted Developments	-	-	31,705
Military Housing (Fee Managed) (1)	1	978	-
Total	8	3,119	\$ 412,388

(1) The Company assumed management of 978 housing units at McChord Air Force Base in Washington state and invested \$2.4 million towards its redevelopment. McChord AFB adjoins Ft. Lewis, a U.S. Army base at which the Company already manages 3,731 units. The Company also acquired all of its partners' interests in one partially owned property containing 144 units for \$5.9 million and three partially owned land parcels for \$1.6 million. In addition, the Company made an additional payment of \$1.3 million related to an April 2006 acquisition of a partner's interest in a now wholly-owned property, partially funded through the issuance of 19,017 OP Units valued at \$0.8 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company acquired the entire equity interest in the following from unaffiliated parties (purchase price in thousands):

	Properties	Units	Purchase Price
Rental Properties	36	8,167	\$ 1,686,435
Land Parcels (eight)	-	-	212,841
Total	36	8,167	\$ 1,899,276

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company disposed of the following to unaffiliated parties (sales price in thousands):

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	Properties	Units	Sales Price
Rental Properties:			
Wholly Owned	38	9,457	\$ 862,099
Partially Owned Unconsolidated (1)	3	670	34,600
Condominium Conversion Properties	4	130	26,101
Land Parcel (one)	-	-	3,300
Total	45	10,257	\$ 926,100

(1) The Company owned a 25% interest in these unconsolidated rental properties. Sales price listed is the gross sales price.

F-23

Table of Contents

The Company recognized a net gain on sales of discontinued operations of approximately \$392.9 million, a net gain on sales of unconsolidated entities of approximately \$2.9 million and a net gain on sales of land parcels of approximately \$3.0 million on the above sales.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company disposed of the following to unaffiliated parties (sales price in thousands):

	Properties	Units	Sales Price
Rental Properties:			
Wholly Owned	72	21,163	\$ 1,918,673
Partially Owned Unconsolidated (1)	1	400	21,000
Condominium Conversion Properties	5	617	164,226
Land Parcels (two)	-	-	49,959
Total	78	22,180	\$ 2,153,858

(1) The Company owned a 25% interest in this unconsolidated rental property. Sales price listed is the gross sales price. The Company recognized a net gain on sales of discontinued operations of approximately \$933.0 million, a net gain on sales of unconsolidated entities of approximately \$2.6 million and a net gain on sales of land parcels of approximately \$6.4 million on the above sales.

5. Commitments to Acquire/Dispose of Real Estate

As of February 5, 2009, the Company had entered into an agreement to acquire one land parcel for \$23.5 million.

As of February 5, 2009, in addition to the three properties that were subsequently disposed of as discussed in Note 21, the Company had entered into separate agreements to dispose of the following (sales price in thousands):

	Properties	Units	Sales Price
Rental Properties:			
Wholly Owned	9	1,232	\$ 128,600
Partially Owned Unconsolidated	1	216	21,700
Total	10	1,448	\$ 150,300

The closings of these pending transactions are subject to certain conditions and restrictions, therefore, there can be no assurance that these transactions will be consummated or that the final terms will not differ in material respects from those summarized in the preceding paragraphs.

6. Investments in Partially Owned Entities

The Company has co-invested in various properties with unrelated third parties which are either consolidated or accounted for under the equity method of accounting (unconsolidated). The following table summarizes the Company's investments in partially owned entities as of December 31, 2008 (amounts in thousands except for project and unit amounts):

Table of Contents

	Consolidated				Total	Unconsolidated
	Development Projects			Other		
	Held for and/or Under Development	Completed, Not Stabilized (4)	Completed and Stabilized			
Total projects (1)	-	2	5	21	28	41
Total units (1)	-	410	1,405	3,942	5,757	9,776
Debt Secured (2):						
EQR Ownership (3)	\$ 517,543	\$ 76,708	\$ 141,206	\$ 287,986	\$ 1,023,443	\$ 121,200
Minority Ownership	-	-	-	14,228	14,228	363,600
Total (at 100%)	\$ 517,543	\$ 76,708	\$ 141,206	\$ 302,214	\$ 1,037,671	\$ 484,800

- (1) Project and unit counts exclude all uncompleted development projects until those projects are completed.
- (2) All debt is non-recourse to the Company with the exception of \$111.8 million in mortgage debt on various development projects.
- (3) Represents the Company's current economic ownership interest.
- (4) Projects included here are substantially complete. However, they may still require additional exterior and interior work for all units to be available for leasing.
- (5) Mortgage debt is also partially collateralized by \$33.4 million in unconsolidated restricted cash set aside from the net proceeds of property sales.

7. Deposits Restricted

The following table presents the Company's restricted deposits as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 (amounts in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Tax deferred (1031) exchange proceeds	\$ -	\$ 63,795
Earnest money on pending acquisitions	1,200	3,050
Restricted deposits on debt (1)	96,229	133,491
Resident security and utility deposits	41,478	39,889
Other	13,465	13,051
Totals	\$ 152,372	\$ 253,276

- (1) Primarily represents amounts held in escrow by the lender and released as draw requests are made on fully funded development mortgage loans.

8. Mortgage Notes Payable

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had outstanding mortgage debt of approximately \$5.0 billion.

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During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company:

Repaid \$435.4 million of mortgage loans;

Assumed \$24.9 million of mortgage debt on an uncompleted development property in connection with its acquisition;

Obtained \$500.0 million of mortgage loan proceeds through the issuance of an 11.5 year cross-collateralized loan with a fixed stated interest rate for 10.5 years at 5.19% secured by 13 properties;

Obtained \$550.0 million of mortgage loan proceeds through the issuance of an 11.5 year cross-collateralized loan with a fixed stated interest rate for 10.5 years at approximately 6% secured by 15 properties;

Obtained \$543.0 million of mortgage loan proceeds through the issuance of an 8 year cross-collateralized loan with a fixed stated interest rate for 7 years at approximately 6% secured by 18 properties; and

Obtained an additional \$248.5 million of new mortgage loans primarily on development properties.

F-25

Table of Contents

The Company recorded approximately \$81,000 and \$131,000 of prepayment penalties and write-offs of unamortized deferred financing costs, respectively, as additional interest related to debt extinguishment of mortgages during the year ended December 31, 2008.

As of December 31, 2008, scheduled maturities for the Company's outstanding mortgage indebtedness were at various dates through September 1, 2048. At December 31, 2008, the interest rate range on the Company's mortgage debt was 0.60% to 12.465%. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the weighted average interest rate on the Company's mortgage debt was 5.18%.

The historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation, of encumbered properties was \$6.5 billion and \$5.3 billion at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Aggregate payments of principal on mortgage notes payable for each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year	Total
2009	\$ 635,818
2010	454,701
2011	672,526
2012	163,276
2013	167,347
Thereafter	2,943,262
Total	\$ 5,036,930

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had outstanding mortgage debt of approximately \$3.6 billion.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company:

- Repaid \$548.0 million of mortgage loans;
- Assumed \$226.2 million of mortgage debt on certain properties in connection with their acquisitions;
- Obtained \$827.8 million of new mortgage loans on certain properties; and
- Was released from \$76.7 million of mortgage debt assumed by the purchaser on disposed properties.

The Company recorded approximately \$3.3 million and \$3.6 million of prepayment penalties and write-offs of unamortized deferred financing costs, respectively, as additional interest related to debt extinguishment of mortgages during the year ended December 31, 2007.

As of December 31, 2007, scheduled maturities for the Company's outstanding mortgage indebtedness were at various dates through September 1, 2045. At December 31, 2007, the interest rate range on the Company's mortgage debt was 3.00% to 12.465%. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the weighted average interest rate on the Company's mortgage debt was 5.74%.

9. Notes

The following tables summarize the Company's unsecured note balances and certain interest rate and maturity date information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively:

<i>December 31, 2008</i>	Net	Interest	Weighted	Maturity
<i>(Amounts are in thousands)</i>	Principal	Rate	Average	Date
			Interest Rate	Ranges

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	Balance	Ranges		
Fixed Rate Public/Private Notes (1)	\$ 4,701,372	3.85% - 7.57%	5.69%	2009 - 2026
Floating Rate Public/Private Notes (1)	651,554	(1)	3.89%	2009 - 2010
Fixed Rate Tax-Exempt Bonds	75,790	5.20%	5.07%	2029
Floating Rate Tax-Exempt Bonds	35,600	(2)	1.05%	2028
Totals	\$ 5,464,316			

F-26

Table of Contents

<i>December 31, 2007</i>	Net	Interest	Weighted	Maturity
<i>(Amounts are in thousands)</i>	Principal	Rate	Average	Date
	Balance	Ranges	Interest Rate	Ranges
Fixed Rate Public/Private Notes (1)	\$ 5,002,664	3.85% - 7.57%	5.65%	2008 - 2026
Floating Rate Public/Private Notes (1)	649,708	(1)	6.15%	2009 - 2010
Fixed Rate Tax-Exempt Bonds	111,390	4.75% - 5.20%	5.05%	2028 - 2029
Totals	\$ 5,763,762			

- (1) At December 31, 2008, \$150.0 million in fair value interest rate swaps converts a portion of the \$227.4 million face value 4.750% notes due June 15, 2009 to a floating interest rate. At December 31, 2007, \$150.0 million in fair value interest rate swaps converts 50% of the \$300.0 million face value 4.750% notes due June 15, 2009 to a floating interest rate.
- (2) The floating interest rate is based on the 7-Day Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) rate, which is the tax-exempt index equivalent of LIBOR. At December 31, 2008, the interest rate is 0.75%.

The Company's unsecured public debt contains certain financial and operating covenants including, among other things, maintenance of certain financial ratios. The Company was in compliance with its unsecured public debt covenants for both the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

As of February 5, 2009, an unlimited amount of debt securities remains available for issuance by the Operating Partnership under a registration statement that became automatically effective upon filing with the SEC in December 2008 (under SEC regulations enacted in 2005, the registration statement automatically expires on December 21, 2011 and does not contain a maximum issuance amount).

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company:

Repurchased \$72.6 million of its 4.75% fixed rate public notes due June 15, 2009 at a discount to par of approximately 1.0% and recognized debt extinguishment gains of \$0.7 million and wrote-off approximately \$0.1 million of unamortized deferred financing costs;

Repurchased \$101.4 million of its 3.85% convertible fixed rate public notes due August 15, 2026 at a discount to par of approximately 17.7% and recognized debt extinguishment gains of \$18.0 million and wrote-off approximately \$0.8 million of unamortized deferred financing costs; and

Repaid \$130.0 million of fixed rate private notes at maturity.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company:

Issued \$350.0 million of five-year 5.50% fixed rate public notes, receiving net proceeds of \$346.1 million;

Issued \$650.0 million of ten-year 5.75% fixed rate public notes, receiving net proceeds of \$640.6 million;

Obtained a three-year \$500.0 million floating rate term loan (see below);

Repaid \$150.0 million of fixed-rate public notes at maturity; and

Repaid \$4.3 million of other unsecured notes.

On October 11, 2007, the Operating Partnership closed on a \$500.0 million senior unsecured term loan. The loan matures on October 5, 2010, subject to two one-year extension options exercisable by the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership has the ability to increase available borrowings by an additional \$250.0 million under certain circumstances. Advances under the loan bear interest at variable rates based upon LIBOR plus a spread (currently 0.50%) dependent upon the current credit rating on the Operating Partnership's long-term senior unsecured debt. EQR has guaranteed the Operating Partnership's term loan up to the maximum amount and for the full term of the loan.

On August 23, 2006, the Operating Partnership issued \$650.0 million of exchangeable senior notes that mature on August 15, 2026. Following the repurchases discussed above, the notes had a face value of \$548.6 million at December 31, 2008. The notes bear interest at a fixed rate of

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3.85%. The notes are exchangeable into EQR Common Shares, at the option of the holders, under specific circumstances or on or after August 15, 2025, at an initial exchange rate of 16.3934 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (equivalent to an initial exchange price of \$61.00 per share). The initial exchange rate is subject to adjustment in certain circumstances, including upon an increase in the Company's dividend rate. Upon an exchange of the notes, the Operating Partnership will settle any amounts up to the principal amount of the notes in cash and the remaining exchange value, if any, will be settled, at the Operating Partnership's option, in cash, EQR Common Shares or a combination of both.

F-27

Table of Contents

On or after August 18, 2011, the Operating Partnership may redeem the notes at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest thereon. Upon notice of redemption by the Operating Partnership, the holders may elect to exercise their exchange rights. In addition, on August 18, 2011, August 15, 2016 and August 15, 2021 or following the occurrence of certain change in control transactions prior to August 18, 2011, note holders may require the Operating Partnership to repurchase the notes for an amount equal to the principal amount of the notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

Note holders may also require an exchange of the notes should the closing sale price of Common Shares exceed 130% of the exchange price for a certain period of time or should the trading price on the notes be less than 98% of the product of the closing sales price of Common Shares multiplied by the applicable exchange rate for a certain period of time.

Aggregate payments of principal on unsecured notes payable for each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year	Total (1)
2009	\$ 227,580
2010	(2) 498,782
2011	(3) 841,816
2012	748,578
2013	398,986
Thereafter	2,748,574
Total	\$ 5,464,316

- (1) Principal payments on unsecured notes include amortization of any discounts or premiums related to the notes. Premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the unsecured notes.
- (2) Includes the \$500.0 million term loan, which matures on October 5, 2010, subject to two one-year extension options exercisable by the Operating Partnership.
- (3) Includes \$548.6 million face value of 3.85% convertible unsecured debt with a final maturity of 2026.

10. Lines of Credit

The Operating Partnership has a \$1.5 billion unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on February 28, 2012, with the ability to increase available borrowings by an additional \$500.0 million by adding additional banks to the facility or obtaining the agreement of existing banks to increase their commitments. Advances under the credit facility bear interest at variable rates based upon LIBOR at various interest periods plus a spread (currently 0.50%) dependent upon the Operating Partnership's credit rating or based on bids received from the lending group. EQR has guaranteed the Operating Partnership's credit facility up to the maximum amount and for the full term of the facility.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, one of the providers of the Operating Partnership's unsecured revolving credit facility declared bankruptcy. Under the existing terms of the credit facility, the provider's share is up to \$75.0 million of potential borrowings. As a result, the Operating Partnership's borrowing capacity under the unsecured revolving credit facility has in essence been permanently reduced to \$1.425 billion of potential borrowings. The obligation to fund by all of the other providers has not changed.

On April 1, 2005, the Operating Partnership obtained a three-year \$1.0 billion unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on May 29, 2008. Advances under the credit facility bore interest at variable rates based upon LIBOR at various interest periods plus a spread dependent upon the Operating Partnership's credit rating or based on bids received from the lending group. EQR guaranteed the Operating Partnership's credit facility up to the maximum amount and for the full term of the facility. This credit facility was repaid in full and terminated on February 28, 2007. The Company recorded \$0.4 million of write-offs of unamortized deferred financing costs as additional interest in connection with this termination.

On May 7, 2007, the Operating Partnership obtained a one-year \$500.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on May 5, 2008. Advances under this facility bore interest at variable rates based on LIBOR at various interest periods plus a spread dependent upon the

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Operating Partnership's credit rating. EQR guaranteed this credit facility up to the maximum amount and for its full term. This credit facility was repaid in full and terminated on June 4, 2007.

F-28

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2008, the amount available on the credit facility was \$1.29 billion (net of \$130.0 million which was restricted/dedicated to support letters of credit and net of the \$75.0 million discussed above). As of December 31, 2007, \$139.0 million was outstanding and \$80.8 million was restricted/dedicated to support letters of credit and not available for borrowing on the credit facilities. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the weighted average interest rates were 4.31% and 5.68%, respectively.

11. Derivative and Other Fair Value Instruments

The following table summarizes the Company's consolidated derivative instruments at December 31, 2008 (dollar amounts are in thousands):

	Fair Value Hedges (1)	Development Cash Flow Hedges (2)
Current Notional Balance	\$ 385,693	\$ 262,912
Lowest Possible Notional	\$ 385,693	\$ 48,126
Highest Possible Notional	\$ 387,694	\$ 375,008
Lowest Interest Rate	3.245%	4.059%
Highest Interest Rate	4.800%	6.000%
Earliest Maturity Date	2009	2009
Latest Maturity Date	2012	2011
Estimated Asset (Liability) Fair Value	\$ 6,802	\$ (6,821)

(1) Fair Value Hedges Converts outstanding fixed rate debt to a floating interest rate.

(2) Development Cash Flow Hedges Converts outstanding floating rate debt to a fixed interest rate.

On December 31, 2008, the net derivative instruments were reported at their fair value as other liabilities of approximately \$6.8 million and other assets of \$6.8 million. As of December 31, 2008, there were approximately \$37.6 million in deferred losses, net, included in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Based on the estimated fair values of the net derivative instruments at December 31, 2008, the Company may recognize an estimated \$9.5 million of accumulated other comprehensive loss as additional interest expense during the year ending December 31, 2009.

In February 2008, the Company paid approximately \$13.2 million to terminate three forward starting swaps in conjunction with the issuance of a \$500.0 million 11.5-year mortgage loan. The entire amount has been deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss and will be recognized as an increase to interest expense over the first ten years of the mortgage loan.

In November 2008, the Company paid approximately \$13.5 million to terminate six forward starting swaps in conjunction with the issuance of a \$543.0 million 8-year mortgage loan. Approximately \$13.1 million of the settlement payment has been deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss and will be recognized as an increase to interest expense over the life of the underlying hedged item.

In June 2007, the Company received approximately \$2.4 million to terminate five forward starting swaps in conjunction with the issuance of \$650.0 million of ten-year unsecured notes. The majority of the \$2.4 million has been deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss and will be recognized as a reduction of interest expense over the life of the unsecured notes.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company invested in various investment securities in an effort to increase the amounts earned on the significant amount of unrestricted cash on hand throughout 2008. The following table sets forth the maturity, amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, book/fair value and interest and other income of the various investment securities held as of December 31, 2008 (amounts in thousands):

Table of Contents

Security	Maturity	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Book/ Fair Value	Interest and Other Income
Held-to-Maturity					
FDIC-insured promissory notes	Less than one year	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ 21
Total Held-to-Maturity		75,000	-	75,000	21
Available-for-Sale					
FDIC-insured certificates of deposit	Less than one year	54,000	301	54,301	305
Other	Between one and five years or N/A	28,001	1,531	29,532	638
Total Available-for-Sale		82,001	1,832	83,833	943
Grand Total		\$ 157,001	\$ 1,832	\$ 158,833	\$ 964

SFAS No. 157 establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The Company's derivative positions are valued using models developed by the respective counterparty as well as models developed internally by the Company that use as their basis readily observable market parameters (such as forward yield curves and credit default swap data) and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. In addition, employee holdings other than EQR Common Shares within the supplemental executive retirement plan (the SERP) have a fair value of \$44.3 million as of December 31, 2008 and are included in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. These SERP investments are valued using quoted market prices for identical assets and are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

The Company's investment securities are valued using quoted market prices or readily available market interest rate data. The quoted market prices are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy and the market interest rate data are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

12. Earnings Per Share

The following tables set forth the computation of net income per share - basic and net income per share - diluted (amounts in thousands except per share amounts):

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Numerator for net income per share basic:			
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests	\$ 40,909	\$ 67,829	\$ 30,293
Preferred distributions	(14,507)	(22,792)	(37,113)
Premium on redemption of Preferred Shares	-	(6,154)	(3,965)
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Common Shares, net of minority interests	26,402	38,883	(10,785)
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests	379,183	921,793	1,042,551
Numerator for net income per share basic	\$ 405,585	\$ 960,676	\$ 1,031,766
Numerator for net income per share diluted:			
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests	\$ 40,909	\$ 67,829	\$ 30,293
Preferred distributions	(14,507)	(22,792)	(37,113)
Premium on redemption of Preferred Shares	-	(6,154)	(3,965)
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Allocation to Minority Interests Operating Partnership, net	1,735	2,663	-
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Common Shares	28,137	41,546	(10,785)
Discontinued operations	404,376	984,295	1,042,551
Numerator for net income per share diluted	\$ 432,513	\$ 1,025,841	\$ 1,031,766
Denominator for net income per share basic and diluted:			
Denominator for net income per share basic	270,012	279,406	290,019
Effect of dilutive securities:			
OP Units	17,619	18,986	-
Share options/restricted shares	2,429	3,843	-
Denominator for net income per share diluted	290,060	302,235	290,019
Net income per share basic	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.56
Net income per share diluted	\$ 1.49	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.56
Net income per share basic:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Common Shares, net of minority interests	\$ 0.098	\$ 0.139	\$ (0.037)
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests	1.404	3.299	3.595
Net income per share basic	\$ 1.502	\$ 3.438	\$ 3.558
Net income per share diluted:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Common Shares	\$ 0.097	\$ 0.137	\$ (0.037)

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Discontinued operations	1.394	3.257	3.595
Net income per share diluted	\$ 1.491	\$ 3.394	\$ 3.558

In accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share, potential common shares issuable from the assumed conversion of OP Units, the exercise of share options and the vesting of restricted shares are automatically anti-dilutive and therefore excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation as the Company had a loss from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Convertible preferred shares/units that could be converted into 427,090, 652,534 and 1,163,908 weighted average Common Shares for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effects would be anti-dilutive. In addition, the effect of the Common Shares that could ultimately be issued upon the conversion/exchange of the Operating Partnership's \$650.0 million (\$548.6 million outstanding at December 31, 2008) exchangeable senior notes was not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effects would be anti-dilutive.

For additional disclosures regarding the employee share options and restricted shares, see Notes 2 and 14.

Table of Contents**13. Discontinued Operations**

The Company has presented separately as discontinued operations in all periods the results of operations for all consolidated assets disposed of on or after January 1, 2002 (the date of adoption of SFAS No. 144), all operations related to active condominium conversion properties effective upon their respective transfer into a TRS and all properties held for sale, if any.

The components of discontinued operations are outlined below and include the results of operations for the respective periods that the Company owned such assets during each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 (amounts in thousands).

	2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	2006
REVENUES			
Rental income	\$ 45,708	\$ 200,131	\$ 461,802
Total revenues	45,708	200,131	461,802
EXPENSES (1)			
Property and maintenance	18,537	69,391	148,735
Real estate taxes and insurance	5,974	26,845	59,311
Property management	(62)	266	8,934
Depreciation	11,746	54,124	109,954
General and administrative	29	15	117
Impairment	-	-	351
Total expenses	36,224	150,641	327,402
Discontinued operating income	9,484	49,490	134,400
Interest and other income	224	221	1,758
Interest (2):			
Expense incurred, net	(37)	(4,010)	(35,294)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	-	(1,728)	(1,057)
Income and other tax benefit (expense)	1,848	7,309	(3,547)
Discontinued operations	11,519	51,282	96,260
Minority Interests Operating Partnership	(718)	(3,256)	(6,324)
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests	10,801	48,026	89,936
Net gain on sales of discontinued operations	392,857	933,013	1,019,603
Minority Interests Operating Partnership	(24,475)	(59,246)	(66,988)
Gain on sales of discontinued operations, net of minority interests	368,382	873,767	952,615
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests	\$ 379,183	\$ 921,793	\$ 1,042,551

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- (1) *Includes expenses paid in the current period for properties sold or held for sale in prior periods related to the Company's period of ownership.*
- (2) *Includes only interest expense specific to secured mortgage notes payable for properties sold and/or held for sale.*

For the properties sold during 2008 (excluding condominium conversion properties), the investment in real estate, net of accumulated depreciation balance at December 31, 2007 was \$470.8 million.

The net real estate basis of the Company's active condominium conversion properties owned by the TRS and included in discontinued operations (excludes the Company's halted conversions as they are now held for use), which were included in investment in real estate, net in the consolidated balance sheets, was \$12.6 million and \$24.1 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

14. Share Incentive Plans

On May 15, 2002, the shareholders of EQR approved the Company's 2002 Share Incentive Plan. The maximum aggregate number of awards that may be granted under this plan may not exceed 7.5% of the Company's

F-32

Table of Contents

outstanding Common Shares calculated on a fully diluted basis and determined annually on the first day of each calendar year. As of January 1, 2009, this amount equaled 21,740,453, of which 8,742,816 shares were available for future issuance. No awards may be granted under the 2002 Share Incentive Plan, as restated, after February 20, 2012.

Pursuant to the 2002 Share Incentive Plan, as restated, and the Amended and Restated 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan, as amended (collectively the Share Incentive Plans), officers, trustees and key employees of the Company may be granted share options to acquire Common Shares (Options) including non-qualified share options (NQSOs), incentive share options (ISOs) and share appreciation rights (SARs), or may be granted restricted or non-restricted shares, subject to conditions and restrictions as described in the Share Incentive Plans. Finally, certain executive officers of the Company participate in the Company's performance-based restricted share plan. Options, SARs, restricted shares and performance shares are sometimes collectively referred to herein as Awards.

The Options are generally granted at the fair market value of the Company's Common Shares at the date of grant, vest in three equal installments over a three-year period, are exercisable upon vesting and expire ten years from the date of grant. The exercise price for all Options under the Share Incentive Plans is equal to the fair market value of the underlying Common Shares at the time the Option is granted. Options exercised result in new Common Shares being issued on the open market. The Amended and Restated 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan, as amended, will terminate at such time as all outstanding Awards have expired or have been exercised/vested. The Board of Trustees may at any time amend or terminate the Share Incentive Plans, but termination will not affect Awards previously granted. Any Options which had vested prior to such a termination would remain exercisable by the holder.

As to the restricted shares that have been awarded through December 31, 2008, these shares generally vest three years from the award date. In addition, the Company's unvested restricted shareholders have the same voting rights as any other Common Share holder. During the three-year period of restriction, the Company's unvested restricted shareholders receive quarterly dividend payments on their shares at the same rate and on the same date as any other Common Share holder. As a result, dividends paid on unvested restricted shares are included as a component of retained earnings (deficit) and have not been considered in reducing net income available to Common Shares in a manner similar to the Company's preferred share dividends for the earnings per share calculation. If employment is terminated prior to the lapsing of the restriction, the shares are generally canceled.

In addition, each year prior to 2007, selected executive officers of the Company received performance-based awards. Effective January 1, 2007, the Company has elected to discontinue the award of new performance-based award grants. The executive officers have the opportunity to earn in Common Shares an amount as little as 0% to as much as 225% of the target number of performance-based awards. The owners of performance-based awards have no right to vote, receive dividends or transfer the awards until Common Shares are issued in exchange for the awards. The number of Common Shares the executive officer actually receives on the third anniversary of the grant date will depend on the excess, if any, by which the Company's Average Annual Return (i.e., the average of the Common Share dividends declared during each year as a percentage of the Common Share price as of the first business day of the first performance year and the average percentage increase in funds from operations (FFO) for each calendar year on a per share basis over the prior year) for the three performance years exceeds the average of the 10-year Treasury Note interest rate as of the first business day in January of each performance year (the T-Note Rate).

If the Company's Average Annual Return exceeds the T-Note Rate by:	Less than							Greater than
	0.99%	1-1.99%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%

Then the executive officer will receive Common Shares equal to the target number of awards times the following %:

0%	50%	100%	115%	135%	165%	190%	225%
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If the Company's Average Annual Return exceeds the T-Note Rate by an amount which falls between any of the percentages in excess of the 2% threshold, the performance-based award will be determined by extrapolation between the two percentages. Fifty percent of the Common Shares to which an executive officer may be entitled under the performance share grants will vest, subject to the executive's continued employment with the Company, on the third anniversary of the award (which will be the date the Common Shares are issued); twenty-five percent will vest on the fourth anniversary and the remaining twenty-five percent will vest on the fifth anniversary. The Common Shares will also fully vest upon the executive's death, meeting of retirement criteria (see below for further discussion), disability or upon a change in control of the Company.

Table of Contents

The Company's Share Incentive Plans provide for certain benefits upon retirement at or after age 62. As of November 4, 2008, but effective as of January 1, 2009, the Company changed the definition of retirement for employees (including all officers but not members of the Company's Board of Trustees) under its Share Incentive Plans. For employees hired prior to January 1, 2009, retirement generally will mean the termination of employment (other than for cause): (i) on or after age 62; or (ii) prior to age 62 after meeting the requirements of the Rule of 70 (described below). For employees hired after January 1, 2009, retirement generally will mean the termination of employment (other than for cause) after meeting the requirements of the Rule of 70.

The Rule of 70 is met when an employee's years of service with the Company (which must be at least 15 years) plus his or her age (which must be at least 55 years) on the date of termination equals or exceeds 70 years. In addition, the employee must give the Company at least 6 months advance written notice of his or her intention to retire and sign a release upon termination of employment, releasing the Company from customary claims and agreeing to ongoing non-competition and employee non-solicitation provisions. The following executive officers of the Company will become eligible for retirement under the new definition of retirement of employees in the next three years: Frederick C. Tuomi, President Property Management 2009; Bruce C. Strohm, Executive Vice President and General Counsel 2010; and David J. Neithercut, Chief Executive Officer and President 2011.

For employees hired prior to January 1, 2009, who retire at or after age 62, such employee's unvested restricted shares and share options would immediately vest, and share options would continue to be exercisable for the balance of the applicable ten-year option period, as was provided under the Share Incentive Plans prior to the adoption of the Rule of 70. For all other employees (those hired after January 1, 2009 and those hired before such date who choose to retire prior to age 62), upon such retirement under the new definition of retirement of employees, such employee's unvested restricted shares and share options would continue to vest per the original vesting schedule (subject to immediate vesting upon the occurrence of a subsequent change in control of the Company or the employee's death), and options would continue to be exercisable for the balance of the applicable ten-year option period, subject to the employee's compliance with the non-competition and employee non-solicitation provisions. If an employee violates these provisions after such retirement, all unvested restricted shares and unvested and vested share options at the time of the violation would be void, unless otherwise determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Company.

The following tables summarize compensation information regarding the performance shares, restricted shares, share options and Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP) for the three years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2008			
	Compensation Expense	Compensation Capitalized	Compensation Equity	Dividends Incurred
Performance shares	\$ (8)	\$ -	\$ (8)	\$ -
Restricted shares	15,761	1,517	17,278	2,175
Share options	5,361	485	5,846	-
ESPP discount	1,197	92	1,289	-
Total	\$ 22,311	\$ 2,094	\$ 24,405	\$ 2,175

	Year Ended December 31, 2007			
	Compensation Expense	Compensation Capitalized	Compensation Equity	Dividends Incurred
Performance shares	\$ 1,278	\$ -	\$ 1,278	\$ -
Restricted shares	13,816	1,414	15,230	2,296
Share options	4,922	423	5,345	-
ESPP discount	1,615	86	1,701	-
Total	\$ 21,631	\$ 1,923	\$ 23,554	\$ 2,296

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31, 2006			
	Compensation Expense	Compensation Capitalized	Compensation Equity	Dividends Incurred
Performance shares	\$ 1,795	\$ -	\$ 1,795	\$ -
Restricted shares	13,923	1,021	14,944	2,437
Share options	4,868	330	5,198	-
ESPP discount	1,494	84	1,578	-
Total	\$ 22,080	\$ 1,435	\$ 23,515	\$ 2,437

Compensation expense is generally recognized for Awards as follows:

Restricted shares and share options Straight-line method over the vesting period of the options or shares regardless of cliff or ratable vesting distinctions.

Performance shares Accelerated method with each vesting tranche valued as a separate award, with a separate vesting date, consistent with the estimated value of the award at each period end.

ESPP discount Immediately upon the purchase of common shares each quarter.

In accordance with the applicable provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), the Company accelerates the recognition of compensation expense for all Awards for those individuals approaching or meeting the retirement age criteria discussed above. The total compensation expense related to Awards not yet vested at December 31, 2008 is \$19.6 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average term of 1.3 years.

See Note 2 for additional information regarding the Company's share-based compensation.

The table below summarizes the Award activity of the Share Incentive Plans for the three years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

	Common Shares Subject to Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Option	Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value per Restricted Share
Balance at December 31, 2005	10,572,743	\$27.02	1,369,828	\$28.42
Awards granted (1)	1,671,122	\$42.32	684,998	\$34.65
Awards exercised/vested (2) (3)	(2,647,776)	\$26.58	(670,768)	\$21.63
Awards forfeited	(162,760)	\$35.57	(81,301)	\$34.71
Awards expired	(17,542)	\$26.09	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2006	9,415,787	\$29.71	1,302,757	\$34.85
Awards granted (1)	1,030,935	\$53.46	453,580	\$52.56
Awards exercised/vested (2) (3)	(1,040,765)	\$27.00	(477,002)	\$31.78
Awards forfeited	(166,585)	\$44.88	(101,147)	\$41.92
Awards expired	(54,231)	\$36.45	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2007	9,185,141	\$32.37	1,178,188	\$42.30
Awards granted (1)	1,436,574	\$38.46	524,983	\$38.29
Awards exercised/vested (2) (3)	(995,129)	\$24.75	(644,131)	\$35.99
Awards forfeited	(113,786)	\$43.95	(63,029)	\$44.87
Awards expired	(39,541)	\$35.91	-	-

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Balance at December 31, 2008	9,473,259	\$33.94	996,011	\$44.16
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- (1) The weighted average grant date fair value for Options granted during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$4.08 per share, \$6.26 per share and \$4.22 per share, respectively.
- (2) The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$15.6 million, \$13.7 million and \$58.0 million, respectively. These values were calculated as the difference between the strike price of the underlying awards and the per share price at which each respective award was exercised.
- (3) The fair value of restricted shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$23.9 million, \$25.5 million and \$28.7 million, respectively.

F-35

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes information regarding options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2008:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options	Options Outstanding (1)		Options Exercisable (2)	
		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$16.05 to \$21.40	379,299	1.05	\$21.05	379,299	\$21.05
\$21.41 to \$26.75	1,351,459	3.23	\$24.24	1,351,459	\$24.24
\$26.76 to \$32.10	4,023,395	4.64	\$29.55	4,023,395	\$29.55
\$32.11 to \$37.45	26,802	5.73	\$32.57	25,573	\$32.46
\$37.46 to \$42.80	2,786,492	7.79	\$40.39	1,332,138	\$41.40
\$42.81 to \$48.15	4,308	7.64	\$45.21	3,992	\$45.33
\$48.16 to \$53.50	901,504	7.85	\$53.50	406,488	\$53.50
\$16.05 to \$53.50	9,473,259	5.53	\$33.94	7,522,344	\$31.58
Vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2008	9,153,483	5.58	\$33.68		

- (1) The aggregate intrinsic value of both options outstanding and options vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2008 is \$14.9 million.
- (2) The aggregate intrinsic value and weighted average remaining contractual life in years of options exercisable as of December 31, 2008 is \$14.9 million and 4.8 years, respectively.

Note: The aggregate intrinsic values in Notes (1) and (2) above were both calculated as the excess, if any, between the Company's closing share price of \$29.82 per share on December 31, 2008 and the strike price of the underlying awards.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, 7,000,222 Options (with a weighted average exercise price of \$28.45) and 6,567,868 Options (with a weighted average exercise price of \$26.87) were exercisable, respectively.

15. Employee Plans

The Company established an Employee Share Purchase Plan to provide each employee and trustee the ability to annually acquire up to \$100,000 of Common Shares of the Company. In 2003, the Company's shareholders approved an increase in the aggregate number of Common Shares available under the ESPP to 7,000,000 (from 2,000,000). The Company has 3,885,727 Common Shares available for purchase under the ESPP at December 31, 2008. The Common Shares may be purchased quarterly at a price equal to 85% of the lesser of: (a) the closing price for a share on the last day of such quarter; and (b) the greater of: (i) the closing price for a share on the first day of such quarter, and (ii) the average closing price for a share for all the business days in the quarter. The following table summarizes information regarding the Common Shares issued under the ESPP:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Shares issued	195,961	189,071	213,427

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share amounts)

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Issuance price ranges	\$23.51	\$37.61	\$31.38	\$43.17	\$35.43	\$43.30
Issuance proceeds	\$6,170		\$7,165		\$7,972	

The Company established a defined contribution plan (the 401(k) Plan) to provide retirement benefits for employees that meet minimum employment criteria. The Company matches dollar for dollar up to the first 3% of eligible compensation that a participant contributes to the 401(k) Plan. Participants are vested in the Company's contributions over five years. The Company recognized an expense in the amount of \$3.8 million, \$4.2 million and \$2.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

F-36

Table of Contents

The Company may also elect to make an annual discretionary profit-sharing contribution as a percentage of each individual employee's eligible compensation under the 401(k) Plan. The Company did not make a contribution for the year ended December 31, 2008 and as such, no expense was recognized. The Company recognized an expense of approximately \$1.5 million and \$3.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Company established a supplemental executive retirement plan (the "SERP") to provide certain officers and trustees an opportunity to defer a portion of their eligible compensation in order to save for retirement. The SERP is restricted to investments in Company Common Shares, certain marketable securities that have been specifically approved and cash equivalents. The deferred compensation liability represented in the SERP and the securities issued to fund such deferred compensation liability are consolidated by the Company and carried on the Company's balance sheet, and the Company's Common Shares held in the SERP are accounted for as a reduction to paid in capital.

16. Distribution Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan

On November 3, 1997, the Company filed with the SEC a Form S-3 Registration Statement to register 14,000,000 Common Shares pursuant to a Distribution Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan (the "DRIP Plan"). The registration statement was declared effective on November 25, 1997. The remaining shares available for issuance under the 1997 registration lapsed in December 2008.

On December 16, 2008, the Company filed with the SEC a Form S-3 Registration Statement to register 5,000,000 Common Shares under the DRIP Plan. The registration statement was automatically declared effective the same day and expires at the earlier of the date in which all 5,000,000 shares have been issued or December 15, 2011. The Company has 4,999,254 Common Shares available for issuance under the DRIP Plan at December 31, 2008.

The DRIP Plan provides holders of record and beneficial owners of Common Shares and Preferred Shares with a simple and convenient method of investing cash distributions in additional Common Shares (which is referred to herein as the "Dividend Reinvestment DRIP Plan"). Common Shares may also be purchased on a monthly basis with optional cash payments made by participants in the DRIP Plan and interested new investors, not currently shareholders of the Company, at the market price of the Common Shares less a discount ranging between 0% and 5%, as determined in accordance with the DRIP Plan (which is referred to herein as the "Share Purchase DRIP Plan"). Common Shares purchased under the DRIP Plan may, at the option of the Company, be directly issued by the Company or purchased by the Company's transfer agent in the open market using participants' funds.

17. Transactions with Related Parties

The Company provided asset and property management services to certain related entities for properties not owned by the Company. Fees received for providing such services were approximately \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Company leases its corporate headquarters from an entity controlled by EQR's Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The lease terminates on July 31, 2011. Amounts incurred for such office space for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, were approximately \$2.9 million, \$2.9 million and \$2.8 million. The Company believes these amounts equal market rates for such rental space.

18. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company, as an owner of real estate, is subject to various Federal, state and local environmental laws. Compliance by the Company with existing laws has not had a material adverse effect on the Company. However, the Company cannot predict the impact of new or changed laws or regulations on its current properties or on properties that it may acquire in the future.

The Company is party to a housing discrimination lawsuit brought by a non-profit civil rights organization in April 2006 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland. The suit alleges that the Company designed and built approximately 300 of its properties in violation of the accessibility requirements of the Fair Housing Act and Americans With Disabilities Act. The suit seeks actual and punitive damages, injunctive relief (including modification of non-compliant properties), costs and attorneys' fees. The Company believes it has a number of viable defenses, including that a majority of the named properties were completed before the operative dates of the statutes in question and/or were not designed or built by the Company. Accordingly, the Company is defending the suit vigorously. Due to the pendency of the Company's defenses and the

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uncertainty of many other critical factual and legal issues, it is not possible to determine or predict the outcome of the suit and as a result, no amounts have been accrued at December 31, 2008.

F-37

Table of Contents

While no assurances can be given, the Company does not believe that the suit, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company does not believe there is any other litigation pending or threatened against it that, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably may be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company has established a reserve and recorded a corresponding reduction to its net gain on sales of discontinued operations related to potential liabilities associated with its condominium conversion activities. The reserve covers potential product liability related to each conversion. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of the reserve and makes adjustments as necessary. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company recorded additional reserves of approximately \$0.3 million for current projects and \$3.2 million for various projects sold prior to 2008 and paid approximately \$0.6 million in settlements. As a result, the Company had total reserves of approximately \$10.3 million at December 31, 2008. While no assurances can be given, the Company does not believe that the ultimate resolution of these potential liabilities, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company has 10 projects totaling 3,568 units in various stages of development with estimated completion dates ranging through June 30, 2011. Some of the projects are developed solely by the Company, while others are co-developed with various third party development partners. The development venture agreements with partners are primarily deal-specific, with differing terms regarding profit-sharing, equity contributions, returns on investment, buy-sell agreements and other customary provisions. The partner is most often the general or managing partner of the development venture. The typical buy-sell arrangements contain appraisal rights and provisions that provide the right, but not the obligation, for the Company to acquire the partner's interest in the project at fair market value upon the expiration of a negotiated time period (typically two to five years after substantial completion of the project). However, the buy-sell provisions with one partner covering three projects does require the Company to purchase the partner's interest in the projects at fair market value five years following the receipt of the final certificate of occupancy on the last developed property (in Q1 2009). The ultimate payment to the partner is estimated to approximate \$3.0 million.

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, total operating lease payments incurred for office space, including a portion of real estate taxes, insurance, repairs and utilities, and including rent due under two ground leases, aggregated \$8.3 million, \$7.6 million and \$6.9 million, respectively.

The Company has entered into a retirement benefits agreement with its Chairman of the Board of Trustees and deferred compensation agreements with its former chief operating officer and two former chief executive officers. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company reduced compensation expense by \$0.4 million related to these agreements. During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company recognized compensation expense of \$0.7 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, related to these agreements.

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations for minimum rent payments under operating leases and deferred compensation for the next five years and thereafter as of December 31, 2008:

	Payments Due by Year (in thousands)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter	Total
Operating Leases:							
Minimum Rent Payments (a)	\$ 6,047	\$ 5,530	\$ 3,582	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,101	\$ 58,553	\$ 76,086
Other Long-Term Liabilities:							
Deferred Compensation (b)	1,456	1,457	2,062	2,062	1,464	11,376	19,877

(a) Minimum basic rent due for various office space the Company leases and fixed base rent due on ground leases for three properties.

(b) Estimated payments to the Company's Chairman, two former CEO's and its former chief operating officer based on planned retirement dates.

19. Impairment

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company recorded approximately \$116.4 million of asset impairment charges on land held for development related to five potential development projects that will no longer be pursued. Following the guidance in SFAS No. 144, this charge

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was the result of an analysis of each parcel's estimated fair value (determined using internally developed models based on market assumptions and comparable

F-38

Table of Contents

sales data) compared to its current capitalized carrying value, including pursuit costs and management's decision to reduce the number of planned development projects the Company will undertake. In addition, the Company incurred impairment losses of \$5.7 million, \$1.7 million and \$4.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, related to the write-off of various pursuit and out-of-pocket costs for terminated acquisition, disposition (including halted condominium conversions) and development transactions.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company recorded approximately \$30.0 million of asset impairment charges related to its write-down of the entire carrying value of the goodwill on its corporate housing business. Following the guidance in SFAS No. 142, this charge was the result of the continued poor operating performance of the corporate housing business and management's expectations for future performance.

20. Reportable Segments

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by senior management. Senior management decides how resources are allocated and assesses performance on a monthly basis.

The Company's primary business is owning, managing and operating multifamily residential properties, which includes the generation of rental and other related income through the leasing of apartment units to residents. Senior management evaluates the performance of each of our apartment communities individually and geographically, and both on a same store and non-same store basis; however, each of our apartment communities generally has similar economic characteristics, residents, products and services. The Company's operating segments have been aggregated by geography in a manner identical to that which is provided to its chief operating decision maker.

The Company's fee and asset management, development (including FIN No. 46 partially owned properties), condominium conversion and corporate housing (Equity Corporate Housing or ECH) activities are immaterial and do not individually meet the threshold requirements of a reportable segment as provided for in SFAS No. 131 and as such, have been aggregated in the tables presented below.

All revenues are from external customers and there is no customer who contributed 10% or more of the Company's total revenues during the three years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, or 2006.

The primary financial measure for the Company's rental real estate properties is net operating income (NOI), which represents rental income less: 1) property and maintenance expense; 2) real estate taxes and insurance expense; and 3) property management expense (all as reflected in the accompanying statements of operations). The Company believes that NOI is helpful to investors as a supplemental measure of the operating performance of a real estate company because it is a direct measure of the actual operating results of the Company's apartment communities. Current year NOI is compared to prior year NOI and current year budgeted NOI as a measure of financial performance. The following tables present NOI for each segment from our rental real estate specific to continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, as well as total assets for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2008					
	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest	Other (3)	Total
Rental income:						
Same store (1)	\$ 521,817	\$ 376,141	\$ 379,999	\$ 461,047	\$ -	\$ 1,739,004
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	91,644	29,891	65,562	52,407	113,981	353,485
Total rental income	613,461	406,032	445,561	513,454	113,981	2,092,489
Operating expenses:						
Same store (1)	189,078	129,262	155,625	158,401	-	632,366
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	36,890	12,698	26,847	27,418	100,676	204,529
Total operating expenses	225,968	141,960	182,472	185,819	100,676	836,895
NOI:						
Same store (1)	332,739	246,879	224,374	302,646	-	1,106,638
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	54,754	17,193	38,715	24,989	13,305	148,956

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Total NOI	\$	387,493	\$	264,072	\$	263,089	\$	327,635	\$	13,305	\$	1,255,594
Total assets	\$	4,852,278	\$	2,632,577	\$	3,028,737	\$	3,187,144	\$	2,834,374	\$	16,535,110

F-39

Table of Contents

- (1) Same store includes properties owned for all of both 2008 and 2007 which represented 115,051 units.
- (2) Non-same store includes properties acquired after January 1, 2007.
- (3) Other includes ECH, development, condominium conversion overhead of \$2.8 million and other corporate operations. Also reflects a \$13.6 million elimination of rental income recorded in Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest operating segments related to ECH.

	Year Ended December 31, 2007					Total
	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest	Other (3)	
Rental income:						
Same store (1)	\$ 502,221	\$ 351,925	\$ 379,978	\$ 451,072	\$ -	\$ 1,685,196
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	46,641	17,380	48,840	35,448	104,369	252,678
Total rental income	548,862	369,305	428,818	486,520	104,369	1,937,874
Operating expenses:						
Same store (1)	184,287	126,161	153,734	154,700	-	618,882
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	22,656	7,222	19,133	19,730	101,111	169,852
Total operating expenses	206,943	133,383	172,867	174,430	101,111	788,734
NOI:						
Same store (1)	317,934	225,764	226,244	296,372	-	1,066,314
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	23,985	10,158	29,707	15,718	3,258	82,826
Total NOI	\$ 341,919	\$ 235,922	\$ 255,951	\$ 312,090	\$ 3,258	\$ 1,149,140
Total assets	\$ 4,745,316	\$ 2,703,533	\$ 3,046,598	\$ 3,213,709	\$ 1,980,621	\$ 15,689,777

- (1) Same store includes properties owned for all of both 2008 and 2007 which represented 115,051 units.
- (2) Non-same store includes properties acquired after January 1, 2007.
- (3) Other includes ECH, development, condominium conversion overhead of \$4.8 million and other corporate operations. Also reflects a \$16.6 million elimination of rental income recorded in Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest operating segments related to ECH.

	Year Ended December 31, 2006					Total
	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest	Other (3)	
Rental income:						
Same store (1)	\$ 449,608	\$ 325,512	\$ 354,441	\$ 446,761	\$ -	\$ 1,576,322
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	51,017	12,421	27,034	27,893	86,144	204,509
Properties sold in 2008 (4)	-	-	-	-	(87,391)	(87,391)
Total rental income	500,625	337,933	381,475	474,654	(1,247)	1,693,440
Operating expenses:						
Same store (1)	167,452	122,488	141,590	163,544	-	595,074
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	22,127	4,616	10,777	13,002	92,467	142,989
Properties sold in 2008 (4)	-	-	-	-	(37,296)	(37,296)
Total operating expenses	189,579	127,104	152,367	176,546	55,171	700,767
NOI:						
Same store (1)	282,156	203,024	212,851	283,217	-	981,248
Non-same store/other (2) (3)	28,890	7,805	16,257	14,891	(6,323)	61,520

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Properties sold in 2008 (4)	-	-	-	-	(50,095)	(50,095)
Total NOI	\$ 311,046	\$ 210,829	\$ 229,108	\$ 298,108	\$ (56,418)	\$ 992,673

- (1) Same store includes properties owned for all of both 2007 and 2006 which represented 115,857 units.
- (2) Non-same store includes properties acquired after January 1, 2006.
- (3) Other includes ECH, development, condominium conversion overhead of \$5.9 million and other corporate operations. Also reflects a \$15.8 million elimination of rental income recorded in Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest operating segments related to ECH.
- (4) Reflects discontinued operations for properties sold during 2008.

Note: Markets included in the above geographic segments are as follows:

- (a) Northeast New England (excluding Boston), Boston, New York Metro, DC Northern Virginia and Suburban Maryland.

F-40

Table of Contents

- (b) Northwest Central Valley, Denver, Portland, San Francisco Bay Area and Seattle/Tacoma.
(c) Southeast Atlanta, Jacksonville, Orlando, Raleigh/Durham, South Florida and Tampa.
(d) Southwest Albuquerque, Dallas/Ft. Worth, Inland Empire, Los Angeles, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Orange County, Phoenix, San Diego and Tulsa.

The following table presents a reconciliation of NOI from our rental real estate specific to continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively:

	2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	2006
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Rental income	\$ 2,092,489	\$ 1,937,874	\$ 1,693,440
Property and maintenance expense	(542,371)	(505,899)	(444,290)
Real estate taxes and insurance expense	(217,461)	(195,359)	(160,299)
Property management expense	(77,063)	(87,476)	(96,178)
Total operating expenses	(836,895)	(788,734)	(700,767)
Net operating income	\$ 1,255,594	\$ 1,149,140	\$ 992,673

21. Subsequent Events/Other*Subsequent Events*

Subsequent to December 31, 2008 and through February 5, 2009, the Company:

- Sold three apartment properties consisting of 468 units for \$31.9 million (excluding condominium units);
- Repaid \$37.0 million of mortgage loans; and
- Completed a cash tender offer by the Operating Partnership, accepting for repurchase \$105.2 million principal amount of its 4.75% public notes due June 15, 2009 and \$185.2 million principal amount of its 6.95% public notes due March 2, 2011.

Other

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company recognized \$0.7 million, \$0.3 million and \$14.7 million, respectively, of forfeited deposits for various terminated transactions, which are included in interest and other income. In addition, during 2008 and 2007, the Company received \$1.7 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, for the settlement of litigation/insurance claims, which are included in interest and other income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, in addition to the amounts discussed below for its former Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and one other former executive vice president, the Company recorded approximately \$4.3 million and \$0.5 million of additional general and administrative expense, respectively, and \$0.8 million and \$1.6 million of additional property management expense, respectively, related primarily to cash severance for various employees.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company entered into resignation/release agreements with its former CFO and one other former executive vice president. The Company recorded approximately \$3.4 million of additional general and administrative expense during the year ended December 31, 2007 related to cash severance and accelerated vesting of share options and restricted/performance shares.

The Company recorded a reduction to general and administrative expense of approximately \$1.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2007 due to the successful resolution of a certain lawsuit in Florida, resulting in the reversal of the majority of a previously established litigation reserve. The Company had previously recorded a reduction to general and administrative expense of approximately \$2.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2006 due to the recovery of insurance proceeds related to the same lawsuit.

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During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company received \$1.2 million related to its 7.075% ownership interest in Wellsford Park Highlands Corporation (WPHC), an entity which owns a condominium development in Denver, Colorado. The Company recorded a gain of approximately \$0.7 million as income from investments in unconsolidated entities and has no further ownership interest in WPHC.

F-41

Table of Contents

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company received proceeds from technology and other investments of \$4.0 million from the following, both of which were recorded as interest and other income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations:

\$3.7 million for its ownership interest in Rent.com in connection with the acquisition of Rent.com by eBay, Inc. and \$0.3 million as a partial distribution for its ownership interest in Constellation Real Technologies, LLC.

22. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following unaudited quarterly data has been prepared on the basis of a December 31 year-end. All amounts have also been restated in accordance with the discontinued operations provisions of SFAS No. 144 and reflect dispositions and/or properties held for sale through December 31, 2008. Amounts are in thousands, except for per share amounts.

2008	First Quarter 3/31	Second Quarter 6/30	Third Quarter 9/30	Fourth Quarter 12/31
Total revenues (1)	\$ 507,405	\$ 525,601	\$ 536,853	\$ 533,345
Operating income (1)	140,957	162,274	155,825	41,056
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of minority interests (1)	20,642	41,794	35,705	(57,232)
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests (1)	119,840	90,818	142,536	25,989
Net income (loss) *	140,482	132,612	178,241	(31,243)
Net income (loss) available to Common Shares	136,849	128,986	174,613	(34,863)
Earnings per share basic:				
Net income (loss) available to Common Shares	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.65	\$ (0.13)
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding	268,784	269,608	270,345	271,293
Earnings per share diluted:				
Net income (loss) available to Common Shares	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.13)
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding	289,317	290,445	290,795	271,293

(1) The amounts presented for the first three quarters of 2008 are not equal to the same amounts previously reported in the respective Form 10-Q s filed with the SEC for each period as a result of changes in discontinued operations due to additional property sales which occurred throughout 2008. Below is a reconciliation to the amounts previously reported:

Table of Contents

2008	First Quarter 3/31	Second Quarter 6/30	Third Quarter 9/30	
Total revenues previously reported in Form 10-Q	\$ 522,812	\$ 535,525	\$ 538,319	
Total revenues subsequently reclassified to discontinued operations	(15,407)	(9,924)	(1,466)	
Total revenues disclosed in Form 10-K	\$ 507,405	\$ 525,601	\$ 536,853	
Operating income previously reported in Form 10-Q	\$ 146,847	\$ 165,859	\$ 156,570	
Operating income subsequently reclassified to discontinued operations	(5,890)	(3,585)	(745)	
Operating income disclosed in Form 10-K	\$ 140,957	\$ 162,274	\$ 155,825	
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests previously reported in Form 10-Q	\$ 26,024	\$ 45,157	\$ 36,368	
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests subsequently reclassified to discontinued operations	(5,382)	(3,363)	(663)	
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests disclosed in Form 10-K	\$ 20,642	\$ 41,794	\$ 35,705	
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests previously reported in Form 10-Q	\$ 114,458	\$ 87,455	\$ 141,873	
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests from properties sold subsequent to the respective reporting period	5,382	3,363	663	
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests disclosed in Form 10-K	\$ 119,840	\$ 90,818	\$ 142,536	
2007	First Quarter 3/31	Second Quarter 6/30	Third Quarter 9/30	Fourth Quarter 12/31
Total revenues (2)	\$ 460,763	\$ 481,619	\$ 499,658	\$ 505,017
Operating income (2)	116,318	132,946	137,949	151,915
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests (2)	4,636	14,924	16,337	31,932
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests (2)	121,601	267,477	441,370	91,345
Net income *	126,237	282,401	457,707	123,277
Net income available to Common Shares	118,813	274,985	447,246	119,632
Earnings per share basic:				
Net income available to Common Shares	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.64	\$ 0.44
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding	292,251	284,424	272,086	269,197
Earnings per share diluted:				
Net income available to Common Shares	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.62	\$ 0.44
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding	292,251	307,631	294,331	290,658

(2) The amounts presented for the four quarters of 2007 are not equal to the same amounts previously reported in the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 15, 2008 for each period as a result of changes in discontinued operations due to additional property sales which occurred during the fourth quarter of 2008. Below is a reconciliation to the amounts previously reported:

Table of Contents

2007	First Quarter 3/31	Second Quarter 6/30	Third Quarter 9/30	Fourth Quarter 12/31
Total revenues previously reported in December 2008 Form 8-K	\$ 462,557	\$ 483,319	\$ 501,102	\$ 506,460
Total revenues subsequently reclassified to discontinued operations	(1,794)	(1,700)	(1,444)	(1,443)
Total revenues disclosed in Form 10-K	\$ 460,763	\$ 481,619	\$ 499,658	\$ 505,017
Operating income previously reported in December 2008 Form 8-K	\$ 116,289	\$ 133,373	\$ 137,628	\$ 151,959
Operating income subsequently reclassified to discontinued operations	(569)	(530)	(467)	(1,000)
Other	598	103	788	956
Operating income disclosed in Form 10-K	\$ 116,318	\$ 132,946	\$ 137,949	\$ 151,915
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests previously reported in December 2008 Form 8-K	\$ 5,171	\$ 15,424	\$ 16,755	\$ 32,959
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests subsequently reclassified to discontinued operations	(535)	(500)	(418)	(1,027)
Income from continuing operations, net of minority interests disclosed in Form 10-K	\$ 4,636	\$ 14,924	\$ 16,337	\$ 31,932
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests previously reported in December 2008 Form 8-K	\$ 121,066	\$ 266,977	\$ 440,952	\$ 90,318
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests from properties sold subsequent to the respective reporting period	535	500	418	1,027
Discontinued operations, net of minority interests disclosed in Form 10-K	\$ 121,601	\$ 267,477	\$ 441,370	\$ 91,345

* The Company did not have any extraordinary items or cumulative effect of change in accounting principle during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. Therefore, income before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle is not shown as it was equal to the net income amounts disclosed above.

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation****Overall Summary****December 31, 2008**

	Properties (H)	Units (H)	Investment in Real Estate, Gross	Accumulated Depreciation	Investment in Real Estate, Net	Encumbrances
Wholly Owned Unencumbered	303	78,813	\$ 10,680,108,067	\$ (2,211,404,675)	\$ 8,468,703,392	\$ -
Wholly Owned Encumbered	174	48,189	6,316,596,571	(1,223,300,257)	5,093,296,314	2,114,902,657
Portfolio/Entity Encumbrances (1)	-	-	-	-	-	1,884,355,798
Wholly Owned Properties	477	127,002	16,996,704,638	(3,434,704,932)	13,561,999,706	3,999,258,455
Partially Owned Unencumbered	1	339	179,608,076	(9,342,384)	170,265,692	-
Partially Owned Encumbered	27	5,418	1,513,926,137	(117,252,852)	1,396,673,285	1,037,671,184
Partially Owned Properties	28	5,757	1,693,534,213	(126,595,236)	1,566,938,977	1,037,671,184
Total Unencumbered Properties	304	79,152	10,859,716,143	(2,220,747,059)	8,638,969,084	-
Total Encumbered Properties	201	53,607	7,830,522,708	(1,340,553,109)	6,489,969,599	5,036,929,639
Total Consolidated Investment in Real Estate	505	132,759	\$ 18,690,238,851	\$ (3,561,300,168)	\$ 15,128,938,683	\$ 5,036,929,639

(1) See attached Encumbrances Reconciliation.

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation****Encumbrances Reconciliation****December 31, 2008**

Portfolio/Entity Encumbrances	Number of Properties Encumbered by	See Properties With Note:	Amount
EQR-Bond Partnership	10	I	\$ 88,189,000
EQR-Codelle, LP	8*	J	110,106,335
EQR-FANCAP 2000A LP	8*	K	148,333,000
EQR-Fankey 2004 Ltd. Pship	4	L	221,589,463
EQR-Fanwell 2007 LP	7	M	223,138,000
EQR-Wellfan 2008 LP	15	N	550,000,000
EQR-SOMBRA 2008 LP	18*	O	543,000,000
Portfolio/Entity Encumbrances	70		1,884,355,798
Individual Property Encumbrances			3,152,573,841
Total Encumbrances per Financial Statements			\$ 5,036,929,639

* Collateral also includes letters of credit supported by the Company's revolving credit facility.

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation***(Amounts in thousands)*

The changes in total real estate for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 18,333,350	\$ 17,235,175	\$ 16,590,370
Acquisitions and development	995,026	2,456,495	2,252,039
Improvements	172,165	260,371	265,832
Dispositions and other	(810,302)	(1,618,691)	(1,873,066)
Balance, end of year	\$ 18,690,239	\$ 18,333,350	\$ 17,235,175

The changes in accumulated depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,170,125	\$ 3,022,480	\$ 2,888,140
Depreciation	602,908	616,414	592,637
Dispositions and other	(211,733)	(468,769)	(458,297)
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,561,300	\$ 3,170,125	\$ 3,022,480

Table of Contents

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2008

Description	Department Name	Location	Date of Construction	Units (H)	Cost Capitalized Subsequent				Gross Amount Carried at Close of Period			Investment in Real Estate, Net at 12/31/2008		
					Initial Cost to Company	to Acquisition (Improvements, net) (E)	Building & Fixtures	Land	Land	Fixtures	Land		Fixtures (A)	Total (B)
OR Wholly Owned Unencumbered:														
10 Mass		Washington, D.C. (G)	2004	144	\$ 9,213,512	\$ 36,559,189	\$ -	\$ 153,329	\$ 9,213,512	\$ 36,712,518	\$ 45,926,030	\$ (5,067,866)	\$ 40,858,165	\$ -
50 Peachtree		Atlanta, GA	1999	355	7,924,126	23,602,563	-	1,712,518	7,924,126	25,315,081	33,239,207	(5,129,965)	28,109,242	-
00 Elliott		Seattle, WA	1992	92	796,800	7,173,725	-	4,937,617	796,800	12,111,342	12,908,142	(6,946,085)	5,962,057	-
00 M St		Washington, D.C. (G)	2006	359	30,006,593	113,763,785	-	508,240	30,006,593	114,272,025	144,278,618	(12,469,372)	131,809,247	-
0 East 80th Street		New York, NY New York, NY (G)	1961	155	39,277,000	23,026,984	-	1,651,277	39,277,000	24,678,261	63,955,261	(3,295,856)	60,659,405	-
Washington Greene		Jersey City, NJ (F)	2004	135	32,852,000	43,140,551	-	118,083	32,852,000	43,258,634	76,110,634	(6,046,770)	70,063,863	-
Broadway		New York, NY (G)	1997	238	22,611,600	77,492,171	-	1,207,324	22,611,600	78,699,495	101,311,095	(12,305,450)	89,005,645	-
ington Glen		Abington, MA	1968	90	553,105	3,697,396	-	2,195,843	553,105	5,893,239	6,446,344	(2,043,182)	4,403,163	-
acia Creek		Scottsdale, AZ	1988-1994	304	3,663,473	21,172,386	-	2,280,640	3,663,473	23,453,026	27,116,499	(9,338,430)	17,778,069	-
diano		Tampa, FL (F)	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-
ington		Issaquah, WA	1988	63	2,858,404	7,055,079	-	2,297,065	2,858,404	9,352,144	12,210,548	-	12,210,548	-
ndominium		Raleigh, NC	2002	374	5,610,000	31,467,489	-	2,062,154	5,610,000	33,529,643	39,139,643	(5,693,533)	33,446,110	-
er Creek		Corona Hills, CA	1986	492	2,594,264	33,042,398	-	5,355,182	2,594,264	38,397,579	40,991,843	(15,506,897)	25,484,946	-
nton, The		Silver Spring, MD	1979	192	2,880,000	8,551,377	-	2,978,084	2,880,000	11,529,462	14,409,462	(4,897,777)	9,511,684	-
pen		Tampa, FL	1990	447	3,576,000	26,121,909	-	2,920,077	3,576,000	29,041,985	32,617,985	(10,788,907)	21,829,079	-
ossing		Raleigh, NC	2002	284	3,408,000	20,890,457	-	866,640	3,408,000	21,757,096	25,165,096	(4,551,675)	20,613,422	-
ubon		Orlando, FL	1991	480	3,838,927	29,322,243	-	5,499,427	3,838,927	34,821,670	38,660,597	(12,822,706)	25,837,891	-
lage		Jacksonville, FL	2001	200	5,000,000	17,785,388	-	618,454	5,000,000	18,403,842	23,403,842	(3,030,994)	20,372,847	-
um River		Avon, CT	1973	163	1,788,943	12,440,003	-	1,390,965	1,788,943	13,830,968	15,619,911	(4,090,688)	11,529,223	-
vers Village		Phoenix, AZ	2001	160	8,778,000	17,840,790	-	594,260	8,778,000	18,435,051	27,213,051	(2,761,366)	24,451,685	-
venue		Oviedo, FL	1998	233	6,990,000	15,740,825	-	2,344,835	6,990,000	18,085,660	25,075,660	(3,368,801)	21,706,859	-
yal		San Pedro, CA	1987	60	2,401,300	2,176,963	-	705,068	2,401,300	2,882,032	5,283,332	(1,329,734)	3,953,598	-
on Place		Gilbert, AZ	1989	272	3,306,484	15,573,006	-	2,504,474	3,306,484	18,077,480	21,383,964	(7,536,121)	13,847,843	-
ure Creek		Phoenix, AZ	1995	248	2,978,879	20,641,333	-	3,207,452	2,978,879	23,848,785	26,827,664	(9,313,554)	17,514,110	-
ington														
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ands														
la Vista														

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la Vista Apartments at ca del Mar	Boca Raton, FL	1985	392	11,760,000	20,190,252	-	8,219,963	11,760,000	28,410,215	40,170,215	(9,753,092)	30,417,124	-
la Vista I, III Combined	Woodland Hills, CA	2003- 2007	579	31,682,754	121,068,370	-	987,809	31,682,754	122,056,179	153,738,933	(15,009,651)	138,729,282	-
le Arts ndominium mes, LLC	Bellevue, WA	2000	1	63,158	248,929	-	(5,541)	63,158	243,387	306,545	-	306,545	-
llevue adows	Bellevue, WA	1983	180	4,507,100	12,574,814	-	3,833,002	4,507,100	16,407,816	20,914,916	(5,737,411)	15,177,505	-
veva Place	Sarasota, FL	1986	192	1,344,000	9,665,447	-	1,523,021	1,344,000	11,188,468	12,532,468	(4,306,341)	8,226,127	-
muda Cove	Jacksonville, FL	1989	350	1,503,000	19,561,896	-	4,076,735	1,503,000	23,638,631	25,141,631	(9,157,733)	15,983,898	-
shop Park	Winter Park, FL	1991	324	2,592,000	17,990,436	-	3,190,324	2,592,000	21,180,760	23,772,760	(8,625,382)	15,147,378	-
dford partments	Newington, CT	1964	64	401,091	2,681,210	-	457,064	401,091	3,138,274	3,539,365	(1,017,170)	2,522,195	-
entwood	Vancouver, WA	1990	296	1,357,221	12,202,521	-	2,420,695	1,357,221	14,623,216	15,980,438	(7,424,760)	8,555,678	-
dford Lakes	Greensboro, NC	(F)	-	1,100,564	792,509	-	-	1,100,564	792,509	1,893,073	-	1,893,073	-
dgewater at ells Crossing	Orange Park, FL	1986	288	2,160,000	13,347,549	-	1,678,270	2,160,000	15,025,818	17,185,818	(5,269,173)	11,916,646	-
ookside (D)	Boulder, CO	1993	144	3,600,400	10,211,159	-	785,665	3,600,400	10,996,824	14,597,224	(4,199,023)	10,398,201	-
ookside II (D)	Frederick, MD	1979	204	2,450,800	6,913,202	-	2,286,724	2,450,800	9,199,927	11,650,727	(4,035,109)	7,615,618	-
ooksyde ts	West Hartford, CT	1945	80	594,711	3,975,523	-	574,724	594,711	4,550,246	5,144,957	(1,460,762)	3,684,195	-
mbridge ates	Norwich, CT	1977	92	588,206	3,945,265	-	556,023	588,206	4,501,287	5,089,493	(1,442,358)	3,647,135	-
mellero	Scottsdale, AZ	1979	348	1,924,900	17,324,593	-	5,116,214	1,924,900	22,440,807	24,365,707	(12,225,789)	12,139,918	-
nyon Crest	Santa Clarita, CA	1993	158	2,370,000	10,141,878	-	2,042,078	2,370,000	12,183,956	14,553,956	(4,425,890)	10,128,067	-
nyon Ridge	San Diego, CA	1989	162	4,869,448	11,955,064	-	1,553,475	4,869,448	13,508,539	18,377,987	(5,430,932)	12,947,055	-
lyle	Dallas, TX	1993	180	1,890,000	14,155,000	-	922,841	1,890,000	15,077,841	16,967,841	(3,507,110)	13,460,731	-
lyle Mill	Alexandria, VA	2002	317	10,000,000	51,367,913	-	3,324,534	10,000,000	54,692,448	64,692,448	(11,248,531)	53,443,917	-
sa icorn	San Diego, CA	1981	192	1,262,700	11,365,093	-	3,158,945	1,262,700	14,524,038	15,786,738	(6,635,341)	9,151,397	-
sa Ruiz	San Diego, CA	1976- 1986	196	3,922,400	9,389,153	-	3,094,434	3,922,400	12,483,588	16,405,988	(5,459,641)	10,946,346	-
scade at ndmark	Alexandria, VA	1990	277	3,603,400	19,657,554	-	4,916,100	3,603,400	24,573,654	28,177,054	(10,403,738)	17,773,316	-
nter Pointe	Beaverton, OR	1996	264	3,421,535	15,708,853	-	2,387,768	3,421,535	18,096,621	21,518,156	(5,479,396)	16,038,759	-
ntre Club	Ontario, CA	1994	312	5,616,000	23,485,891	-	2,123,845	5,616,000	25,609,736	31,225,736	(7,815,929)	23,409,807	-
ntre Club II	Ontario, CA	2002	100	1,820,000	9,528,898	-	402,209	1,820,000	9,931,106	11,751,106	(2,430,671)	9,320,435	-
andler urt	Chandler, AZ	1987	316	1,353,100	12,175,173	-	3,938,495	1,353,100	16,113,668	17,466,768	(7,984,448)	9,482,319	-
atelaire rk	Duluth, GA	1995	303	1,818,000	24,489,671	-	1,586,741	1,818,000	26,076,412	27,894,412	(9,450,923)	18,443,489	-
esapeake en Apts (fka entree I, & III)	Glen Burnie, MD	1973	796	8,993,411	27,301,052	-	19,583,304	8,993,411	46,884,356	55,877,767	(16,477,188)	39,400,579	-
estnut Hills	Puyallup, WA	1991	157	756,300	6,806,635	-	1,182,619	756,300	7,989,254	8,745,554	(3,577,172)	5,168,382	-
ickasaw ossing	Orlando, FL	1986	292	2,044,000	12,366,832	-	1,490,455	2,044,000	13,857,287	15,901,287	(5,385,880)	10,515,407	-
inatown eway	Los Angeles, CA	(F)	-	14,791,831	9,684,936	-	-	14,791,831	9,684,936	24,476,767	-	24,476,767	-
rus Falls	Tampa, FL	2003	273	8,190,000	28,894,280	-	211,240	8,190,000	29,105,520	37,295,520	(2,760,260)	34,535,259	-
y View (A)	Atlanta, GA (G)	2003	202	6,440,800	19,992,718	-	987,157	6,440,800	20,979,875	27,420,675	(3,423,445)	23,997,230	-
arion	Decatur, GA	1990	217	1,504,300	13,537,919	-	1,808,154	1,504,300	15,346,074	16,850,374	(6,301,194)	10,549,179	-
rys ossing	Columbia, MD	1984	198	891,000	15,489,721	-	1,820,082	891,000	17,309,803	18,200,803	(6,663,776)	11,537,027	-
co, The	Los Angeles, CA	1989	92	6,615,467	14,825,495	-	3,428,877	6,615,467	18,254,372	24,869,839	(1,221,812)	23,648,028	-
ub at the een	Beaverton, OR	1991	254	2,030,950	12,616,747	-	2,166,457	2,030,950	14,783,204	16,814,154	(6,660,636)	10,153,518	-
achlight lage	Agawam, MA	1967	88	501,726	3,353,933	-	317,416	501,726	3,671,349	4,173,075	(1,182,613)	2,990,462	-
conut Palm ub	Coconut Creek, GA	1992	300	3,001,700	17,678,928	-	2,019,630	3,001,700	19,698,558	22,700,258	(7,690,873)	15,009,386	-
	Plainville, CT	1968	104	693,575	4,636,410	-	786,805	693,575	5,423,215	6,116,790	(1,805,630)	4,311,160	-

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Colonial Village													
Arctona at Mesa Park	Mesa, AZ	1986	222	2,028,939	12,466,128	-	2,050,545	2,028,939	14,516,673	16,545,612	(6,090,460)	10,455,152	-
Country Villages	Beaverton, OR	1991	288	1,580,500	14,215,444	-	3,156,104	1,580,500	17,371,548	18,952,048	(7,996,586)	10,955,461	-
Live at Boynton Beach I	Boynton Beach, FL	1996	252	12,600,000	31,590,391	-	1,641,016	12,600,000	33,231,407	45,831,407	(5,715,223)	40,116,184	-
Live at Boynton Beach II	Boynton Beach, FL	1998	296	14,800,000	37,874,719	-	-	14,800,000	37,874,719	52,674,719	(6,392,520)	46,282,198	-
Live at The Villages	Vancouver, WA	1993	253	2,277,000	15,656,887	-	959,161	2,277,000	16,616,048	18,893,048	(4,472,049)	14,420,999	-
Windings at The Villages	Mountlake Terrace, WA	1987	512	2,807,600	25,270,594	-	4,024,584	2,807,600	29,295,178	32,102,778	(15,078,709)	17,024,070	-
Windings at The Villages	St. Petersburg, FL	1986	208	1,561,200	5,756,822	-	1,832,347	1,561,200	7,589,169	9,150,369	(3,551,498)	5,598,871	-
Woodtree at The Villages	Orlando, FL	2008	352	12,009,630	44,670,029	-	15,829	12,009,630	44,685,857	56,695,487	(996,404)	55,699,083	-
Crystal Village at The Villages	Attleboro, MA	1974	91	1,369,000	4,989,028	-	2,480,460	1,369,000	7,469,488	8,838,488	(3,343,589)	5,494,899	-
Press Lake at The Villages	Orlando, FL	2001	316	7,000,000	27,654,816	-	1,075,057	7,000,000	28,729,873	35,729,873	(5,679,621)	30,050,252	-
Portsmouth at The Villages	Lakewood, CO	1990	201	1,609,800	10,832,754	-	1,517,738	1,609,800	12,350,492	13,960,292	(5,457,099)	8,503,193	-
Man Estates at The Villages	Taunton, MA	1984	58	498,080	3,329,560	-	585,906	498,080	3,915,466	4,413,546	(1,312,622)	3,100,924	-
Four Village at The Villages	Atlanta, GA	1997	156	2,966,400	10,570,210	-	1,864,856	2,966,400	12,435,067	15,401,467	(4,785,594)	10,615,873	-

S-4

Table of Contents

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2008

Location	Date of Construction	Units (H)	Initial Cost to Company	Building & Fixtures	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition (Improvements, net) (E)	Gross Amount Carried at Close of Period 12/31/08	Total (B)	Accumulated Depreciation (C)	Investment in Real Estate, Net at 12/31/08
Phoenix, AZ	1982	412	1,481,050	13,390,249	-	4,099,871	14,880,921	(8,730,173)	10,240,900
Chino Hills, CA	1985	252	1,808,900	16,274,361	-	4,204,489	18,081,689	(8,547,706)	13,740,000
Fairfax, VA	1989	404	19,433,000	56,816,266	-	946,154	56,185,210	(2,741,397)	74,454,000
Boston, MA (G)	1962	444	14,855,000	57,566,636	-	13,880,196	86,301,832	(30,704,352)	55,597,480
Orlando, FL	1989	312	9,359,750	29,539,650	-	1,090,893	39,990,293	(3,978,304)	36,011,989
Deerfield Beach, FL	1998	300	15,000,000	33,194,576	-	707,033	48,901,609	(4,583,694)	44,317,915
Coconut Creek, FL	1995	278	5,560,000	19,939,324	-	1,529,034	27,028,358	(5,758,816)	21,269,542
Tempe, AZ	1994	204	1,500,192	19,281,399	-	1,190,860	21,972,450	(7,972,785)	13,999,665
Atlanta, GA	1996	234	9,360,000	29,705,236	-	3,376,190	42,441,426	(5,857,411)	36,584,015
Wellington, FL	2003	400	20,000,000	64,790,850	-	962,255	85,753,105	(9,092,626)	76,660,479
Stamford, CT (G)	1996	263	6,510,200	39,690,120	-	4,492,852	50,693,172	(16,234,319)	34,458,853
Silver Spring, MD	1981	400	6,000,000	19,972,183	-	5,427,590	31,399,773	(10,104,346)	21,295,427
Fall River, MA	1987	168	1,370,843	9,163,804	-	1,591,671	12,126,318	(3,298,996)	8,827,322
Enfield, CT	1974	168	1,129,018	7,547,256	-	1,061,074	9,737,348	(2,688,901)	7,048,447
Federal Way, WA	1988	144	639,700	5,765,018	-	1,509,614	7,914,332	(3,871,952)	4,042,380
Federal Way, WA	1988	18	80,000	1,286,139	-	53,086	1,419,225	(298,159)	1,121,066
Coral Gables, FL (G)	1998	195	-	44,601,000	-	2,145,244	46,746,244	(8,898,994)	37,847,250
Hermosa Beach, CA	1971	168	18,144,000	46,565,936	-	1,557,382	66,267,318	(5,336,507)	60,930,811
Pembroke Pines, FL	1990	296	1,896,600	17,070,795	-	2,813,255	21,780,649	(8,718,891)	13,061,758
Plantation, FL	1990	312	2,228,200	20,056,270	-	3,574,818	25,859,288	(10,278,674)	15,580,614
Redmond, WA	1979	180	2,306,100	12,064,015	-	4,004,123	18,374,238	(5,845,429)	12,528,809
Pleasanton, CA	1985	200	6,796,511	20,249,392	-	2,342,791	29,388,694	(4,965,724)	24,422,970
Glastonbury, CT	1962	105	852,606	5,699,497	-	618,634	7,170,737	(2,030,196)	5,140,541
Bowie, MD	1999	478	19,845,000	73,335,916	-	142,032	93,322,948	(3,653,338)	89,669,610
Rocky Hill, CT	1965	151	911,534	6,093,418	-	565,622	7,570,575	(2,122,675)	5,447,900
Beverly Hills, CA	1990	35	7,772,000	16,864,269	-	859,091	25,495,361	(554,827)	24,940,534
Miami, FL	1986	296	319,180	12,513,467	-	2,684,422	15,197,069	(8,318,371)	7,198,698
Puyallup, WA	1991	230	1,119,200	10,075,844	-	1,468,167	12,663,211	(5,056,450)	7,606,761
San Pedro, CA	1985	160	6,402,500	12,627,347	-	1,841,855	20,871,702	(6,333,885)	14,537,817
Long Beach, CA	1987	385	2,512,500	22,611,912	-	5,771,097	30,895,509	(13,202,113)	17,693,396
Lynwood, WA	1999	197	6,895,000	18,983,597	-	310,857	26,189,454	(2,957,954)	23,231,500
Phoenix, AZ	1995	204	1,209,705	13,136,903	-	1,126,835	15,473,443	(5,979,485)	9,775,958
Boynton Beach, FL	1989	192	1,546,700	7,774,676	-	1,678,985	11,000,361	(4,239,127)	6,761,234
Cary, NC	1988	216	1,178,600	10,614,135	-	2,314,877	14,107,612	(5,770,894)	8,336,718
Tampa, FL	1986	256	2,049,600	6,345,885	-	2,134,318	10,529,803	(4,085,678)	6,444,125
Westwood, MA	1979	180	2,229,095	16,828,153	-	1,933,142	20,990,390	(5,399,950)	15,590,440
Westwood, MA	2007	102	-	19,867,994	-	38,332	19,906,326	(1,169,727)	18,736,599
Scottsdale, AZ	1990	272	11,823,840	31,990,970	-	2,555,577	46,370,387	(4,422,583)	41,947,804
New York, NY (G)	2003	259	23,420,000	70,086,976	-	645,309	94,152,284	(11,243,156)	82,909,128
Jersey City, NJ	2003	182	5,148,500	41,143,042	-	462,448	46,753,990	(7,304,690)	39,449,300
Charlotte, NC	(F)	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000

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	Everett, WA	1991	381	1,597,500	14,367,864	-	3,162,525	1,597,500	17,530,389	19,127,889	(9,320,189)	9,807,699
	Scottsdale, AZ	1973	277	1,075,700	9,800,330	-	2,845,483	1,075,700	12,645,813	13,721,513	(7,092,138)	6,629,375
	Pleasant Hill, CA	1973	252	15,000,000	24,335,549	-	6,794,454	15,000,000	31,130,002	46,130,002	(4,198,432)	41,931,570
	Atlanta, GA	1978	122	802,950	7,228,257	-	1,958,504	802,950	9,186,761	9,989,711	(4,378,068)	5,611,643
	Gresham, OR	1990	278	1,217,349	10,943,372	-	2,492,331	1,217,349	13,435,703	14,653,052	(6,964,228)	7,688,824
	Burbank, CA	1991	141	14,100,000	24,662,883	-	548,795	14,100,000	25,211,678	39,311,678	(2,898,702)	36,412,976
mere	Ocoee, FL	2000	282	8,460,000	31,761,470	-	895,702	8,460,000	32,657,172	41,117,172	(3,796,924)	37,320,248
mere II	Ocoee, FL	2008	165	3,306,286	24,518,756	-	8,817	3,306,286	24,527,573	27,833,859	(224,734)	27,609,125
	Miami, FL	1986	480	19,200,000	48,379,586	-	1,786,380	19,200,000	50,165,966	69,365,966	(7,229,691)	62,136,275
	San Diego, CA	1988/1992	1,070	28,895,200	95,567,943	-	10,493,222	28,895,200	106,061,165	134,956,365	(43,193,153)	91,763,212
	San Diego, CA	2001	340	6,000,000	47,449,353	-	1,896,913	6,000,000	49,346,266	55,346,266	(12,469,214)	42,877,052
	Santa Clara, CA	1972	264	13,642,420	29,707,475	-	2,565,383	13,642,420	32,272,857	45,915,277	(6,399,603)	39,515,674
	Orlando, FL	2000/2002	672	23,520,000	75,068,206	-	3,127,959	23,520,000	78,196,165	101,716,165	(10,851,645)	90,864,520
	Atlanta, GA	1972/1975	464	6,498,000	21,832,252	-	3,576,176	6,498,000	25,408,428	31,906,428	(10,210,483)	21,695,945
	Petaluma, CA	1984	492	2,736,500	24,610,651	-	5,013,485	2,736,500	29,624,136	32,360,636	(13,619,118)	18,741,518
oke	Pembroke Pines, FL	1989	358	17,900,000	24,531,094	-	4,164,768	17,900,000	28,695,862	46,595,862	(3,958,551)	42,637,311
perial	W. New York, NJ	1999	276	27,246,045	37,741,050	-	5,915,044	27,246,045	43,656,093	70,902,138	(11,540,765)	59,361,373
k	Phoenix, AZ	2008	304	9,000,000	35,916,739	-	1,561	9,000,000	35,918,299	44,918,299	(154,546)	44,763,753
	Chapel Hill, NC	1975	160	160,000	3,206,076	-	4,091,065	160,000	7,297,141	7,457,141	(5,511,865)	1,945,276
	Chapel Hill, NC (F)		-	22,551	-	-	-	22,551	-	22,551	-	22,551
	Morrisville, NC	2000	382	3,055,906	27,150,092	-	1,080,148	3,055,906	28,230,241	31,286,147	(8,485,769)	22,800,372
	Alpharetta, GA	1995	352	3,521,900	22,888,305	-	2,176,406	3,521,900	25,064,711	28,586,611	(9,193,367)	19,393,244
	Orlando, FL	1988	252	2,016,000	12,346,726	-	2,205,556	2,016,000	14,552,282	16,568,282	(5,838,903)	10,729,379
	Brain Tree, MA	2000	202	5,977,504	26,749,111	-	1,544,321	5,977,504	28,293,431	34,270,935	(6,313,350)	27,957,585
	Tempe, AZ	1984	379	3,050,133	26,991,689	-	3,064,410	3,050,133	30,056,100	33,106,233	(12,148,158)	20,958,075
	Tampa, FL	1988	280	2,240,000	16,679,214	-	2,646,895	2,240,000	19,326,109	21,566,109	(7,509,246)	14,056,863
	Boston, MA (G)	1975	710	53,164,160	183,940,619	-	36,399,079	53,164,160	220,339,697	273,503,857	(78,881,773)	194,622,084
	West Hartford, CT	1948	43	422,350	2,823,326	-	375,223	422,350	3,198,549	3,620,899	(1,043,093)	2,577,806
pprings	Dallas, TX	1995	380	2,470,000	33,194,620	-	3,423,060	2,470,000	36,617,680	39,087,680	(12,884,379)	26,203,301
Daks	Plano, TX	1995	470	3,055,000	28,932,885	-	2,242,678	3,055,000	31,175,563	34,230,563	(11,588,152)	22,642,411
ne	Richardson, TX	1995	200	1,300,000	15,096,551	-	981,925	1,300,000	16,078,476	17,378,476	(5,900,043)	11,478,433
ck	Marietta, GA	1971	152	132,979	1,526,005	-	3,900,098	132,979	5,426,103	5,559,082	(4,233,767)	1,325,315
	Orange Park, FL	1989	272	1,861,200	16,744,951	-	2,941,744	1,861,200	19,686,695	21,547,895	(7,955,327)	13,592,568
	Corona Hills, CA	1992	336	6,888,500	21,604,584	-	2,465,423	6,888,500	24,070,007	30,958,507	(10,019,811)	20,938,696
	Lynnwood, WA	1991	155	821,200	7,405,070	-	1,702,708	821,200	9,107,779	9,928,979	(4,150,837)	5,778,142
	Bellevue, WA	1984	67	3,200,000	9,616,264	-	1,715,528	3,200,000	11,331,792	14,531,792	(503,508)	14,028,284
	Norwich, CT	1987	120	747,957	4,999,937	-	658,425	747,957	5,658,362	6,406,319	(1,760,359)	4,645,959
	Lakewood, WA	1994	149	814,200	7,330,606	-	933,970	814,200	8,264,575	9,078,775	(3,508,071)	5,570,704
	Milpitas, CA	1991	516	12,858,693	57,168,503	-	1,763,176	12,858,693	58,931,679	71,790,372	(12,911,817)	58,878,562
	Palm Beach Gardens, FL	1996	352	7,039,313	22,515,299	-	1,514,605	7,039,313	24,029,904	31,069,217	(6,535,956)	24,533,261
	Miramar, FL	2003	344	17,200,000	51,487,235	-	918,987	17,200,000	52,406,222	69,606,222	(6,189,253)	63,416,969
	Orlando, FL	1991	304	2,432,000	21,623,560	-	2,233,969	2,432,000	23,857,529	26,289,529	(8,926,315)	17,363,214
C	San Jose, CA	1986	108	5,190,700	9,679,109	-	2,918,055	5,190,700	12,597,163	17,787,863	(4,128,005)	13,659,858

S-5

Table of Contents

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2008

Location	Date of Construction	Units (H)	Cost Capitalized				Gross Amount Carried at Close of			Accumulated Depreciation (C)	Investment Real Estate Net at 12/31/08
			Initial Cost to Company		Subsequent to Acquisition (Improvements, net) (E)		Period 12/31/08				
			Land	Building & Fixtures	Land	Building & Fixtures	Land	Building & Fixtures (A)	Total (B)		
Mill Creek, VA	2003	139	2,800,000	13,255,123	-	167,335	2,800,000	13,422,458	16,222,458	(2,227,664)	13,994,794
Woottsdale, VA	1989	160	670,470	12,607,976	-	1,429,896	670,470	14,037,872	14,708,342	(5,637,856)	9,070,486
Wenonah, CA	1992	510	3,966,500	35,814,995	-	7,280,336	3,966,500	43,095,331	47,061,831	(16,962,856)	30,098,975
Wesley, FL	1999	316	15,800,000	46,142,895	-	572,012	15,800,000	46,714,907	62,514,907	(5,693,865)	56,821,042
Wheaton, MD	1988	276	1,513,500	14,246,990	-	3,165,558	1,513,500	17,412,548	18,926,048	(9,046,964)	9,879,084
Wilmington, NC	1985	304	15,000,000	23,142,302	-	9,658,581	15,000,000	32,800,883	47,800,883	(5,820,861)	41,980,022
Windsor Hill, VA	1974	221	5,527,800	14,691,705	-	5,887,075	5,527,800	20,578,779	26,106,579	(7,292,900)	18,813,679
Winston, NC	1986	228	1,369,700	11,460,337	-	2,446,290	1,369,700	13,906,627	15,276,327	(6,178,357)	9,097,970
Woods Church, VA	1966	176	20,240,000	20,152,616	-	2,841,836	20,240,000	22,994,452	43,234,452	(3,168,456)	40,065,996
Woods Beach, VA	1986	146	5,111,200	11,910,438	-	1,783,735	5,111,200	13,694,173	18,805,373	(5,281,964)	13,523,409
Woods West, FL	1990	297	2,838,749	25,545,009	-	2,949,241	2,838,749	28,494,249	31,332,998	(11,254,710)	20,078,288
Woods, WA	2000	328	14,752,034	73,376,841	-	1,742,451	14,752,034	75,119,292	89,871,326	(14,120,591)	75,750,735
Woods, VA	1988	104	480,600	4,372,033	-	967,317	480,600	5,339,350	5,819,950	(2,859,809)	2,960,141
Woods, VA	1980/1985	108	1,299,100	3,930,931	-	1,896,555	1,299,100	5,827,486	7,126,586	(2,630,819)	4,495,767
Woods, VA	1980/1985	182	2,186,300	6,262,597	-	925,108	2,186,300	7,187,705	9,374,005	(2,842,274)	6,531,731
Woods, GA	1984-1989	610	4,801,500	32,548,053	-	7,211,810	4,801,500	39,759,862	44,561,362	(17,469,546)	27,091,816
Woodsboro, OR	2000	497	6,461,000	44,888,156	-	1,010,712	6,461,000	45,898,868	52,359,868	(12,513,923)	39,845,945
Woods, FL	1995	768	38,400,000	105,793,432	-	1,503,979	38,400,000	107,297,411	145,697,411	(12,958,097)	132,739,314
Woods, VA	1980	260	1,055,800	9,506,117	-	1,663,857	1,055,800	11,169,974	12,225,774	(5,007,541)	7,218,233
Woods, NY	1903	137	40,504,000	18,025,679	-	2,950,422	40,504,000	20,976,101	61,480,101	(2,291,575)	59,188,526
Woods, NY	1927	166	37,600,000	9,856,337	-	3,136,926	37,600,000	12,993,263	50,593,263	(1,664,239)	48,929,024
Woods, NY	1910	176	52,654,000	23,046,491	-	4,872,460	52,654,000	27,918,951	80,572,951	(2,861,468)	77,711,483
Woods, VA	2001	257	15,420,000	36,064,629	-	759,832	15,420,000	36,824,461	52,244,461	(5,702,550)	46,541,911
Woods, VA	1989	1	16,824	84,873	-	(5,998)	16,824	78,876	95,700	(30,281)	65,419

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Los Angeles, CA	1987/1990	444	3,033,500	27,302,383	-	5,035,591	3,033,500	32,337,973	35,371,473	(15,297,564)	20,073,909
Union City, CA	1979	208	6,246,700	11,827,453	-	2,995,961	6,246,700	14,823,414	21,070,114	(6,507,886)	14,562,228
Woodlands, CA	1986	558	4,969,200	35,653,777	-	10,891,594	4,969,200	46,545,371	51,514,571	(17,785,589)	33,728,982
West Haven, CT	1975	102	531,365	3,552,064	-	598,636	531,365	4,150,700	4,682,065	(1,354,495)	3,327,570
Wellesley, MA	1988	49	816,922	5,460,955	-	897,230	816,922	6,358,185	7,175,107	(1,894,250)	5,280,857
Wando, FL	1991	366	1,664,300	14,970,915	-	3,094,321	1,664,300	18,065,236	19,729,536	(9,773,709)	9,955,827
Wormosa, CA	1972	285	35,100,000	33,473,822	-	6,909,421	35,100,000	40,383,243	75,483,243	(5,967,484)	69,515,759
Yonah, AZ	1988	364	2,228,800	20,059,311	-	2,853,508	2,228,800	22,912,819	25,141,619	(10,000,243)	15,141,376
Wando, FL	1991	308	1,386,000	19,058,620	-	1,849,288	1,386,000	20,907,908	22,293,908	(7,927,391)	14,366,517
Wunderdale, TX (G)	1988	252	1,754,200	15,789,873	-	5,848,428	1,754,200	21,638,301	23,392,501	(10,350,615)	13,041,886
Wunderdale, TX (G)	1988	161	1,022,200	9,203,166	-	3,710,685	1,022,200	12,913,851	13,936,051	(5,770,701)	8,165,350
Wunderdale, TX (G)	1988	324	7,454,900	14,725,802	-	6,940,198	7,454,900	21,666,000	29,120,900	(8,994,903)	20,125,997
Wino Hills, CA	1989	176	3,572,400	14,660,994	-	1,580,115	3,572,400	16,241,109	19,813,509	(6,552,370)	13,261,139
Wise City, TX (G)	1992-1997	527	22,487,006	96,842,913	-	9,156,163	22,487,006	105,999,076	128,486,083	(38,807,012)	89,679,071
Worfield, FL	1997	540	13,500,000	60,011,208	-	2,135,641	13,500,000	62,146,849	75,646,849	(12,044,500)	63,602,349
Wilmington, VA	2002	256	32,000,000	64,451,521	-	493,169	32,000,000	64,944,690	96,944,690	(6,621,385)	90,323,305
Wintersburg, CA	1994	334	2,124,193	25,804,037	-	3,555,540	2,124,193	29,359,577	31,483,770	(11,252,866)	20,230,904
Wintersburg, CA	1995	296	13,320,000	30,353,748	-	2,603,391	13,320,000	32,957,139	46,277,139	(9,521,390)	36,755,749
Wintersburg, CA	2001	294	14,700,000	35,390,279	-	1,120,868	14,700,000	36,511,146	51,211,146	(7,360,800)	43,850,346
Wintersburg, CA	1998	332	6,640,000	26,743,760	-	1,631,879	6,640,000	28,375,639	35,015,639	(8,686,258)	26,329,381
Wintersburg, AZ	1984/1996	424	2,355,509	30,421,840	-	3,406,130	2,355,509	33,827,970	36,183,479	(13,684,094)	22,499,385
Wintersburg, CA	1995	157	3,926,600	27,966,416	-	2,635,344	3,926,600	30,601,760	34,528,360	(12,389,125)	22,139,235
Wintersburg, CA	2002	203	4,500,000	33,104,733	-	1,295,293	4,500,000	34,400,026	38,900,026	(8,252,384)	30,647,642
Wintonboro, NJ	1984	704	4,670,850	42,080,642	-	11,034,409	4,670,850	53,115,051	57,785,901	(26,828,342)	30,957,559
Woodlands, CA	1986	496	4,822,320	26,359,328	-	3,964,585	4,822,320	30,323,913	35,146,233	(12,404,888)	22,741,345
Woodmond, VA	2008	321	6,975,705	45,932,828	-	17,148	6,975,705	45,949,976	52,925,681	(1,067,063)	51,858,618
Woodmond, VA (F)	(F)	-	15,546,376	6,887,326	-	-	15,546,376	6,887,326	22,433,702	-	22,433,702
Worthington, CA	1969	310	1,857,400	16,713,254	-	3,400,718	1,857,400	20,113,972	21,971,372	(9,788,393)	12,182,979
Worthington, CA	1989	252	2,521,500	16,200,666	-	7,541,759	2,521,500	23,742,424	26,263,924	(8,989,214)	17,274,710
Worthington, AZ	1983	412	1,492,750	13,377,478	-	4,040,994	1,492,750	17,418,472	18,911,222	(8,833,505)	10,077,717
Worthington, VA	2002	290	3,144,056	27,669,121	-	564,594	3,144,056	28,233,715	31,377,770	(5,399,555)	25,978,215
Worthington, VA (F)	(F)	-	4,310,417	5,013,621	-	-	4,310,417	5,013,621	9,324,039	-	9,324,039
Worthington, MA	2003	174	6,905,138	19,172,747	-	384,973	6,905,138	19,557,720	26,462,858	(4,024,922)	22,437,936
Worthington, MA	1908	104	787,929	5,267,144	-	556,668	787,929	5,823,812	6,611,741	(1,850,563)	4,761,178
Worthington, MA	1997	408	11,809,500	34,004,048	-	1,409,420	11,809,500	35,413,468	47,222,968	(11,457,452)	35,765,516

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San Diego,												
Andover, CT	1973	373	3,325,517	22,573,826	-	2,290,978	3,325,517	24,864,804	28,190,320	(7,573,864)	20,616,456	
Arwalk, CT	1991	92	2,300,000	7,406,730	-	1,630,134	2,300,000	9,036,864	11,336,864	(3,425,839)	7,911,025	
Asheboro, NC	1986	188	895,700	8,062,543	-	2,028,944	895,700	10,091,486	10,987,186	(4,802,339)	6,184,847	
Ashley, MA	1990	156	5,460,000	15,721,570	-	798,043	5,460,000	16,519,613	21,979,613	(5,395,975)	16,583,638	
Ashtonville,												
Ashtonville,	1991	284	1,988,000	13,645,117	-	2,673,120	1,988,000	16,318,238	18,306,238	(6,191,023)	12,115,215	
Aspen Harbor,												
Aspen Harbor,	1996	432	3,888,000	28,923,692	-	2,735,717	3,888,000	31,659,409	35,547,409	(11,768,078)	23,779,331	
Astoria, FL	1995	432	3,888,000	26,911,542	-	2,232,195	3,888,000	29,143,738	33,031,738	(10,668,948)	22,362,790	
Atlanta, FL	1988	400	2,800,000	23,687,893	-	2,710,931	2,800,000	26,398,824	29,198,824	(10,017,094)	19,181,730	
Atlanta, FL	1998	411	4,110,000	38,394,865	-	3,150,584	4,110,000	41,545,449	45,655,449	(15,215,912)	30,439,537	
Atlanta, FL	1997	456	4,560,000	33,907,283	-	2,154,784	4,560,000	36,062,067	40,622,067	(13,073,389)	27,548,678	
Atlee Springs,												
Atlee Springs,	1995	275	1,951,600	17,570,508	-	3,384,553	1,951,600	20,955,061	22,906,661	(9,685,458)	13,221,203	
Auburn, VA	1989	216	1,364,800	12,283,616	-	1,873,416	1,364,800	14,157,033	15,521,833	(6,790,014)	8,731,819	
Aurora, WA	2002	123	2,500,000	12,021,256	-	328,641	2,500,000	12,349,897	14,849,897	(1,114,232)	13,735,665	
Aurora, GA	2001	416	7,696,095	34,114,542	-	2,438,417	7,696,095	36,552,960	44,249,054	(7,216,220)	37,032,834	
Aurora, CO	(F)	-	659,165	1,880,695	-	-	659,165	1,880,695	2,539,861	-	2,539,861	
Austfield,												
Austfield,	1971	63	355,456	2,376,152	-	333,201	355,456	2,709,353	3,064,809	(809,621)	2,255,188	
Aurora, VA												
Aurora, VA	1990	522	2,760,400	24,845,286	-	3,378,196	2,760,400	28,223,482	30,983,882	(12,099,508)	18,884,374	
Avon, WA	1992	96	663,800	5,974,803	-	2,245,556	663,800	8,220,359	8,884,159	(4,038,426)	4,845,733	
Avon, WA												
Avon, WA	2000	280	6,000,000	21,719,768	-	1,049,360	6,000,000	22,769,128	28,769,128	(4,522,360)	24,246,768	
Avon, WA	2001	240	12,000,000	23,170,580	-	638,868	12,000,000	23,809,449	35,809,449	(2,256,221)	33,553,228	
Avon, WA												
Avon, WA	1991	648	18,313,414	47,090,930	-	9,139,062	18,313,414	56,229,993	74,543,407	(14,891,767)	59,651,640	
Avonville,												
Avonville,	1985	432	1,831,100	16,474,735	-	5,180,516	1,831,100	21,655,251	23,486,351	(10,366,665)	13,119,686	
Avonville, VA												
Avonville, VA	1986	174	1,781,600	16,731,916	-	1,341,922	1,781,600	18,073,838	19,855,438	(6,794,474)	13,060,964	
Avonville, VA	1995	429	2,361,922	31,841,724	-	2,353,560	2,361,922	34,195,283	36,557,205	(13,468,766)	23,088,439	
Avonville, VA	1985	100	6,936,600	14,324,069	-	1,731,565	6,936,600	16,055,634	22,992,234	(6,275,927)	16,716,307	

Table of Contents

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2008

Location	Date of Construction	Units (H)	Initial Cost to Company		Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition (Improvements, net) (E)		Gross Amount Carried at Close of Period 12/31/08			Accumulated Depreciation (C)	Investment in Real Estate Net at 12/31/08
			Land	Building & Fixtures	Land	Building & Fixtures	Land	Building & Fixtures (A)	Total (B)		
Boston, MA Arlingside,	1973	105	1,107,436	7,402,980	-	4,578,320	1,107,436	11,981,300	13,088,735	(2,936,496)	10,152,239
	(F)	-	18,200,000	-	-	-	18,200,000	-	18,200,000	-	18,200,000
Brentwood, FL Brentwood,	1997	284	5,680,000	19,812,090	-	1,552,357	5,680,000	21,364,448	27,044,448	(5,766,647)	21,277,801
	1990	231	1,215,200	10,938,134	-	1,992,699	1,215,200	12,930,833	14,146,033	(5,561,951)	8,584,082
Bridge, MA Arlingbridge,	1985	104	702,447	4,695,714	-	807,772	702,447	5,503,486	6,205,933	(1,706,453)	4,499,480
	1985	136	602,400	5,422,807	-	1,912,238	602,400	7,335,045	7,937,445	(3,466,532)	4,470,913
Beverly Hills, CA Beverly Hills,	(F)	-	260,646	-	-	-	260,646	-	260,646	-	260,646
	1982	162	4,866,600	6,942,743	-	1,705,627	4,866,600	8,648,370	13,514,970	(3,405,169)	10,109,801
Birmingham, AL Birmingham,	1967	186	1,757,438	11,748,112	-	2,516,753	1,757,438	14,264,866	16,022,303	(4,297,762)	11,724,541
	1995-1997	150	1,424,700	12,852,461	-	2,470,657	1,424,700	15,323,118	16,747,818	(6,377,940)	10,369,878
Beverly Hills, CA Beverly Hills,	1986	122	3,057,100	7,848,618	-	1,090,834	3,057,100	8,939,452	11,996,552	(3,510,691)	8,485,861
	1984	350	3,152,000	19,083,727	-	2,696,569	3,152,000	21,780,296	24,932,296	(9,188,202)	15,744,094
Bel Hill, VA Bel Hill,	1986	198	800,000	11,219,537	-	1,597,627	800,000	12,817,164	13,617,164	(4,956,952)	8,660,212
	2004	314	6,280,000	32,121,779	-	784,818	6,280,000	32,906,597	39,186,597	(5,355,572)	33,831,025
Beverly Hills, CA Beverly Hills,	1991/1993	563	39,410,000	50,806,072	-	5,490,188	39,410,000	56,296,260	95,706,260	(17,082,414)	78,623,846
	2002	218	10,900,000	49,216,125	-	415,796	10,900,000	49,631,921	60,531,921	(6,150,653)	54,381,268
Beverly Hills, CA Beverly Hills,	(G)	354	103,539,100	94,082,725	-	792,105	103,539,100	94,874,830	198,413,930	(13,387,944)	185,025,986
	2001	455	139,933,500	190,964,745	-	1,917,710	139,933,500	192,882,455	332,815,955	(25,449,168)	307,366,787
Beverly Hills, CA Beverly Hills,	(G)	516	144,968,250	138,346,681	-	2,810,666	144,968,250	141,157,347	286,125,597	(19,848,260)	266,277,337
	1994	187	2,992,000	15,287,285	-	785,320	2,992,000	16,072,605	19,064,605	(3,032,799)	16,031,806
Brentwood, FL Brentwood,	1990	194	873,000	12,819,377	-	1,276,090	873,000	14,095,468	14,968,468	(5,175,393)	9,793,075
	1970	111	744,491	4,976,771	-	463,363	744,491	5,440,133	6,184,624	(1,747,130)	4,437,494
Brentwood, CA Brentwood,	1991	253	12,650,000	33,656,292	-	3,247,607	12,650,000	36,903,899	49,553,899	(8,106,434)	41,447,465
	2006	115	10,350,000	35,430,461	-	71,040	10,350,000	35,501,501	45,851,501	(3,415,581)	42,435,920

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rside,	1998	208	10,400,000	26,315,150	-	1,111,852	10,400,000	27,427,002	37,827,002	(3,857,291)	33,969,711
ina	1984	272	1,665,100	14,985,678	-	4,376,657	1,665,100	19,362,334	21,027,434	(10,654,835)	10,372,600
ewood,	1987	472	4,519,700	40,676,390	-	3,171,117	4,519,700	43,847,507	48,367,207	(17,943,180)	30,424,027
t, WA	1987	100	416,300	3,756,582	-	716,348	416,300	4,472,930	4,889,230	(2,388,644)	2,500,586
eles, CA	1979	142	5,500,000	15,216,613	-	891,718	5,500,000	16,108,331	21,608,331	(2,536,834)	19,071,497
ion	1986-1988	608	4,525,800	40,736,293	-	8,584,246	4,525,800	49,320,539	53,846,339	(26,131,688)	27,714,651
o, AZ	1997/1998	224	1,341,796	12,157,045	-	1,100,139	1,341,796	13,257,185	14,598,981	(5,211,612)	9,387,369
sonville,	(F)	-	566,923	62,373	-	-	566,923	62,373	629,296	-	62,373
sonville,	1985	248	1,496,913	10,659,702	-	2,631,552	1,496,913	13,291,254	14,788,167	(5,408,393)	9,379,774
ge	1986	280	1,960,000	12,098,784	-	2,586,956	1,960,000	14,685,741	16,645,741	(6,209,873)	10,435,868
t, WA	1990	344	3,100,200	16,140,924	-	2,117,935	3,100,200	18,258,859	21,359,059	(8,117,787)	13,241,272
on, VA	1984	276	20,700,000	27,474,388	-	5,802,530	20,700,000	33,276,917	53,976,917	(5,198,854)	48,778,063
lham,	1985	77	1,418,893	9,485,006	-	753,992	1,418,893	10,238,998	11,657,891	(3,029,786)	8,628,105
ise, FL	1991	304	3,648,000	17,620,879	-	2,395,273	3,648,000	20,016,153	23,664,153	(7,544,345)	16,121,808
on, MA	2008	310	469,546	162,675,247	-	150,517	469,546	162,825,764	163,295,310	(3,432,867)	159,862,443
ndon,	1995	320	14,568,000	43,620,057	-	506,338	14,568,000	44,126,395	58,694,395	(2,125,843)	56,570,552
erville,	1988	228	7,000,000	23,245,834	-	4,334,790	7,000,000	27,580,624	34,580,624	(5,618,188)	28,962,436
oma,	1987-1991	714	3,501,900	31,506,082	-	5,550,220	3,501,900	37,056,302	40,558,202	(16,042,016)	24,516,186
eles, CA	1999	21	1,785,000	3,233,254	-	215,322	1,785,000	3,448,576	5,233,576	(1,087,925)	4,150,651
eles, CA	1999	23	1,955,000	3,541,435	-	110,759	1,955,000	3,652,193	5,607,193	(1,038,765)	4,568,428
eles, CA	1999	36	3,060,000	5,538,871	-	159,184	3,060,000	5,698,055	8,758,055	(1,635,012)	7,123,043
eles, CA	1999	36	3,060,000	5,539,390	-	166,944	3,060,000	5,706,334	8,766,334	(1,621,210)	7,145,124
eles, CA	1999	60	5,100,000	9,224,485	-	293,063	5,100,000	9,517,549	14,617,549	(2,715,891)	11,901,658
eles, CA	1989	18	1,530,000	3,023,523	-	208,625	1,530,000	3,232,148	4,762,148	(937,683)	3,824,465
eles, CA	2001	53	4,505,000	10,758,900	-	295,141	4,505,000	11,054,040	15,559,040	(2,584,070)	12,974,970
nut	1974	316	2,170,800	19,539,586	-	3,710,991	2,170,800	23,250,577	25,421,377	(10,728,477)	14,692,900
sonville,	2000	322	8,000,000	30,057,214	-	1,200,755	8,000,000	31,257,969	39,257,969	(4,444,345)	34,813,624
rside,	1972	416	2,822,618	18,868,626	-	4,044,490	2,822,618	22,913,116	25,735,734	(8,072,828)	17,662,906
rside,	1989	62	683,215	4,567,154	-	652,801	683,215	5,219,955	5,903,171	(1,544,324)	4,358,847
nta, GA	1988	178	3,204,000	7,128,448	-	1,167,004	3,204,000	8,295,453	11,499,453	(2,873,715)	8,625,738
fax, VA	1988	250	10,000,000	28,587,109	-	4,391,868	10,000,000	32,978,976	42,978,976	(6,384,022)	36,594,954
roke	2001/2003	464	18,561,000	49,527,569	-	598,991	18,561,000	50,126,560	68,687,560	(2,862,088)	65,825,472
s, FL	1987	256	9,729,900	23,009,768	-	2,683,456	9,729,900	25,693,224	35,423,124	(10,554,587)	24,868,537
sant	1993-1995	128	737,400	6,636,870	-	1,256,261	737,400	7,893,130	8,630,530	(3,742,944)	4,887,586
CA	1968	73	498,377	3,331,548	-	696,573	498,377	4,028,121	4,526,498	(1,249,601)	3,276,897
, GA	1993-1995	216	1,244,600	11,243,364	-	1,769,616	1,244,600	13,012,980	14,257,580	(5,996,407)	8,261,173
ington,	1984	178	8,550,600	16,988,183	-	1,299,902	8,550,600	18,288,085	26,838,685	(6,785,704)	20,052,381

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ppbell,												
on, VA	1987	252	1,326,000	12,510,903	-	5,576,996	1,326,000	18,087,898	19,413,898	(8,752,563)	10,661,335	
ago, IL	(D)	-	-	-	-	76,941,326	-	76,941,326	76,941,326	(48,005,088)	28,936,238	
ago, IL	(F)	-	-	800,716	-	-	-	800,716	800,716	-	800,716	
		78,813	2,377,679,457	7,467,312,964	-	835,115,646	2,377,679,457	8,302,428,610	10,680,108,067	(2,211,404,675)	8,468,703,392	
aul,												
1962	163	1,626,700	11,234,943	-	3,814,496	1,626,700	15,049,439	16,676,139	(7,016,877)	9,659,262		
bridge, (G)	1975	127	3,252,993	21,745,595	-	2,203,875	3,252,993	23,949,470	27,202,463	(7,111,703)	20,090,760	
h ywood,	1989	248	25,000,000	23,593,194	-	5,060,244	25,000,000	28,653,438	53,653,438	(5,050,444)	48,603,000	
ley, (G)	2003	71	5,550,000	15,785,509	-	20,826	5,550,000	15,806,335	21,356,335	(1,445,857)	19,910,478	
ont,	1999	442	24,310,000	59,214,129	-	1,938,453	24,310,000	61,152,582	85,462,582	(18,810,619)	66,651,963	
nta, GA	2003	330	9,900,000	35,819,022	-	1,150,190	9,900,000	36,969,212	46,869,212	(5,159,227)	41,709,985	
assas,	1986	190	900,600	11,921,815	-	2,240,783	900,600	14,162,597	15,063,197	(6,180,920)	8,882,277	
yvale,	1979	174	9,057,300	18,483,642	-	1,899,788	9,057,300	20,383,430	29,440,730	(7,581,207)	21,859,523	
on, MA	1989	156	4,685,900	10,992,751	-	1,562,523	4,685,900	12,555,274	17,241,174	(4,959,265)	12,281,909	
ndo, FL	1999	336	5,500,000	28,600,796	-	2,801,482	5,500,000	31,402,278	36,902,278	(5,081,696)	31,820,582	
ley, (G)	2002	21	1,642,000	9,152,518	-	20,518	1,642,000	9,173,036	10,815,036	(733,239)	10,081,797	
hridge,	2002	140	7,000,000	20,537,359	-	588,909	7,000,000	21,126,268	28,126,268	(4,720,000)	23,406,268	
heim,	1987	162	12,960,000	18,495,974	-	705,205	12,960,000	19,201,179	32,161,179	(2,239,088)	29,922,091	
ley, (G)	2004	44	3,439,000	13,866,379	-	15,148	3,439,000	13,881,527	17,320,527	(1,176,425)	16,144,102	
g Beach,	2002	160	7,600,000	27,437,239	-	605,091	7,600,000	28,042,330	35,642,330	(5,019,465)	30,622,865	
tsdale,	1995	202	2,626,000	16,025,041	-	765,530	2,626,000	16,790,571	19,416,571	(3,165,368)	16,251,203	
ley, (G)	1998	56	4,377,000	16,022,110	-	178,584	4,377,000	16,200,694	20,577,694	(1,387,160)	19,190,534	

S-7

Table of Contents

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2008

Description	Location	Date of Construction	Units (H)	Initial			Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition (Improvements, net) (E)	Gross Amount Carried at Close of Period 12/31/08			Accumulated Depreciation (C) at 12/31/08	Investment in Real Estate, Net
				Land	Building & Fixtures	Land		Building & Fixtures	Land	Building & Fixtures (A)		
Apartment	Puyallup, WA	1999	155	3,813,000	18,313,645	-	265,475	3,813,000	18,579,119	22,392,119	(3,025,433)	19,366,686
Apts	Vernon, CT	1986	150	928,972	6,209,988	-	1,099,911	928,972	7,309,899	8,238,871	(2,365,246)	5,873,625
(CA)	Sunnyvale, CA	1985	192	9,991,500	22,247,278	-	1,199,469	9,991,500	23,446,747	33,438,247	(8,558,070)	24,880,177
(MD)	Frederick, MD	1993	228	2,736,000	7,934,069	-	1,865,601	2,736,000	9,799,670	12,535,670	(3,888,020)	8,647,650
	Germantown, MD	1986	544	2,781,300	32,942,531	-	13,270,979	2,781,300	46,213,510	48,994,810	(19,678,507)	29,316,302
I	Jacksonville, FL	1998	240	4,800,000	22,484,240	-	139,879	4,800,000	22,624,118	27,424,118	(1,896,922)	25,527,196
II	Jacksonville, FL	1998	240	4,800,000	22,229,836	-	1,138,404	4,800,000	23,368,240	28,168,240	(1,944,259)	26,223,980
Place	San Diego, CA	1988-1989	384	2,288,300	20,596,281	-	9,451,926	2,288,300	30,048,206	32,336,506	(13,123,742)	19,212,764
	Reading, MA	1980	114	1,248,505	8,346,003	-	1,187,654	1,248,505	9,533,658	10,782,163	(2,908,800)	7,873,363
Court	Seattle, WA (G)	2001	187	3,800,000	21,280,039	-	231,875	3,800,000	21,511,914	25,311,914	(3,429,919)	21,881,995
Tower	Seattle, WA (G)	1991	221	5,900,000	48,800,339	-	1,329,414	5,900,000	50,129,754	56,029,754	(7,615,172)	48,414,582
Ware	Redmond, WA	1991	113	3,397,100	9,289,074	-	675,988	3,397,100	9,965,062	13,362,162	(3,758,639)	9,603,523
en	Abington, MA	1983	130	1,178,965	7,881,139	-	772,743	1,178,965	8,653,882	9,832,847	(2,687,565)	7,145,282
ner	Cambridge, MA (G)	1987	85	5,220,000	16,744,643	-	660,565	5,220,000	17,405,209	22,625,209	(2,843,742)	19,781,467
	Denver, CO	1996	480	4,803,100	34,894,898	-	3,764,371	4,803,100	38,659,269	43,462,369	(15,036,193)	28,426,176
e	Hillsboro, OR	1990	352	3,521,300	16,257,934	-	2,794,973	3,521,300	19,052,908	22,574,208	(8,415,876)	14,158,332
ointe	Denver, CO	2006	193	5,790,000	28,815,766	-	181,234	5,790,000	28,997,000	34,787,000	(3,611,292)	31,175,708
urt	Roslindale, MA	1920	28	101,451	710,524	-	189,868	101,451	900,392	1,001,843	(302,174)	699,670
yon	Highlands Ranch, CO	1999	222	1,442,212	16,251,114	-	956,998	1,442,212	17,208,112	18,650,323	(6,010,065)	12,640,258
ok	Chandler, AZ	1986-1996	396	1,505,219	29,542,535	-	3,011,345	1,505,219	32,553,880	34,059,099	(12,913,064)	21,146,034
nb	Jacksonville, FL	1997	555	15,000,000	41,055,786	-	2,799,686	15,000,000	43,855,472	58,855,472	(7,138,928)	51,716,544
San	San Mateo, CA	1985	192	9,606,600	21,193,232	-	1,216,508	9,606,600	22,409,740	32,016,340	(8,326,697)	23,689,643
ok	Denver, CO	1994	216	2,594,000	15,149,470	-	1,479,658	2,594,000	16,629,128	19,223,128	(6,700,229)	12,522,899
rt	Scottsdale, AZ	1987	416	3,156,600	28,414,599	-	5,992,849	3,156,600	34,407,448	37,564,048	(14,449,672)	23,114,375
	Corona, CA	1992	316	4,742,200	20,272,892	-	2,993,969	4,742,200	23,266,861	28,009,061	(9,789,446)	18,219,615
(SD)	San Diego, CA	1990	316	2,082,095	18,739,815	-	11,056,580	2,082,095	29,796,395	31,878,490	(14,661,895)	17,216,595
	Dallas, TX	1998	169	3,380,000	11,860,382	-	784,905	3,380,000	12,645,287	16,025,287	(3,692,104)	12,333,184

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Commitment	Orlando, FL	1998	272	9,520,000	28,352,160	-	431,179	9,520,000	28,783,338	38,303,338	(4,079,299)	34,224,039
	Westminster, CO	2003	504	7,560,000	51,256,538	-	1,325,283	7,560,000	52,581,821	60,141,821	(8,147,350)	51,994,472
	Berkeley, CA (G)	2004	100	7,817,000	26,462,772	-	25,598	7,817,000	26,488,370	34,305,370	(2,318,833)	31,986,537
Block	Rockville, MD	1961	236	4,248,000	9,977,101	-	2,837,378	4,248,000	12,814,479	17,062,479	(5,097,298)	11,965,180
Building	Berkeley, CA (G)	2000	91	7,113,000	25,623,826	-	44,661	7,113,000	25,668,487	32,781,487	(2,237,949)	30,543,538
Center	Malden, MA (G)	1988	203	9,209,780	25,722,666	-	5,867,208	9,209,780	31,589,874	40,799,654	(7,320,861)	33,478,793
Front Yard	San Francisco, CA	1990	164	1,722,400	15,471,429	-	1,703,029	1,722,400	17,174,458	18,896,858	(6,841,228)	12,055,630
	Wellesley, MA	1979	125	1,344,601	8,988,383	-	980,913	1,344,601	9,969,295	11,313,896	(3,046,409)	8,267,488
Low	Franklin, MA	1971	288	2,339,330	17,796,431	-	2,555,165	2,339,330	20,351,596	22,690,927	(6,295,888)	16,395,039
Over	East Falmouth, MA	1978	33	124,296	830,891	-	264,497	124,296	1,095,388	1,219,684	(390,911)	828,773
Pat	Oviedo, FL	2002	280	6,000,000	23,114,693	-	1,302,075	6,000,000	24,416,767	30,416,767	(5,049,745)	25,367,022
	Union City, CA	1983	250	7,507,000	15,210,399	-	2,553,468	7,507,000	17,763,867	25,270,867	(6,873,909)	18,396,958
	Kennesaw, GA	1985	489	2,467,200	22,187,443	-	4,541,691	2,467,200	26,729,135	29,196,335	(14,058,854)	15,137,480
	Roswell, GA	1985	236	1,220,000	10,974,727	-	2,474,388	1,220,000	13,449,116	14,669,116	(7,284,050)	7,385,065
Park	Centennial, CO	1994	291	4,365,000	38,372,440	-	728,205	4,365,000	39,100,645	43,465,645	(3,203,000)	40,262,646
Plaza	Centennial, CO	1996	266	3,990,000	35,846,708	-	1,158,614	3,990,000	37,005,322	40,995,322	(3,001,215)	37,994,107
Place	Los Angeles, CA	1989	259	10,806,000	30,335,330	-	1,385,399	10,806,000	31,720,728	42,526,728	(5,560,736)	36,965,993
Spaces	Seattle, WA (G)	2000	730	59,900,000	158,829,432	-	3,461,814	59,900,000	162,291,246	222,191,246	(22,241,915)	199,949,331
	Seattle, WA (G)	2006	104	5,425,000	21,138,028	-	71,212	5,425,000	21,209,240	26,634,240	(2,096,940)	24,537,299
Stone	Burlington, MA	2005	180	10,800,000	31,808,335	-	483,316	10,800,000	32,291,651	43,091,651	(4,301,122)	38,790,529
Teen	Sturbridge, MA	1974	130	835,313	5,583,898	-	1,031,540	835,313	6,615,438	7,450,752	(2,232,291)	5,218,461
	Kirkland, WA	1990	202	9,245,000	27,018,110	-	725,229	9,245,000	27,743,339	36,988,339	(2,753,359)	34,234,980
Low	Ellington, CT	1975	100	583,679	3,901,774	-	637,530	583,679	4,539,304	5,122,983	(1,381,600)	3,741,383
Joint	Aurora, CO	1984	319	1,631,900	14,684,439	-	2,057,315	1,631,900	16,741,754	18,373,654	(7,463,596)	10,910,058
at	Cherry Hills, NJ	2002	170	6,800,000	21,459,108	-	471,177	6,800,000	21,930,285	28,730,285	(3,205,894)	25,524,392
t	South											
Field	Plainfield, NJ	2000	252	10,080,000	37,526,912	-	576,777	10,080,000	38,103,688	48,183,688	(5,033,758)	43,149,930
Whed	Glendale, AZ	1996	256	1,650,237	19,593,123	-	1,347,078	1,650,237	20,940,201	22,590,438	(8,244,538)	14,345,900
	Bothell, WA	2000	144	2,732,800	13,888,282	-	442,613	2,732,800	14,330,895	17,063,695	(2,723,630)	14,340,066
ers	Beverly, MA	1976	100	437,072	2,921,735	-	935,595	437,072	3,857,330	4,294,402	(1,455,086)	2,839,317
at	Colma, CA (G)	2005	153	-	41,249,346	-	323,559	-	41,572,905	41,572,905	(3,230,571)	38,342,334
on	Beaverton, OR (G)	1998	554	7,202,000	35,877,612	-	1,930,273	7,202,000	37,807,885	45,009,885	(9,409,696)	35,600,188
	Highlands Ranch, CO	1999	422	6,330,000	37,557,013	-	1,069,288	6,330,000	38,626,301	44,956,301	(6,831,178)	38,125,123
ace	Durham, NC	1999	292	4,380,000	18,974,425	-	446,705	4,380,000	19,421,129	23,801,129	(4,359,972)	19,441,158
ights	Quincy, MA	1991	336	5,928,400	33,595,262	-	9,764,734	5,928,400	43,359,996	49,288,396	(15,065,223)	34,223,173
Glen	Sudbury, MA	1984	120	1,094,273	7,314,994	-	2,266,380	1,094,273	9,581,374	10,675,648	(3,374,266)	7,301,381
Place	Waltham, MA	2004	348	20,880,000	90,255,509	-	430,131	20,880,000	90,685,639	111,565,639	(11,891,022)	99,674,617
	Decatur, GA	1992	268	1,454,048	13,087,393	-	1,639,126	1,454,048	14,726,519	16,180,567	(7,680,589)	8,499,978
River	Lawrenceville, GA	1996	586	3,666,999	47,387,106	-	2,025,976	3,666,999	49,413,083	53,080,082	(17,829,057)	35,251,025
et	San Diego, CA	2006	229	13,740,000	40,757,084	-	296,103	13,740,000	41,053,187	54,793,187	(3,821,843)	50,971,344
	Englewood, CO (G)	1987	616	4,928,500	44,622,314	-	5,080,912	4,928,500	49,703,226	54,631,726	(20,837,546)	33,794,180
ce	Duluth, GA	1999	424	3,400,000	30,115,674	-	2,305,990	3,400,000	32,421,665	35,821,665	(10,461,672)	25,359,993
rst	Seattle, WA (G)	2002	102	8,540,000	12,209,981	-	176,601	8,540,000	12,386,582	20,926,582	(1,815,108)	19,111,474

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	Millersville, MD	1984	240	2,880,000	8,468,014	-	2,196,463	2,880,000	10,664,477	13,544,477	(4,413,551)	9,130,927
Phase	Alexandria, VA	1996	406	24,360,000	86,178,714	-	2,077,505	24,360,000	88,256,219	112,616,219	(11,557,379)	101,058,840
	Chula Vista, CA	2003	336	28,560,000	59,287,595	-	903,705	28,560,000	60,191,300	88,751,300	(9,205,716)	79,545,584
	Phoenix, AZ	2004	480	12,700,000	45,926,784	-	679,442	12,700,000	46,606,226	59,306,226	(5,975,021)	53,331,205
	Valencia, CA	1999	210	8,400,000	24,709,146	-	1,460,326	8,400,000	26,169,471	34,569,471	(7,519,933)	27,049,539
	Scottsdale, AZ	1999	249	3,455,000	17,266,787	-	1,155,570	3,455,000	18,422,357	21,877,357	(6,425,645)	15,451,712
CA)	San Diego, CA	1990	272	8,160,000	29,360,938	-	5,987,491	8,160,000	35,348,429	43,508,429	(10,833,892)	32,674,538
Metro	Hyattsville, MD	(F)	-	-	53,329,225	-	4,955	-	53,334,180	53,334,180	(19)	53,334,161
ark	Phoenix, AZ	1994	240	1,662,332	18,260,276	-	1,516,659	1,662,332	19,776,935	21,439,267	(7,950,908)	13,488,359
len	Needham, MA	1978	61	634,538	4,241,755	-	746,816	634,538	4,988,571	5,623,109	(1,541,213)	4,081,896
n	Winchester, MA	1983	18	151,344	1,011,700	-	372,839	151,344	1,384,539	1,535,883	(464,396)	1,071,487
t	Jersey City, NJ (M)	2003	297	4,000,159	94,348,092	-	864,798	4,000,159	95,212,889	99,213,048	(15,724,051)	83,488,998
n 1	Largo, MD	1977	344	1,843,200	17,528,381	-	5,176,972	1,843,200	22,705,353	24,548,553	(12,342,531)	12,206,022
	Valencia, CA	1988	234	9,360,000	20,778,553	-	1,470,232	9,360,000	22,248,785	31,608,785	(6,532,694)	25,076,090
n	Norton, MA	1983	150	1,012,556	6,768,727	-	3,441,554	1,012,556	10,210,281	11,222,836	(3,467,457)	7,755,379

S-8

Table of Contents

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2008

Location	Date of Construction	Units (H)	Initial Cost to Company		Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition (Improvements, net) (E)		Gross Amount Carried at Close of Period		Total (B)	Accumulated Depreciation (C)	Investment in Real Estate, at 12/31/08
			Land	Building & Fixtures	Land	Building & Fixtures	Land	Building & Fixtures (A)			
Germantown, MD	1984	208	10,000,000	13,155,522	-	6,931,485	10,000,000	20,087,006	30,087,006	(3,499,696)	26,587,310
Germantown, MD	1985	192	854,133	10,233,947	-	5,075,011	854,133	15,308,959	16,163,091	(6,602,634)	9,560,457
Agoura Hills, CA	1990	220	1,706,900	15,362,666	-	2,079,058	1,706,900	17,441,724	19,148,624	(8,088,992)	11,059,632
Agoura Hills, CA	1989	224	1,683,800	15,154,608	-	2,181,159	1,683,800	17,335,767	19,019,567	(8,087,692)	10,931,875
Santa Clarita, CA	2000	520	23,400,000	61,020,438	-	2,149,121	23,400,000	63,169,558	86,569,558	(13,374,454)	73,195,104
Maynard, MA	1983	50	396,756	2,652,233	-	498,354	396,756	3,150,587	3,547,343	(1,014,022)	2,533,321
Redmond, WA	1986	192	4,807,100	14,126,038	-	3,723,190	4,807,100	17,849,228	22,656,328	(6,869,411)	15,786,917
New York, NY (G)	1977	324	102,163,000	109,013,628	-	4,184,672	102,163,000	113,198,300	215,361,300	(8,902,329)	206,458,971
Gilbert, AZ	1986	225	835,217	15,120,769	-	2,063,910	835,217	17,184,678	18,019,895	(6,981,098)	11,038,797
Denver, CO	2000	476	8,330,000	28,667,618	-	1,702,048	8,330,000	30,369,665	38,699,665	(8,887,331)	29,812,334
Valencia, CA	1989	216	8,640,000	21,487,126	-	2,045,330	8,640,000	23,532,456	32,172,456	(6,820,399)	25,352,057
Richardson, TX	1998-1999	464	4,067,292	38,986,022	-	2,180,726	4,067,292	41,166,749	45,234,041	(14,417,796)	30,816,245
Dallas, TX	1986	255	1,075,200	9,532,056	-	2,071,217	1,075,200	11,603,273	12,678,473	(5,114,507)	7,563,966
Chamblee, GA	2001	406	10,150,000	31,219,739	-	1,395,542	10,150,000	32,615,282	42,765,282	(6,199,984)	36,565,298
Valencia, CA	2001	270	13,500,000	34,405,636	-	1,324,718	13,500,000	35,730,354	49,230,354	(7,004,901)	42,225,453
Corona, CA	1990	330	2,272,800	20,546,289	-	4,037,899	2,272,800	24,584,188	26,856,988	(11,344,582)	15,512,406
Bothell, WA	2000	200	3,573,621	19,055,505	-	464,180	3,573,621	19,519,686	23,093,307	(3,977,751)	19,115,556
Boynton Beach, FL	1990	440	3,520,400	23,332,494	-	4,048,999	3,520,400	27,381,492	30,901,892	(11,040,984)	19,860,908
Arlington, VA (G)	2003	252	10,500,000	52,812,935	-	1,394,476	10,500,000	54,207,411	64,707,411	(10,393,438)	54,313,973
Alexandria, VA	2002	226	6,500,000	34,585,060	-	489,635	6,500,000	35,074,695	41,574,695	(7,600,416)	33,974,279
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	2005	467	16,345,000	73,080,670	-	712,794	16,345,000	73,793,464	90,138,464	(9,990,443)	80,148,021
Fairfax, VA	2001	652	15,804,057	63,129,051	-	2,001,242	15,804,057	65,130,293	80,934,350	(15,238,664)	65,695,686
Moreno Valley, CA	2005	176	8,800,000	26,151,298	-	313,644	8,800,000	26,464,942	35,264,942	(3,150,420)	32,114,522
Alexandria, VA	2002	588	11,918,917	68,976,484	-	1,604,768	11,918,917	70,581,252	82,500,169	(12,701,707)	69,798,462
Mill Creek, WA	2001	389	10,369,400	41,172,081	-	989,579	10,369,400	42,161,661	52,531,061	(7,732,175)	44,798,886

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Phoenix, AZ	1999	480	3,475,114	27,265,252	-	1,856,226	3,475,114	29,121,478	32,596,592	(10,037,761)	22,558,837
Lawrence, MA	2000	174	4,615,702	18,440,147	-	919,721	4,615,702	19,359,868	23,975,570	(4,612,178)	19,363,392
West Roxbury, MA	1974	143	1,124,217	7,515,160	-	1,257,070	1,124,217	8,772,230	9,896,447	(2,910,340)	6,986,107
Amherst, MA	1970	204	1,340,702	8,962,317	-	2,814,267	1,340,702	11,776,585	13,117,286	(4,101,096)	9,016,190
Milford, MA	1970	304	2,012,350	13,452,150	-	3,030,631	2,012,350	16,482,781	18,495,131	(5,730,853)	12,764,278
Scottsdale, AZ	1995	320	20,000,000	31,261,609	-	690,179	20,000,000	31,951,789	51,951,789	(4,098,674)	47,853,115
Boynton Beach, FL	1991	466	7,000,000	30,422,607	-	2,574,674	7,000,000	32,997,281	39,997,281	(8,885,720)	31,111,561
Atlanta, GA	2000	322	7,209,873	29,433,507	-	2,157,986	7,209,873	31,591,494	38,801,367	(6,019,634)	32,781,733
Aurora, CO	2001	444	5,450,295	38,765,670	-	1,489,075	5,450,295	40,254,746	45,705,041	(7,949,958)	37,755,083
Rockville, MD	1967	121	1,815,000	7,608,126	-	2,133,815	1,815,000	9,741,940	11,556,940	(3,967,334)	7,589,606
Arlington, VA	1986	597	3,342,381	31,337,332	-	6,398,333	3,342,381	37,735,665	41,078,046	(18,285,259)	22,792,787
Lake Forest, CA	1988	356	8,900,000	24,083,024	-	2,272,417	8,900,000	26,355,441	35,255,441	(9,545,546)	25,709,895
Valencia, CA	1999	264	10,560,000	25,574,457	-	1,526,460	10,560,000	27,100,917	37,660,917	(7,898,964)	29,761,953
Falls Church, VA (G)	1971	939	78,278,200	91,485,591	-	24,992,150	78,278,200	116,477,741	194,755,941	(17,585,702)	177,170,239
Rancho Santa Margarita, CA	1999	260	3,380,000	21,952,863	-	1,316,319	3,380,000	23,269,182	26,649,182	(7,822,780)	18,826,402
Denver, CO	1999	183	5,490,000	18,130,479	-	915,045	5,490,000	19,045,524	24,535,524	(5,511,085)	19,024,439
Foothill Ranch, CA	1997	300	7,503,400	24,048,507	-	1,263,634	7,503,400	25,312,141	32,815,541	(9,665,998)	23,149,543
Fall River, MA	1971	404	2,481,821	16,780,359	-	3,032,954	2,481,821	19,813,313	22,295,134	(6,856,334)	15,438,800
Altamonte Springs, FL	1986	188	630,411	5,852,157	-	2,129,296	630,411	7,981,453	8,611,864	(4,429,561)	4,182,303
Broomfield, CO	2003	350	8,750,000	32,998,775	-	2,121,287	8,750,000	35,120,062	43,870,062	(5,593,937)	38,276,125
Alpharetta, GA	2003	370	4,810,000	29,999,596	-	518,100	4,810,000	30,517,695	35,327,695	(5,325,715)	30,001,980
Dale City, VA	1985	264	8,000,000	24,147,091	-	5,045,818	8,000,000	29,192,909	37,192,909	(4,617,964)	32,574,945
Boynton Beach, FL	2001	264	10,500,000	24,967,638	-	760,645	10,500,000	25,728,283	36,228,283	(4,123,771)	32,104,512
Maynard, MA	1980	120	415,812	3,000,816	-	674,965	415,812	3,675,781	4,091,593	(1,285,685)	2,805,908
Chatsworth, CA	1985	280	2,629,804	23,670,889	-	3,054,891	2,629,804	26,725,781	29,355,585	(11,404,108)	17,951,477
Davie, FL	1989	494	10,000,000	32,124,850	-	2,880,576	10,000,000	35,005,426	45,005,426	(8,145,664)	36,859,762
Tarrytown, NY (I)	1997-1998	300	12,000,000	49,838,160	-	3,496,456	12,000,000	53,334,616	65,334,616	(13,820,073)	51,514,543
Hillsboro, OR	1986-1989	373	1,876,700	16,891,205	-	3,519,551	1,876,700	20,410,756	22,287,456	(10,845,256)	11,442,200
West Warwick, RI	1973	176	1,141,415	7,630,129	-	1,077,803	1,141,415	8,707,932	9,849,347	(2,663,070)	7,186,867
Manassas, VA	1987	432	2,108,295	24,619,495	-	7,910,091	2,108,295	32,529,586	34,637,881	(14,781,448)	19,856,433
Chula Vista, CA	2000	440	28,600,000	61,916,670	-	1,295,495	28,600,000	63,212,165	91,812,165	(6,755,051)	85,057,114
Berkeley, CA (G)	2004	35	2,736,000	7,810,027	-	14,530	2,736,000	7,824,557	10,560,557	(721,689)	9,838,868
Oviedo, FL	2006	253	7,590,000	32,014,299	-	202,785	7,590,000	32,217,084	39,807,084	(4,474,042)	35,333,042
Littleton, CO	1986	324	2,107,300	15,478,040	-	2,663,270	2,107,300	18,141,310	20,248,610	(7,801,953)	12,446,657
Atlanta, GA	2001	324	9,720,000	40,874,023	-	1,416,320	9,720,000	42,290,343	52,010,343	(6,877,629)	45,132,714
Denver, CO (G)	1999/2001	696	17,492,000	100,705,311	-	1,631,393	17,492,000	102,336,704	119,828,704	(13,832,427)	105,996,277
Seattle, WA	2002	176	8,800,000	22,188,288	-	82,852	8,800,000	22,271,140	31,071,140	(3,587,548)	27,483,592
Scottsdale, AZ	1980	328	1,351,785	13,382,006	-	7,670,117	1,351,785	21,052,122	22,403,908	(12,953,168)	9,450,740
Phoenix, AZ	1983	385	2,884,447	22,197,363	-	3,141,107	2,884,447	25,338,470	28,222,917	(10,680,949)	17,541,968
Phoenix, AZ	1988	240	3,166,411	13,859,090	-	1,761,379	3,166,411	15,620,469	18,786,880	(6,548,296)	12,238,584
Dallas, TX	1992	296	3,552,000	20,066,912	-	1,553,019	3,552,000	21,619,931	25,171,931	(6,426,287)	18,745,644
Westminster, CO	1986	332	2,274,121	21,113,974	-	2,620,710	2,274,121	23,734,684	26,008,805	(9,555,151)	16,453,654
Thornton, CO	1998	336	5,040,000	29,733,022	-	1,033,715	5,040,000	30,766,737	35,806,737	(5,984,761)	29,821,976
Manchester, NH	1987	390	1,890,200	17,120,662	-	6,378,825	1,890,200	23,499,487	25,389,687	(12,579,923)	12,809,764
Westwood, MA	1972	156	1,616,505	10,806,004	-	699,189	1,616,505	11,505,193	13,121,698	(3,413,301)	9,708,397
Denver, CO	2002	272	5,310,000	22,998,558	-	601,945	5,310,000	23,600,504	28,910,504	(4,186,540)	24,723,964
Medfield, MA	1975	103	538,483	3,629,943	-	1,103,055	538,483	4,732,998	5,271,481	(1,563,292)	3,708,189
Laguna Niguel, CA	1989	344	2,662,900	23,985,497	-	3,897,385	2,662,900	27,882,881	30,545,781	(14,182,946)	16,362,835
Kirkland, WA	1984	288	6,631,400	16,735,484	-	2,181,634	6,631,400	18,917,118	25,548,518	(7,504,369)	18,042,749

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		48,189	1,258,252,506	4,674,586,623	-	383,757,442	1,258,252,506	5,058,344,065	6,316,596,571	(1,223,300,257)	5,093,296,318
Denver, CO (G)	2003	339	5,481,556	53,308,741	-	866,766	5,481,556	54,175,507	59,657,063	(8,972,384)	50,684,679
Chino Hills, CA	(F)	-	15,617,708	3,581,933	-	-	15,617,708	3,581,933	19,199,641	-	19,199,641
New York, NY	(F)	-	11,923,324	1,796,166	-	-	11,923,324	1,796,166	13,719,490	-	13,719,490
San Jose, CA	(F)	-	31,468,209	7,047,293	-	-	31,468,209	7,047,293	38,515,502	-	38,515,502
San Jose, CA	(F)	-	33,432,829	10,793,614	-	-	33,432,829	10,793,614	44,226,443	(370,000)	43,856,443
Pasadena, CA	(F)	-	-	3,899,124	-	-	-	3,899,124	3,899,124	-	3,899,124
Pasadena, CA	(F)	-	-	390,813	-	-	-	390,813	390,813	-	390,813

S-9

Table of Contents**EQUITY RESIDENTIAL****Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation****December 31, 2008**

Location	Date of Construction	Units (H)	Cost				Gross			Accumulated Depreciation (C)	Investment in Real Estate, Net at 12/31/08
			Initial Cost to Company	Building & Fixtures	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition (Improvements, net) (E)	Building & Fixtures	Land	Building & Fixtures (A)	Total (B)		
		339	97,923,626	80,817,684	-	866,766	97,923,626	81,684,450	179,608,076	(9,342,384)	170,265,692
Brooklyn, NY	(F)	-	40,099,922	68,626,760	-	-	40,099,922	68,626,760	108,726,683	-	108,726,683
Irvine, CA	2008	132	10,752,145	34,564,980	-	30,391	10,752,145	34,595,371	45,347,516	(936,915)	44,410,601
Mukilteo, WA	2002	235	5,686,861	26,070,540	-	411,915	5,686,861	26,482,455	32,169,317	(5,429,277)	26,740,040
Stockton, CA	1981	90	625,000	4,663,298	-	1,574,196	625,000	6,237,493	6,862,493	(2,325,246)	4,537,247
Stockton, CA	1981	128	770,000	5,967,676	-	1,496,341	770,000	7,464,016	8,234,016	(2,533,730)	5,700,286
San Ramon, CA	1984	268	5,425,000	18,812,121	-	2,727,291	5,425,000	21,539,412	26,964,412	(6,152,751)	20,811,661
Chicago, IL	2008	278	6,882,467	61,364,586	-	7,638	6,882,467	61,372,224	68,254,691	(1,128,784)	67,125,907
Tempe, AZ	1984	144	1,017,400	9,158,260	-	1,631,029	1,017,400	10,789,288	11,806,688	(4,684,702)	7,121,986
Agoura Hills, CA	1985	256	6,105,000	29,561,865	-	2,779,840	6,105,000	32,341,705	38,446,705	(8,039,145)	30,407,560
Dublin, CA	(F)	-	12,635,839	-	-	-	12,635,839	-	12,635,839	-	12,635,839
Bakersfield, CA	1984	258	580,000	17,710,063	-	2,049,489	580,000	19,759,551	20,339,551	(5,297,462)	15,042,089
Herndon, VA	(F)	-	30,000,000	-	-	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
Englewood, CO	1984	300	2,490,000	17,522,114	-	2,852,550	2,490,000	20,374,664	22,864,664	(6,407,675)	16,456,989
Sacramento, CA	1985	272	1,715,000	16,413,154	-	1,940,915	1,715,000	18,354,069	20,069,069	(5,380,535)	14,688,534
Lodi, CA	1983	138	950,000	7,383,862	-	1,329,292	950,000	8,713,154	9,663,154	(2,671,748)	6,991,406
Tulsa, OK	1985	152	855,000	6,480,774	-	1,195,513	855,000	7,676,287	8,531,287	(2,645,644)	5,885,643
Foster City, CA	1985	232	6,945,000	23,332,206	-	1,922,369	6,945,000	25,254,575	32,199,575	(7,018,278)	25,181,297
Concord, CA	2003	259	6,469,230	46,745,854	-	171,754	6,469,230	46,917,608	53,386,838	(7,593,609)	45,793,229

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Albuquerque, NM	1983	221	4,305,000	12,160,419	-	1,124,166	4,305,000	13,284,585	17,589,585	(4,156,242)	13,433,343
Montclair, NJ	(F)	-	2,208,343	27,117,930	-	-	2,208,343	27,117,930	29,326,273	-	29,326,273
Los Angeles, CA	2007	272	8,500,000	59,048,104	-	150,850	8,500,000	59,198,955	67,698,955	(4,430,123)	63,268,832
Atlanta, GA	1994	182	6,370,000	17,766,322	-	380,918	6,370,000	18,147,240	24,517,240	(1,985,310)	22,531,930
Miami, FL	(F)	-	27,383,547	69,216,843	-	-	27,383,547	69,216,843	96,600,390	-	96,600,390
Foster City, CA	1985	168	5,345,000	20,509,239	-	1,754,561	5,345,000	22,263,800	27,608,800	(5,908,871)	21,699,929
Foster City, CA	1985	144	4,550,000	18,142,163	-	1,995,009	4,550,000	20,137,173	24,687,173	(5,266,511)	19,420,662
Scottsdale, AZ	1984	168	1,512,000	11,423,349	-	1,333,647	1,512,000	12,756,996	14,268,996	(5,224,101)	9,044,895
Silver Spring, MD	(F)	-	18,539,817	121,364,121	-	-	18,539,817	121,364,121	139,903,938	-	139,903,938
Stockton, CA	1979	129	840,000	9,380,786	-	1,451,837	840,000	10,832,623	11,672,623	(3,078,712)	8,593,911
Glendale, AZ	1998	136	4,400,000	12,968,002	-	78,787	4,400,000	13,046,788	17,446,788	(943,498)	16,503,290
Cambridge, MA	(F)	-	27,812,384	222,817,028	-	8,840	27,812,384	222,825,869	250,638,252	(152)	250,638,100
Ontario, CA	2005-2007	300	7,059,230	47,677,762	-	52,736	7,059,230	47,730,498	54,789,728	(3,974,134)	50,815,594
Stockton, CA	1984	170	950,000	9,300,249	-	2,020,111	950,000	11,320,361	12,270,361	(3,588,853)	8,681,508
Stockton, CA	1984	158	845,000	8,657,988	-	1,583,787	845,000	10,241,775	11,086,775	(3,048,347)	8,038,428
Pasadena, CA	(F)	-	22,898,848	46,467,688	-	-	22,898,848	46,467,688	69,366,536	-	69,366,536
Pasadena, CA	(F)	-	29,977,725	13,024,529	-	-	29,977,725	13,024,529	43,002,254	-	43,002,254
Pleasant Hill, CA	1985	228	5,055,000	38,388,672	-	1,505,300	5,055,000	39,893,972	44,948,972	(7,402,498)	37,546,474
		5,418	318,555,758	1,159,809,303	-	35,561,075	318,555,758	1,195,370,378	1,513,926,137	(117,252,852)	1,396,673,285

Investment in
 132,759 \$ 4,052,411,347 \$ 13,382,526,574 - \$ 1,255,300,930 \$ 4,052,411,347 \$ 14,637,827,504 \$ 18,690,238,851 \$ (3,561,300,168) \$ 15,128,938,686

Reconciliation

Table of Contents

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL

Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2008

NOTES:

- (A) The balance of furniture & fixtures included in the total investment in real estate amount was \$1,072,283,499 as of December 31, 2008.
- (B) The cost, net of accumulated depreciation for Federal Income Tax purposes as of December 31, 2008 was approximately \$10.7 billion.
- (C) The life to compute depreciation for building is 30 years, for building improvements ranges from 5 to 10 years, for furniture & fixtures and replacements is 5 years, and for in-place leases is the average remaining term of each respective lease.
- (D) This asset consists of various acquisition dates and largely represents furniture, fixtures and equipment, leasehold improvements and capitalized software costs owned by the Management Business, which are generally depreciated over periods ranging from 3 to 7 years.
- (E) Primarily represents capital expenditures for major maintenance and replacements incurred subsequent to each property's acquisition date.
- (F) Represents land, construction-in-progress and/or miscellaneous pursuit costs on projects either held for future development or projects currently under development.
- (G) A portion or all of these properties includes commercial space (retail, parking and/or office space).
- (H) Total properties and units exclude both the Partially Owned Properties - Unconsolidated consisting of 41 properties and 9,776 units, and the Military Housing (Fee Managed) consisting of two properties and 4,709 units.
- (I) through (O) See Encumbrances Reconciliation schedule.
- (P) This asset has a new construction loan outstanding but no amounts had yet been drawn as of December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX**

The exhibits listed below are filed as part of this report. References to exhibits or other filings under the caption "Location" indicate that the exhibit or other filing has been filed, that the indexed exhibit and the exhibit referred to are the same and that the exhibit referred to is incorporated by reference. The Commission file number for our Exchange Act filings referenced below is 1-12252.

Exhibit	Description	Location
3.1	Articles of Restatement of Declaration of Trust of Equity Residential dated December 9, 2004.	Included as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
3.2	Sixth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Equity Residential, as adopted on September 10, 2008.	Included as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated September 10, 2008, filed on September 16, 2008.
4.1	Indenture, dated October 1, 1994, between the Operating Partnership and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee ("Indenture").	Included as Exhibit 4(a) to the Operating Partnership's Form S-3 filed on October 7, 1994.
4.2	First Supplemental Indenture to Indenture, dated as of September 9, 2004.	Included as Exhibit 4.2 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on September 10, 2004.
4.3	Second Supplemental Indenture to Indenture, dated as of August 23, 2006.	Included as Exhibit 4.1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K dated August 16, 2006, filed on August 23, 2006.
4.4	Third Supplemental Indenture to Indenture, dated as of June 4, 2007.	Included as Exhibit 4.1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K dated May 30, 2007, filed on June 1, 2007.
4.5	Form of 4.75% Note due June 15, 2009.	Included as Exhibit 4 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on June 4, 2004.
4.6	Terms Agreement regarding 6.95% Notes due March 2, 2011.	Included as Exhibit 1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on March 2, 2001.
4.7	Terms Agreement regarding 6.625% Notes due March 15, 2012.	Included as Exhibit 1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on March 14, 2002.
4.8	Form of 5.50% Note due October 1, 2012.	Included as Exhibit 4.2 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K dated May 30, 2007, filed on June 1, 2007.
4.9	Form of 5.2% Note due April 1, 2013.	Included as Exhibit 4 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on March 19, 2003.
4.10	Form of 5.25% Note due September 15, 2014.	Included as Exhibit 4.1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on September 10, 2004.
4.11	Terms Agreement regarding 6.63% (subsequently remarketed to a 6.584% fixed rate) Notes due April 13, 2015.	Included as Exhibit 1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on April 13, 1998.
4.12	Terms Agreement regarding 5.125% Notes due March 15, 2016.	Included as Exhibit 1.1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on September 13, 2005.
4.13	Form of 5.375% Note due August 1, 2016.	Included as Exhibit 4.1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K dated January 11, 2006, filed on January 18, 2006.

Table of Contents

Exhibit	Description	Location
4.14	Form of 5.75% Note due June 15, 2017.	Included as Exhibit 4.3 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K dated May 30, 2007, filed on June 1, 2007.
4.15	Terms Agreement regarding 7 1/8% Notes due October 15, 2017.	Included as Exhibit 1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on October 9, 1997.
4.16	Terms Agreement regarding 7.57% Notes due August 15, 2026.	Included as Exhibit 1 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K, filed on August 13, 1996.
4.17	Form of 3.85% Exchangeable Senior Note due August 15, 2026.	Included as Exhibit 4.2 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K dated August 16, 2006, filed on August 23, 2006.
10.1	Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of ERP Operating Limited Partnership.	Included as Exhibit 4.2 to the Operating Partnership's Form 8-K/A dated July 23, 1998, filed on August 18, 1998.
10.2	Master Amendment to Other Securities Term Sheets and Joinders to Operating Partnership Agreement of ERP Operating Limited Partnership dated December 19, 2003.	Included as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.
10.3	Assignment and Assumption Agreement between the Company and ERP Operating Limited Partnership dated December 19, 2003.	Included as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.
10.4*	Noncompetition Agreement (Zell).	Included as an exhibit to the Company's Form S-11 Registration Statement, File No. 33-63158.
10.5*	Noncompetition Agreement (Spector).	Included as an exhibit to the Company's Form S-11 Registration Statement, File No. 33-63158.
10.6*	Form of Noncompetition Agreement (other officers).	Included as an exhibit to the Company's Form S-11 Registration Statement, File No. 33-63158.
10.7	Amended and Restated Master Reimbursement Agreement, dated as of November 1, 1996 by and between Federal National Mortgage Association and EQR-Bond Partnership.	Included as an exhibit to the Company's Form S-11 Registration Statement, File No. 33-63158.
10.8	Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of February 28, 2007 among ERP Operating Limited Partnership, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as syndication agent, Banc of America Securities LLC and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as joint lead arrangers and joint book runners, Suntrust Bank, Wachovia Bank, National Association, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., LaSalle Bank National Association, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, and US Bank National Association, as co-documentation agents, and a syndicate of other banks (the Credit Agreement).	Included as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated February 28, 2007, filed on March 5, 2007.
10.9	Guaranty of Payment made as of February 28, 2007 between Equity Residential and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent for the banks party to the Credit Agreement.	Included as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K dated February 28, 2007, filed on March 5, 2007.

Table of Contents

Exhibit	Description	Location
10.10	Amendment to Revolving Credit Agreement.	Included as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007.
10.11	Credit Agreement dated as of October 5, 2007 among ERP Operating Limited Partnership, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as syndication agent, Banc of America Securities LLC, as joint lead arranger and joint book runner, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as joint lead arranger and joint book runner, Citicorp North America Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Regions Bank, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, and U.S. Bank National Association, as documentation agents, and a syndicate of other banks (the Term Loan Agreement).	Included as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated October 5, 2007, filed on October 11, 2007.
10.12	Guaranty of Payment made as of October 5, 2007 between Equity Residential and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders party to the Term Loan Agreement.	Included as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K dated October 5, 2007, filed on October 11, 2007.
10.13	Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Lxford Properties, L.P.	Included as Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.
10.14*	Second Amendment to Equity Residential Restated 2002 Share Incentive Plan dated December 10, 2008.	Attached herein.
10.15*	Equity Residential Second Restated 2002 Share Incentive Plan dated December 10, 2008.	Attached herein.
10.16*	Equity Residential Amended and Restated 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan.	Included as Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.17*	First Amendment to Equity Residential 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan.	Included as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003.
10.18*	Second Amendment to Equity Residential 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan.	Included as Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.
10.19*	Third Amendment to Equity Residential 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan.	Included as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007.
10.20*	Fourth Amendment to Equity Residential 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan.	Included as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008.
10.21*	Fifth Amendment to Equity Residential 1993 Share Option and Share Award Plan dated December 10, 2008.	Attached herein.
10.22*	Form of Equity Residential Performance Based Unit Award Grant Agreement.	Included as Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
10.23*	Form of Change in Control Agreement between the Company and other executive officers.	Included as Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Table of Contents

Exhibit	Description	Location
10.24*	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Company and each trustee and executive officer.	Included as Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.
10.25*	Form of Letter Agreement between Equity Residential and each of David J. Neithercut, Frederick C. Tuomi, Alan W. George and Bruce C. Strohm.	Included as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008.
10.26*	Form of Executive Retirement Benefits Agreement.	Included as Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.
10.27*	Retirement Benefits Agreement between Samuel Zell and the Company dated October 18, 2001.	Included as Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.28*	Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Agreement between the Company and Gerald A. Spector dated January 1, 2002.	Included as Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.29*	Retirement Agreement dated October 30, 2007 by and between Equity Residential and Gerald A. Spector.	Included as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated October 30, 2007, filed on October 31, 2007.
10.30*	Summary of Changes to Trustee Compensation.	Included as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated September 21, 2005, filed on September 27, 2005.
10.31*	The Equity Residential Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan as Amended and Restated effective November 1, 2008.	Included as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008.
10.32*	The Equity Residential Grandfathered Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan as Amended and Restated effective January 1, 2005.	Included as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008.
12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges.	Attached herein.
21	List of Subsidiaries of Equity Residential.	Attached herein.
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.	Attached herein.
24	Power of Attorney.	See the signature page to this report.
31.1	Certification of David J. Neithercut, Chief Executive Officer.	Attached herein.
31.2	Certification of Mark J. Parrell, Chief Financial Officer.	Attached herein.
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of David J. Neithercut, Chief Executive Officer of the Company.	Attached herein.
32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Mark J. Parrell, Chief Financial Officer of the Company.	Attached herein.

* Management contracts and compensatory plans or arrangements filed as exhibits to this report are identified by an asterisk.