

INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST
Form 10-K
July 16, 2007

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

FORM 10-K

**Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007

Commission File Number 000-14851

Investors Real Estate Trust
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

North Dakota **45-0311232**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) *(IRS Employer Identification No.)*
12 Main Street South
Minot, North Dakota 58701
(Address of principal executive offices)

701-837-4738
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Common Shares of Beneficial Interest (*no par value*) - NASDAQ Global Select Market
Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest (*no par value*) -
NASDAQ Global Select Market

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 Exchange 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

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K 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, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's outstanding common shares of beneficial interest held by non-affiliates (i.e., by persons other than officers and trustees of the Registrant as reflected in the table in Item 12 of this Form 10-K, incorporated by reference from the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders) was \$463,628,772 based on the last reported sale price on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on October 31, 2006.

The number of common shares of beneficial interest outstanding as of June 29, 2007, was 48,581,306.

References in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the "Company," "IRET," "we," "us," or "our" include consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: Portions of IRET's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on September 18, 2007 are incorporated by reference into Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) hereof.

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Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents incorporated into this document by reference are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Such forward-looking statements include statements about our belief that we have the liquidity and capital resources necessary to meet our known obligations and to make additional real estate acquisitions and capital improvements when appropriate to enhance long term growth; and other statements preceded by, followed by or otherwise including words such as “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “project,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “potential,” “may,” “will,” “do,” “estimate,” “should,” “continue” and other similar expressions. These statements indicate that we have used assumptions that are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results or performance to differ materially from those projected.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements include:

- the economic health of the markets in which we own and operate multi-family and commercial properties, in particular the states of Minnesota and North Dakota, or other markets in which we may invest in the future;
- the economic health of our commercial tenants;
- market rental conditions, including occupancy levels and rental rates, for multi-family residential and commercial properties;
- our ability to identify and secure additional multi-family residential and commercial properties that meet our criteria for investment;
- the level and volatility of prevailing market interest rates and the pricing of our common shares of beneficial interest;

- financing risks, such as our inability to obtain debt or equity financing on favorable terms, or at all; and
- compliance with applicable laws, including those concerning the environment and access by persons with disabilities.

Readers should carefully review our financial statements and the notes thereto, as well as the section entitled “Risk Factors” in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

In light of these uncertainties, the events anticipated by our forward-looking statements might not occur. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The foregoing review of factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K should not be construed as exhaustive.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Investors Real Estate Trust is a self-advised equity Real Estate Investment Trust (“REIT”) organized under the laws of North Dakota. Since our formation in 1970, our business has consisted of owning and operating income-producing real estate properties. We are structured as an Umbrella Partnership Real Estate Investment Trust or UPREIT and we conduct our day-to-day business operations through our operating partnership, IRET Properties, a North Dakota Limited Partnership (“IRET Properties” or the “Operating Partnership”). Our investments consist of multi-family residential properties and commercial office, medical, industrial and retail properties. These properties are located primarily in the upper Midwest states of Minnesota and North Dakota. For the twelve months ended April 30, 2007, our real estate investments in these two states accounted for 69.8% of our total gross revenue. Our principal executive offices are located in Minot, North Dakota. We also have offices in Minneapolis, Minnesota and Omaha, Nebraska, and property management offices in Kansas City, Kansas and St. Louis, Missouri.

We seek to diversify our investments among multi-family residential and office, medical, industrial and retail properties. As of April 30, 2007, our real estate portfolio consisted of:

- 69 multi-family residential properties, containing 9,397 apartment units and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$400.1 million;
- 64 office properties containing approximately 4.8 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$492.2 million;
- 34 medical properties (including senior housing/assisted living facilities) containing approximately 1.7 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$250.0 million;
- 13 industrial properties (including miscellaneous commercial properties) containing approximately 2.0 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$67.0 million; and

- 37 retail properties containing approximately 1.5 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$99.4 million.

Our residential leases are generally for a one-year term. Our commercial properties are typically leased to tenants under long-term lease arrangements. As of April 30, 2007, no single tenant accounted for more than 10% of our total rental revenues.

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Structure

We were organized as a REIT under the laws of North Dakota on July 31, 1970.

Since our formation, we have operated as a REIT under Sections 856-858 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and since February 1, 1997, we have been structured as an UPREIT. Since restructuring as an UPREIT, we have conducted all of our daily business operations through IRET Properties. IRET Properties is organized under the laws of North Dakota pursuant to an Agreement of Limited Partnership dated January 31, 1997. IRET Properties is principally engaged in acquiring, owning, operating and leasing multi-family residential and commercial real estate. The sole general partner of IRET Properties is IRET, Inc., a North Dakota corporation and our wholly-owned subsidiary. All of our assets (except for qualified REIT subsidiaries) and liabilities were contributed to IRET Properties, through IRET, Inc., in exchange for the sole general partnership interest in IRET Properties. As of April 30, 2007, IRET, Inc. owned a 70.9% interest in IRET Properties. The remaining ownership of IRET Properties is held by individual limited partners.

Investment Strategy and Policies

Our business objective is to increase shareholder value by employing a disciplined investment strategy. This strategy is focused on growing assets in desired geographical markets, achieving diversification by property type and location, and adhering to targeted returns in acquiring properties.

We generally use available cash or short-term floating rate debt to acquire real estate. We then replace such cash or short-term floating rate debt with fixed-rate secured debt, typically in an amount equal to 65.0% to 75.0% of a property's appraised value. In appropriate circumstances, we also may acquire one or more properties in exchange for our common shares of beneficial interest ("common shares") or for limited partnership units of IRET Properties ("limited partnership units" or "UPREIT Units"), which are convertible, after the expiration of a minimum holding period of one year, into cash or, at our sole discretion, into our common shares on a one-to-one basis.

Our investment strategy is to invest in multi-family residential properties and office, medical, industrial and retail commercial properties that are leased to single or multiple tenants, usually for five years or longer, and are located throughout the upper Midwest. We operate mainly within the states of North Dakota and Minnesota, although we also have real estate investments in South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin.

In order to implement our investment strategy we have certain investment policies. Our significant investment policies are as follows:

Investments in the securities of, or interests in, entities primarily engaged in real estate activities and other securities. While we are permitted to invest in the securities of other entities engaged in the ownership and operation of real estate, as well as other securities, we currently have no plans to make any investments in other securities.

Any policy, as it relates to investments in other securities, may be changed by a majority of the members of our Board of Trustees at any time without notice to or a vote of our shareholders.

Investments in real estate or interests in real estate. We currently own multi-family residential properties and/or commercial properties in 13 states. We may invest in real estate, or interests in real estate, located anywhere in the United States; however, we currently plan to focus our investments in those states in which we already have property, with specific concentration in Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, and Kansas. Similarly, we may invest in any type of real estate or interest in real estate including, but not limited to, office buildings, apartment buildings, shopping centers, industrial and commercial properties, special purpose buildings and undeveloped acreage. Under our Third Restated Trustees' Regulations (Bylaws), however, we may not invest more than 10.0% of our total assets in unimproved real estate, excluding property being developed or property where development will be commenced within one year.

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It is not our policy to acquire assets primarily for capital gain through sale in the short term. Rather, it is our policy to acquire assets with an intention to hold such assets for at least a 10-year period. During the holding period, it is our policy to seek current income and capital appreciation through an increase in value of our real estate portfolio, as well as increased revenue as a result of higher rents.

Any policy, as it relates to investments in real estate or interests in real estate may be changed by our Board of Trustees at any time without notice to or a vote of our shareholders.

Investments in real estate mortgages. While not our primary business focus, from time to time we make loans to others that are secured by mortgages, liens or deeds of trust covering real estate. We have no restrictions on the type of property that may be used as collateral for a mortgage loan; provided, however, that except for loans insured or guaranteed by a government or a governmental agency, we may not invest in or make a mortgage loan unless an appraisal is obtained concerning the value of the underlying property. Unless otherwise approved by our Board of Trustees, it is our policy that we will not invest in mortgage loans on any one property if in the aggregate the total indebtedness on the property, including our mortgage, exceeds 85.0% of the property's appraised value. We can invest in junior mortgages without notice to, or the approval of, our shareholders. As of April 30, 2007, we had no junior mortgages outstanding. We had one contract for deed outstanding as of April 30, 2007, with a balance of \$411,000 due to us.

Our policies relating to mortgage loans, including second mortgages, may be changed by our Board of Trustees at any time, or from time to time, without notice to, or a vote of, our shareholders.

Policies With Respect to Certain of Our Activities

Our current policies as they pertain to certain of our activities are described as follows:

Cash distributions to shareholders and holders of limited partnership units. We intend to continue our policy of making cash distributions to our common shareholders and the holders of limited partnership units of approximately 65.0% to 90.0% of our funds from operations and to use the remaining funds for capital improvements or the purchase of additional properties. This policy may be changed at any time by our Board of Trustees without notice to, or approval of, our shareholders. We have increased our cash distributions every year since our inception 37 years ago and every quarter since 1988.

Issuing senior securities. On April 26, 2004, we issued 1,150,000 shares of 8.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest (the “Series A preferred shares”). Depending on future interest rate and market conditions, we may issue additional preferred shares or other senior securities which would have dividend and liquidation preference over our common shares.

Borrowing money. We rely on borrowed funds in pursuing our investment objectives and goals. It is generally our policy to seek to borrow up to 65.0% to 75.0% of the appraised value of all new real estate acquired or developed. This policy concerning borrowed funds is vested solely with our Board of Trustees and can be changed by our Board of Trustees at any time, or from time to time, without notice to, or a vote of, our shareholders. Such policy is subject, however, to the limitation in our Bylaws, which provides that unless approved by a majority of the independent members of our Board of Trustees and disclosed to our shareholders in our next quarterly report along with justification for such excess, we may not borrow in excess of 300.0% of our total Net Assets (as such term is used in our Bylaws, which usage is not in accordance with GAAP, “Net Assets” means our total assets at cost before deducting depreciation or other non-cash reserves, less total liabilities). Our Bylaws do not impose any limitation on the amount that we may borrow against any one particular property. As of April 30, 2007, our ratio of total real estate mortgages to total real estate assets was 72.2% while our ratio of total indebtedness as compared to our Net Assets (computed in accordance with our Bylaws) was 149.6%.

Offering securities in exchange for property. Our organizational structure allows us to issue shares and to offer limited partnership units of IRET Properties in exchange for real estate. The limited partnership units are convertible into cash, or, at our option, common shares on a one-for-one basis after a minimum one-year holding period. All limited partnership units receive the same cash distributions as those paid on common shares. Limited partners are not entitled to vote on any matters affecting us until they convert their limited partnership units to common shares.

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Our Articles of Amendment and Third Restated Declaration of Trust does not contain any restrictions on our ability to offer limited partnership units of IRET Properties in exchange for property. As a result, any decision to do so is vested solely in our Board of Trustees. This policy may be changed at any time, or from time to time, without notice to, or a vote of, our shareholders. For the three most recent fiscal years ended April 30, we have issued the following limited partnership units of IRET Properties in exchange for properties:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	2007	2006	2005
Limited partnership units issued	6,705	1,072	1,996
Value at issuance	\$ 51,365	\$ 10,964	\$ 20,071

Acquiring or repurchasing shares. As a REIT, it is our intention to invest only in real estate assets. Our Articles of Amendment and Third Restated Declaration of Trust does not prohibit the acquisition or repurchase of our common or preferred shares or other securities so long as such activity does not prohibit us from operating as a REIT under the Code. Any policy regarding the acquisition or repurchase of shares or other securities is vested solely in our Board of Trustees and may be changed at any time, or from time to time, without notice to, or a vote of, our shareholders.

During fiscal year 2007, we did not repurchase any of our outstanding common shares, preferred shares or limited partnership units, except for the redemption of a nominal amount of fractional common shares held by shareholders, upon request.

To make loans to other persons. Our organizational structure allows us to make loans to other persons, subject to certain conditions and subject to our election to be taxed as a REIT. All loans must be secured by real property or limited partnership units of IRET Properties. Our mortgage loan receivables, net of reserves, totaled \$399,000 as of April 30, 2007, and \$409,000 as of April 30, 2006.

To invest in the securities of other issuers for the purpose of exercising control. We have not, for the past three years, engaged in, and we are not currently engaging in, investment in the securities of other issuers for the purpose of exercising control. Our Articles of Amendment and Third Restated Declaration of Trust does not impose any limitation on our ability to invest in the securities of other issuers for the purpose of exercising control. Any decision to do so is vested solely in our Board of Trustees and may be changed at any time, or from time to time, without notice to, or a vote of, our shareholders.

To provide summary reports to our shareholders. We also have a policy of mailing summary quarterly reports to our shareholders in January, April, July, and October of each year. The quarterly reports do not contain financial statements audited by an independent registered public accounting firm. This policy of providing a summary quarterly report to our shareholders is not required by our organizational documents and may be changed by a majority of our Board of Trustees at any time without notice to or a vote of our shareholders.

Information about Segments

We currently operate in five reportable real estate segments: multi-family residential, office, medical (including senior housing/assisted living facilities), industrial (including miscellaneous properties) and retail. For further information on these segments and other related information, see Note 11 of our consolidated financial statements, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Our Executive Officers

Set forth below are the names, ages, titles and biographies of each of our executive officers as of July 1, 2007.

Name	Age	Title
Thomas A. Wentz, Sr.	71	President and Chief Executive Officer
Timothy P. Mihalick	48	Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Thomas A. Wentz, Jr.	41	Senior Vice President
Diane K. Bryantt	43	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Michael A. Bosh	36	Secretary and General Counsel
Kelly A. Walters	46	Vice President

Thomas A. Wentz, Sr. is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, and has been associated with us since our formation on July 31, 1970. Mr. Wentz was a member of our Board of Trustees from 1970 to 1998, Secretary from 1970 to 1987, Vice President from 1987 to July 2000, and has been President and Chief Executive Officer since July 2000. Previously, from 1985 to 1991, Mr. Wentz was a Vice President of our former advisor, Odell-Wentz & Associates, L.L.C., and, until August 1, 1998, was a partner in the law firm of Pringle & Herigstad, P.C.

Timothy P. Mihalick joined us as a financial officer in May 1981, after graduating from Minot State University. He has served in various capacities with us over the years and was named Vice President in 1992. Mr. Mihalick has served as the Chief Operating Officer since 1997, as a Senior Vice President since 2002, and as a member of our

Board of Trustees since 1999.

Thomas A. Wentz, Jr. is a graduate of Harvard College and the University of North Dakota School of Law, and joined us as General Counsel and Vice President in January 2000. He has served as a Senior Vice President of Asset Management and Finance since 2002 and as a member of our Board of Trustees since 1996. Prior to 2000, Mr. Wentz was a shareholder in the law firm of Pringle & Herigstad, P.C. from 1992 to 1999. Mr. Wentz is a member of the American Bar Association and the North Dakota Bar Association, and he is a Director of SRT Communications, Inc. Mr. Wentz is the son of Thomas A. Wentz, Sr.

Diane K. Bryantt is a graduate of Minot State University, joined us in June 1996, and served as our Controller and Corporate Secretary before being appointed to the positions of Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 2002. Prior to joining us, Ms. Bryantt was employed by First American Bank, Minot, North Dakota.

Michael A. Bosh joined us as Associate General Counsel and Secretary in September 2002, and was named General Counsel in September 2003. Prior to 2002, Mr. Bosh was a shareholder in the law firm of Pringle & Herigstad, P.C. Mr. Bosh graduated from Jamestown College in 1992 and from Washington & Lee University School of Law in 1995. Mr. Bosh is a member of the American Bar Association and the North Dakota Bar Association.

Kelly A Walters joined IRET in October of 2006 as Vice President of Capital Markets and New Business Development. Prior to joining IRET, Mr. Walters spent ten years as Senior Vice President of Magnum Resources, Inc., a privately held real estate investment and operating firm, based in Omaha, NE, and from 1993 through 1996, he was a senior portfolio manager with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. in Chicago, IL. Prior to 1993, Mr. Walters spent five years as the Investment Manager at Peter Kiewit and Sons, Inc. in Omaha, NE. Mr. Walters earned his undergraduate degree in finance at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and received his MBA from the University of Nebraska.

Employees

As of April 30, 2007, we had 59 employees.

Environmental Matters and Government Regulation

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances released at a property, and may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage or personal injuries and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred in connection with

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any contamination. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on a contaminated site in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs in connection with the contamination. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the current owner was responsible for, or even knew of, the presence of such substances. It is generally our policy to obtain from independent environmental consultants a "Phase I" environmental audit (which involves visual inspection but not soil or groundwater analysis) on all properties that we seek to acquire. We do not believe that any of our properties are subject to any material environmental contamination. However, no assurances can be given that:

- a prior owner, operator or occupant of the properties we own or the properties we intend to acquire did not create a material environmental condition not known to us, which might have been revealed by more in-depth study of the properties; and

- future uses or conditions (including, without limitation, changes in applicable environmental laws and regulations) will not result in the imposition of environmental liability upon us.

In addition to laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, many other laws and governmental regulations are applicable to our properties, and changes in the laws and regulations, or in their interpretation by agencies and the courts, occur frequently. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the “ADA”), all places of public accommodation are required to meet certain federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. In addition, the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (the “FHAA”) requires apartment communities first occupied after March 13, 1990, to be accessible to the handicapped. Non-compliance with the ADA or the FHAA could result in the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants. We believe that those of our properties to which the ADA and/or FHAA apply are substantially in compliance with present ADA and FHAA requirements.

Competition

Investing in and operating real estate is a very competitive business. We compete with other owners and developers of multi-family and commercial properties to attract tenants to our properties. Ownership of competing properties is diversified among other REITs, financial institutions, individuals and public and private companies who are actively engaged in this business. Our multi-family properties compete directly with other rental apartments, as well as with condominiums and single-family homes that are available for rent or purchase in the areas in which our properties are located. Our commercial properties compete with other commercial properties for tenants. Additionally, we compete with other real estate investors, including other REITs, pension and investment funds, partnerships and investment companies, to acquire properties. This competition affects our ability to acquire properties we want to add to our portfolio and the price we pay in acquisitions. During the past year, the demand for quality real estate of all types has continued to increase. This demand caused continued high prices for all types of real estate. As a result, we were unable to purchase properties that will generate rates of return similar to those generated by properties we acquired in previous years. We do not believe we have a dominant position in any of the geographic markets in which we operate, but some of our competitors are dominant in selected markets. Many of our competitors have greater financial and management resources than we have. We believe, however, that the geographic diversity of our investments, the experience and abilities of our management, the quality of our assets and the financial strength of many of our commercial tenants affords us some competitive advantages that have in the past and will in the future allow us to operate our business successfully despite the competitive nature of our business.

Corporate Governance

The Company’s Board of Trustees has adopted various policies and initiatives to strengthen the Company’s corporate governance and increase the transparency of financial reporting. Each of the committees of the Company’s Board of Trustees operates under written charters, and the Company’s independent trustees meet regularly in executive sessions at which only the independent trustees are present. The Board of Trustees has also adopted a Code of Conduct applicable to trustees, officers and employees, and a Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers, and has established processes for shareholder communications with the Board of Trustees.

Additionally, the Company’s Audit Committee has established procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, including procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by Company employees of concerns regarding accounting or auditing matters.

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The Audit Committee also maintains a policy requiring Audit Committee approval of all audit and non-audit services provided to the Company by the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm.

The Company will disclose any amendment to its Code of Ethics for Senior Financial officers on its website. In the event the Company waives compliance by any of its trustees or officers subject to the Code of Ethics or Code of Conduct, the Company will disclose such waiver in a Form 8-K filed within four business days.

Website and Available Information

Our internet address is www.iret.com. We make available, free of charge, through the “SEC filings” tab under the Investor Relations section of our internet website, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after such forms are filed with or furnished to the SEC. Current copies of our Code of Conduct, Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers, and Charters for the Audit, Compensation, Executive and Nominating Committees of our Board of Trustees are also available on our website under the heading “Corporate Governance” in the Investor Relations section of our website. Copies of these documents are also available to shareholders upon request addressed to the Secretary at Investors Real Estate Trust, P.O. Box 1988, Minot, North Dakota 58701. Information on our internet website does not constitute part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Properties and Business

Our performance and share value are subject to risks associated with the real estate industry. Our results of operations and financial condition, the value of our real estate assets, and the value of an investment in us are subject to the risks normally associated with the ownership and operation of real estate properties. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following factors which, among others, may adversely affect the income generated by our properties:

- downturns in national, regional and local economic conditions (particularly increases in unemployment);
- competition from other commercial and multi-family residential properties;
- local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply or reduction in demand for commercial and multi-family residential space;
- changes in interest rates and availability of attractive financing;
- declines in the economic health and financial condition of our tenants and our ability to collect rents from our tenants;
- vacancies, changes in market rental rates and the need periodically to repair, renovate and re-lease space;

- increased operating costs, including real estate taxes, state and local taxes, insurance expense, utilities, and security costs;
- significant expenditures associated with each investment, such as debt service payments, real estate taxes and insurance and maintenance costs, which are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in revenues from a property;
- weather conditions, civil disturbances, natural disasters, or terrorist acts or acts of war which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses; and
- decreases in the underlying value of our real estate.

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Our property acquisition activities subject us to various risks which could adversely affect our operating results. We have acquired in the past and intend to continue to pursue the acquisition of properties and portfolios of properties, including large portfolios that could increase our size and result in alterations to our capital structure. Our acquisition activities and their success are subject to numerous risks, including, but not limited to:

- even if we enter into an acquisition agreement for a property, it is subject to customary closing conditions, including completion of due diligence investigations, and we may be unable to complete that acquisition after making a non-refundable deposit and incurring other acquisition-related costs;
- we may be unable to obtain financing for acquisitions on favorable terms or at all;
- acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;
- the actual costs of repositioning or redeveloping acquired properties may be greater than our estimates; and
- we may be unable quickly and efficiently to integrate new acquisitions into our existing operations.

These risks could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Acquired properties may subject us to unknown liabilities which could adversely affect our operating results. We may acquire properties subject to liabilities and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse against prior owners or other third parties, with respect to unknown liabilities. As a result, if liability were asserted against us based upon ownership of these properties, we might have to pay substantial sums to settle or contest it, which could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows. Unknown liabilities with respect to acquired properties might include liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination; claims by tenants, vendors or other persons against the former owners of the properties; liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business; and claims for

indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

Our geographic concentration in Minnesota and North Dakota may result in losses due to our significant exposure to the effects of economic and real estate conditions in those markets. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007, we received approximately 69.8% of our gross revenue from properties in Minnesota and North Dakota. As a result of this concentration, we are subject to substantially greater risk than if our investments were more geographically dispersed. Specifically, we are more significantly exposed to the effects of economic and real estate conditions in those particular markets, such as building by competitors, local vacancy and rental rates and general levels of employment and economic activity. To the extent that weak economic or real estate conditions affect Minnesota and/or North Dakota more severely than other areas of the country, our financial performance could be negatively impacted.

If we are not able to renew leases or enter into new leases on favorable terms or at all as our existing leases expire, our revenue, operating results and cash flows will be reduced. We may be unable to renew leases with our existing tenants or enter into new leases with new tenants due to economic and other factors as our existing leases expire or are terminated prior to the expiration of their current terms. As a result, we could lose a significant source of revenue while remaining responsible for the payment of our obligations. In addition, even if we were able to renew existing leases or enter into new leases in a timely manner, the terms of those leases may be less favorable to us than the terms of expiring leases, because the rental rates of the renewal or new leases may be significantly lower than those of the expiring leases, or tenant installation costs, including the cost of required renovations or concessions to tenants, may be significant. If we are unable to enter into lease renewals or new leases on favorable terms or in a timely manner for all or a substantial portion of space that is subject to expiring leases, our revenue, operating results and cash flows will be adversely affected. As a result, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest may be adversely affected. As of April 30, 2007, approximately 722,000 square feet, or 7.2% of our total commercial property square footage, was vacant. Approximately 741 of our 9,397 apartment units, or 7.9%, were vacant. As of April 30, 2007, leases covering approximately 10.5% of our total commercial segments net rentable square footage will expire in fiscal year 2008, 9.1% in fiscal year 2009, 14.0% in fiscal year 2010, 14.4% in fiscal year 2011, and 14.2% in fiscal year 2012.

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We face potential adverse effects from commercial tenant bankruptcies or insolvencies. The bankruptcy or insolvency of our commercial tenants may adversely affect the income produced by our properties. If a tenant defaults, we may experience delays and incur substantial costs in enforcing our rights as landlord. If a tenant files for bankruptcy, we cannot evict the tenant solely because of such bankruptcy. A court, however, may authorize the tenant to reject and terminate its lease with us. In such a case, our claim against the tenant for unpaid future rent would be subject to a statutory cap that might be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease, and it is unlikely that a bankrupt tenant would pay in full amounts it owes us under a lease. This shortfall could adversely affect our cash flow and results of operations. If a tenant experiences a downturn in its business or other types of financial distress, it may be unable to make timely rental payments. Under some circumstances, we may agree to partially or wholly terminate the lease in advance of the termination date in consideration for a lease termination fee that is less than the agreed rental amount. Additionally, without regard to the manner in which a lease termination occurs, we are likely to incur additional costs in the form of tenant improvements and leasing commissions in our efforts to lease the space to a new tenant, as well as possibly lower rental rates reflective of declines in market rents.

Because real estate investments are generally illiquid, and various factors limit our ability to dispose of assets, we may not be able to sell properties when appropriate. Real estate investments are relatively illiquid and, therefore, we

have limited ability to vary our portfolio quickly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, the prohibitions under the federal income tax laws on REITs holding property for sale and related regulations may affect our ability to sell properties. Our ability to dispose of assets may also be limited by constraints on our ability to utilize disposition proceeds to make acquisitions on financially attractive terms, and the requirement that we take additional impairment charges on certain assets. More specifically, we are required to distribute or pay tax on all capital gains generated from the sale of assets, and, in addition, a significant number of our properties were acquired using limited partnership units of IRET Properties, our operating partnership, and are subject to certain agreements which restrict our ability to sell such properties in transactions that would create current taxable income to the former owners. As a result, we are motivated to structure the sale of these assets as tax-free exchanges. To accomplish this we must identify attractive re-investment opportunities. Recently, while capital market conditions have been favorable for dispositions, investment yields on acquisitions have been less attractive due to the abundant capital inflows into the real estate sector. These considerations impact our decisions on whether or not to dispose of certain of our assets.

Inability to manage our rapid growth effectively may adversely affect our operating results. We have experienced significant growth in recent years, increasing our total assets from approximately \$1,151.2 million at April 30, 2005, to \$1,435.4 million at April 30, 2007, principally through the acquisition of additional real estate properties. Subject to our continued ability to raise equity capital and issue limited partnership units of IRET Properties and identify suitable investment properties, we intend to continue our acquisition of real estate properties. Effective management of this level of growth presents challenges, including:

- the need to expand our management team and staff;
- the need to enhance internal operating systems and controls;
- increased reliance on outside advisors and property managers; and
- the ability to consistently achieve targeted returns on individual properties.

We may not be able to maintain similar rates of growth in the future, or manage our growth effectively. Our failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest.

Competition may negatively impact our earnings. We compete with many kinds of institutions, including other REITs, private partnerships, individuals, pension funds and banks, for tenants and investment opportunities. Many of these institutions are active in the markets in which we invest and have greater financial and other resources that may be used to compete against us. With respect to tenants, this competition may affect our ability to lease our properties, the price at which we are able to lease our properties and the cost of required renovations or tenant improvements. With respect to acquisition and development investment opportunities, this competition may cause us

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to pay higher prices for new properties than we otherwise would have paid, or may prevent us from purchasing a desired property at all.

An inability to make accretive property acquisitions may adversely affect our ability to increase our operating income. From our fiscal year ended April 30, 2005, to our fiscal year ended April 30, 2007, our operating income increased from \$9.9 million to \$11.6 million. The acquisition of additional real estate properties is critical to our ability to increase our operating income. If we are unable to continue to make real estate acquisitions on terms that meet our financial and strategic objectives, whether due to market conditions, a changed competitive environment or

unavailability of capital, our ability to increase our operating income may be materially and adversely affected.

High leverage on our overall portfolio may result in losses. As of April 30, 2007, our ratio of total indebtedness to total Net Assets (as that term is used in our Bylaws, which usage is not in accordance with GAAP, "Net Assets" means our total assets at cost before deducting depreciation or other non-cash reserves, less total liabilities) was approximately 149.6%. As of April 30, 2006 and 2005, our percentage of total indebtedness to total Net Assets was approximately 138.0% and 133.9%, respectively. Under our Bylaws we may increase our total indebtedness up to 300.0% of our Net Assets, or by an additional approximately \$956 million. There is no limitation on the increase that may be permitted if approved by a majority of the independent members of our board of trustees and disclosed to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest in the next quarterly report, along with justification for any excess.

This amount of leverage may expose us to cash flow problems if rental income decreases. Under those circumstances, in order to pay our debt obligations we might be required to sell properties at a loss or be unable to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest. A failure to pay amounts due may result in a default on our obligations and the loss of the property through foreclosure. Additionally, our degree of leverage could adversely affect our ability to obtain additional financing and may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares.

Our inability to renew, repay or refinance our debt may result in losses. We incur a significant amount of debt in the ordinary course of our business and in connection with acquisitions of real properties. In addition, because we are unable to retain earnings as a result of the REIT distribution requirements, we will generally be required to refinance debt that matures with additional debt or equity. We are subject to the normal risks associated with debt financing, including the risk that:

- our cash flow will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest;
- we will not be able to renew, refinance or repay our indebtedness when due; and
- the terms of any renewal or refinancing will be less favorable than the terms of our current indebtedness.

We anticipate that only a small portion of the principal of our debt will be repaid prior to maturity. Therefore, we are likely to need to refinance at least a portion of our outstanding debt as it matures. We cannot guarantee that any refinancing of debt with other debt will be possible on terms that are favorable or acceptable to us. If we cannot refinance, extend or pay principal payments due at maturity with the proceeds of other capital transactions, such as new equity capital, our cash flows may not be sufficient in all years to repay debt as it matures. Additionally, if we are unable to refinance our indebtedness on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be forced to dispose of one or more of our properties on disadvantageous terms, which may result in losses to us. These losses could have a material adverse effect on us, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt. Furthermore, if a property is mortgaged to secure payment of indebtedness and we are unable to meet mortgage payments, the mortgagee could foreclose upon the property, appoint a receiver and receive an assignment of rents and leases or pursue other remedies, all with a consequent loss of our revenues and asset value. Foreclosures could also create taxable income without accompanying cash proceeds, thereby hindering our ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code.

The cost of our indebtedness may increase. We have incurred, and we expect to continue to incur, indebtedness that bears interest at a variable rate. As of April 30, 2007, \$21.7 million, or approximately 2.3%, of the principal amount of our total mortgage indebtedness was subject to variable interest rate agreements. If short-term interest rates rise, our debt service payments on adjustable rate debt would increase, which would lower our net income and could decrease our distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest. In addition, portions of our fixed-rate

indebtedness incurred for past property acquisitions come due on a periodic basis. Rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance this existing debt when it matures, and would increase our interest costs, which could have a material adverse effect on us, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt.

We depend on distributions and other payments from our subsidiaries that they may be prohibited from making to us, which could impair our ability to make distributions to holders of our shares of beneficial interest. Substantially all of our assets are held through IRET Properties, our operating partnership, and other of our subsidiaries. As a result, we depend on distributions and other payments from our subsidiaries in order to satisfy our financial obligations and make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest. The ability of our subsidiaries to make such distributions and other payments depends on their earnings, and may be subject to statutory or contractual limitations. As an equity investor in our subsidiaries, our right to receive assets upon their liquidation or reorganization effectively will be subordinated to the claims of their creditors. To the extent that we are recognized as a creditor of such subsidiaries, our claims may still be subordinate to any security interest in or other lien on their assets and to any of their debt or other obligations that are senior to our claims.

Our current or future insurance may not protect us against possible losses. We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage and rental loss insurance with respect to our properties at levels that we believe to be adequate and comparable to coverage customarily obtained by owners of similar properties. However, the coverage limits of our current or future policies may be insufficient to cover the full cost of repair or replacement of all potential losses. Moreover, this level of coverage may not continue to be available in the future or, if available, may be available only at unacceptable cost or with unacceptable terms. Additionally, there may be certain extraordinary losses, such as those resulting from civil unrest, terrorism or environmental contamination, that are not generally, or fully, insured against because they are either uninsurable or not economically insurable. For example, we do not currently carry insurance against losses as a result of environmental contamination. Should an uninsured or underinsured loss occur to a property, we could be required to use our own funds for restoration or lose all or part of our investment in, and anticipated revenues from, the property. In any event, we would continue to be obligated on any mortgage indebtedness on the property. Any loss could have a material adverse effect on us, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt. In addition, in most cases we have to renew our insurance policies on an annual basis and negotiate acceptable terms for coverage, exposing us to the volatility of the insurance markets, including the possibility of rate increases. Any material increase in insurance rates or decrease in available coverage in the future could adversely affect our business and financial condition and results of operations, which could cause a decline in the market value of our securities.

We have significant investments in medical properties and adverse trends in healthcare provider operations may negatively affect our lease revenues from these properties. We have acquired a significant number of specialty medical properties (including senior housing/assisted living facilities) and may acquire more in the future. As of April 30, 2007, our real estate portfolio consisted of 34 medical properties, with a total real estate investment amount, net of accumulated depreciation, of \$250.0 million, or approximately 19.1% of the total real estate investment amount, net of accumulated depreciation, of our entire real estate portfolio. The healthcare industry is currently experiencing changes in the demand for, and methods of delivery of, healthcare services; changes in third-party reimbursement policies; significant unused capacity in certain areas, which has created substantial competition for patients among healthcare providers in those areas; continuing pressure by private and governmental payors to reduce payments to providers of services; and increased scrutiny of billing, referral and other practices by federal and state authorities. Sources of revenue for our medical property tenants may include the federal Medicare program, state Medicaid programs, private insurance carriers and health maintenance organizations, among others. Efforts by such payors to reduce healthcare costs will likely continue, which may result in reductions or slower growth in reimbursement for certain services provided by some of our tenants. These factors may adversely affect the economic performance of some or all of our medical services tenants and, in turn, our lease revenues. In addition, if we or our tenants terminate

the leases for these properties, or our tenants lose their regulatory authority to operate such properties, we may not be able to locate suitable replacement tenants to lease the properties for their specialized uses. Alternatively, we may be required to spend substantial amounts to adapt the properties to other uses. Any loss of revenues and/or additional capital expenditures occurring as a result could hinder our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest.

Adverse changes in applicable laws may affect our potential liabilities relating to our properties and operations.

Increases in real estate taxes and income, service and transfer taxes cannot always be passed through to all tenants in

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the form of higher rents. As a result, any increase may adversely affect our cash available for distribution, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt. Similarly, changes in laws that increase the potential liability for environmental conditions existing on properties, that increase the restrictions on discharges or other conditions or that affect development, construction and safety requirements may result in significant unanticipated expenditures that could have a material adverse effect on us, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt. In addition, future enactment of rent control or rent stabilization laws or other laws regulating multi-family residential properties may reduce rental revenues or increase operating costs.

Complying with laws benefiting disabled persons or other safety regulations and requirements may affect our costs and investment strategies. Federal, state and local laws and regulations designed to improve disabled persons' access to and use of buildings, including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, may require modifications to, or restrict renovations of, existing buildings. Additionally, these laws and regulations may require that structural features be added to buildings under construction. Legislation or regulations that may be adopted in the future may impose further burdens or restrictions on us with respect to improved access to, and use of these buildings by, disabled persons. Noncompliance could result in the imposition of fines by government authorities or the award of damages to private litigants. The costs of complying with these laws and regulations may be substantial, and limits or restrictions on construction, or the completion of required renovations, may limit the implementation of our investment strategy or reduce overall returns on our investments. This could have an adverse effect on us, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt. Our properties are also subject to various other federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as state and local fire and life safety requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we could incur fines or private damage awards. Additionally, in the event that existing requirements change, compliance with future requirements may require significant unanticipated expenditures that may adversely affect our cash flow and results of operations.

We may be responsible for potential liabilities under environmental laws. Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, we, as a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal of, or remediation of, hazardous or toxic substances in, on, around or under that property. These laws may impose liability without regard to whether we knew of, or were responsible for, the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances. The presence of these substances, or the failure to properly remediate any property containing these substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell or rent the affected property or to borrow funds using the property as collateral. In arranging for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances, we may also be liable for the costs of removal of, or remediation of, these substances at that disposal or treatment facility, whether or not we own or operate the facility. In connection with our current or former ownership (direct or indirect), operation, management, development and/or control of real properties, we may be potentially liable for removal or remediation costs with respect to hazardous or toxic substances at those properties, as well as certain other costs, including governmental fines and claims for injuries to persons and property. A finding of liability for an environmental condition as to any one or more properties could have a material adverse effect on us, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt.

Environmental laws also govern the presence, maintenance and removal of asbestos, and require that owners or operators of buildings containing asbestos properly manage and maintain the asbestos; notify and train those who may come into contact with asbestos; and undertake special precautions if asbestos would be disturbed during renovation or demolition of a building. Indoor air quality issues may also necessitate special investigation and remediation. These air quality issues can result from inadequate ventilation, chemical contaminants from indoor or outdoor sources, or biological contaminants such as molds, pollen, viruses and bacteria. Such asbestos or air quality remediation programs could be costly, necessitate the temporary relocation of some or all of the property's tenants or require rehabilitation of an affected property.

It is generally our policy to obtain a Phase I environmental study on each property that we seek to acquire. A Phase I environmental study generally includes a visual inspection of the property and the surrounding areas, an examination of current and historical uses of the property and the surrounding areas and a review of relevant state and federal documents, but does not involve invasive techniques such as soil and ground water sampling. If the Phase I indicates any possible environmental problems, our policy is to order a Phase II study, which involves testing the soil and ground water for actual hazardous substances. However, Phase I and Phase II environmental

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studies, or any other environmental studies undertaken with respect to any of our current or future properties, may not reveal the full extent of potential environmental liabilities. We currently do not carry insurance for environmental liabilities.

We may be unable to retain or attract qualified management. We are dependent upon our senior officers for essentially all aspects of our business operations. Our senior officers have experience in the specialized business segments in which we operate, and the loss of them would likely have a material adverse effect on our operations, and could adversely impact our relationships with lenders, industry personnel and potential tenants. We do not have employment contracts with any of our senior officers. As a result, any senior officer may terminate his or her relationship with us at any time, without providing advance notice. If we fail to manage effectively a transition to new personnel, or if we fail to attract and retain qualified and experienced personnel on acceptable terms, our business and prospects could be harmed. The location of our company headquarters in Minot, North Dakota, may make it more difficult and expensive to attract, relocate and retain current and future officers and employees.

Failure to comply with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and stock price, and continuing compliance will result in additional expenses. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules and standards subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ, have required changes in some of our corporate governance and accounting practices, and are creating uncertainty for us and many other public companies, due to varying interpretations of the rules and their evolving application in practice. We expect these laws, rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs, and to subject us to additional risks. In particular, if we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as such standards may be modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, a material misstatement could go undetected, and we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting. Failure to maintain an effective internal control environment could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and stock price. Additionally, our efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the related regulations have required, and we believe will continue to require, the commitment of significant financial and managerial resources.

Risks Related to Our Structure and Organization

We may incur tax liabilities as a consequence of failing to qualify as a REIT. Although our management believes that we are organized and have operated and are operating in such a manner to qualify as a “real estate investment trust,” as that term is defined under the Internal Revenue Code, we may not in fact have operated, or may not be able to continue to operate, in a manner to qualify or remain so qualified. Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial or administrative interpretations. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could endanger our REIT status. The determination that we qualify as a REIT requires an ongoing analysis of various factual matters and circumstances, some of which may not be within our control. For example, in order to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of our gross income in any year must come from qualifying sources that are itemized in the REIT tax laws, and we are prohibited from owning specified amounts of debt or equity securities of some issuers. Thus, to the extent revenues from non-qualifying sources, such as income from third-party management services, represent more than five percent of our gross income in any taxable year, we will not satisfy the 95% income test and may fail to qualify as a REIT, unless certain relief provisions contained in the Internal Revenue Code apply. Even if relief provisions apply, however, a tax would be imposed with respect to excess net income. We are also required to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest of at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains. The fact that we hold substantially all of our assets (except for qualified REIT subsidiaries) through IRET Properties, our operating partnership, and its subsidiaries, and our ongoing reliance on factual determinations, such as determinations related to the valuation of our assets, further complicates the application of the REIT requirements for us. Additionally, if IRET Properties, our operating partnership, or one or more of our subsidiaries is determined to be taxable as a corporation, we may fail to qualify as a REIT. Either our failure to qualify as a REIT, for any reason, or the imposition of taxes on excess net income from non-qualifying sources, could have a material adverse effect on us, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt. Furthermore, new legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could change the tax laws with respect to our qualification as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of our qualification.

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If we failed to qualify as a REIT, we would be subject to federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on our taxable income at corporate rates, which would likely have a material adverse effect on us, our ability to make distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest and our ability to pay amounts due on our debt. In addition, we could be subject to increased state and local taxes, and, unless entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would also be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we lost our qualification. This treatment would reduce funds available for investment or distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest because of the additional tax liability to us for the year or years involved. In addition, we would no longer be able to deduct, and would not be required to make, distributions to holders of our common shares. To the extent that distributions to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest had been made in anticipation of qualifying as a REIT, we might be required to borrow funds or to liquidate certain investments to pay the applicable tax.

Failure of our operating partnership to qualify as a partnership would have a material adverse effect on us. We believe that IRET Properties, our operating partnership, qualifies as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given, however, that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge its status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the Internal Revenue Service were to be successful in treating IRET Properties as an entity that is taxable as a corporation, we would cease to qualify as a REIT because the value of our ownership interest in IRET Properties would exceed 5% of our assets, and because we would be considered to hold more than 10% of the voting securities of another corporation. Also, the imposition of a corporate tax on IRET Properties would reduce significantly the amount of cash available for distribution by it.

Certain provisions of our Articles of Amendment and Third Restated Declaration of Trust may limit a change in control and deter a takeover. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, our Third Restated Declaration of Trust provides that any transaction, other than a transaction entered into through the NASDAQ National Market, (recently renamed the NASDAQ Global Market), or other similar exchange, that would result in our disqualification as a REIT under Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code, including any transaction that would result in (i) a person owning in excess of the ownership limit of 9.8%, in number or value, of our outstanding shares of beneficial interest, (ii) less than 100 people owning our shares of beneficial interest, (iii) our being “closely held” within the meaning of Section 856(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, or (iv) 50% or more of the fair market value of our shares of beneficial interest being held by persons other than “United States persons,” as defined in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Internal Revenue Code, will be void ab initio. If the transaction is not void ab initio, then the shares of beneficial interest in excess of the ownership limit, that would cause us to be closely held, that would result in 50% or more of the fair market value of our shares of beneficial interest to be held by persons other than United States persons or that otherwise would result in our disqualification as a REIT, will automatically be exchanged for an equal number of excess shares, and these excess shares will be transferred to an excess share trustee for the exclusive benefit of the charitable beneficiaries named by our board of trustees. These limitations may have the effect of preventing a change in control or takeover of us by a third party, even if the change in control or takeover would be in the best interests of the holders of our shares of beneficial interest.

In order to maintain our REIT status, we may be forced to borrow funds during unfavorable market conditions. In order to maintain our REIT status, we may need to borrow funds on a short-term basis to meet the REIT distribution requirements, even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. To qualify as a REIT, we generally must distribute to our shareholders at least 90% of our net taxable income each year, excluding net capital gains. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which certain distributions made by us with respect to the calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income for that year, and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods. We intend to make distributions to our shareholders to comply with the 90% distribution requirement and to avoid the nondeductible excise tax and will rely for this purpose on distributions from our operating partnership. However, we may need short-term debt or long-term debt or proceeds from asset sales or sales of common shares to fund required distributions as a result of differences in timing between the actual receipt of income and the recognition of income for federal income tax purposes, or the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves or required debt or amortization payments. The inability of our cash flows to cover our distribution requirements could have an adverse impact on our ability to raise short and long-term debt or sell equity securities in order to fund distributions required to maintain our REIT status.

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Our board of trustees may make changes to our major policies without approval of the holders of our shares of beneficial interest. Our operating and financial policies, including policies relating to development and acquisition of real estate, financing, growth, operations, indebtedness, capitalization and distributions, are exclusively determined by our board of trustees. Our board of trustees may amend or revoke those policies, and other policies, without advance notice to, or the approval of, the holders of our shares of beneficial interest. Accordingly, our shareholders do not control these policies, and policy changes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to the Purchase of our Shares of Beneficial Interest

Our future growth depends, in part, on our ability to raise additional equity capital, which will have the effect of diluting the interests of the holders of our common shares. Our future growth depends upon, among other things, our ability to raise equity capital and issue limited partnership units of IRET Properties. The issuance of additional

common shares, and of limited partnership units for which we subsequently issue common shares upon the redemption of the limited partnership units, will dilute the interests of the current holders of our common shares. Additionally, sales of substantial amounts of our common shares or preferred shares in the public market, or issuances of our common shares upon redemption of limited partnership units in our operating partnership, or the perception that such sales or issuances might occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

We may issue additional classes or series of our shares of beneficial interest with rights and preferences that are superior to the rights and preferences of our common shares. Without the approval of the holders of our common shares, our board of trustees may establish additional classes or series of our shares of beneficial interest, and such classes or series may have dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, redemption prices, liquidation preferences or other rights and preferences that are superior to the rights of the holders of our common shares.

Payment of distributions on our shares of beneficial interest is not guaranteed. Our board of trustees must approve our payment of distributions and may elect at any time, or from time to time, and for an indefinite duration, to reduce the distributions payable on our shares of beneficial interest or to not pay distributions on our shares of beneficial interest. Our board of trustees may reduce distributions for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to, the following:

- operating and financial results below expectations that cannot support the current distribution payment;
- unanticipated costs or cash requirements; or
- a conclusion that the payment of distributions would cause us to breach the terms of certain agreements or contracts, such as financial ratio covenants.

Our distributions are not eligible for the lower tax rate on dividends except in limited situations. The tax rate applicable to qualifying corporate dividends received by individuals prior to 2009 has been reduced to a maximum rate of 15%. This special tax rate is generally not applicable to distributions paid by a REIT, unless such distributions represent earnings on which the REIT itself had been taxed. As a result, distributions (other than capital gain distributions) paid by us to individual investors will generally be subject to the tax rates that are otherwise applicable to ordinary income which, currently, are as high as 35%. This law change may make an investment in our common shares comparatively less attractive relative to an investment in the shares of other entities which pay dividends but are not formed as REITs.

Changes in market conditions could adversely affect the price of our shares of beneficial interest. As is the case with any publicly-traded securities, certain factors outside of our control could influence the value of our common shares, Series A preferred shares and any other classes or series of preferred shares of beneficial interest to be issued in the future. These conditions include, but are not limited to:

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- market perception of REITs in general;
- market perception of REITs relative to other investment opportunities;
- market perception of our financial condition, performance, distributions and growth potential;
- prevailing interest rates;
- general economic and business conditions;

- government action or regulation, including changes in the tax laws; and
- relatively low trading volumes in securities of REITS.

Higher market interest rates may adversely affect the market price of our common shares, and low trading volume on the NASDAQ Global Select Market may prevent the timely resale of our common shares. One of the factors that investors may consider important in deciding whether to buy or sell shares of a REIT is the distribution with respect to such REIT's shares as a percentage of the price of those shares, relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates go up, prospective purchasers of REIT shares may expect a higher distribution rate in order to maintain their investment. Higher market interest rates would likely increase our borrowing costs and might decrease funds available for distribution. Thus, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of our common shares to decline. In addition, although our common shares of beneficial interest are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, the daily trading volume of our shares may be lower than the trading volume for other companies and industries. The average daily trading volume for the period of May 1, 2006, through April 30, 2007, was 93,365 shares and the average monthly trading volume for the period of May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007 was 2,111,026 shares. As a result of this trading volume, an owner of our common shares may encounter difficulty in selling our shares in a timely manner and may incur a substantial loss.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

IRET is organized as a REIT under Section 856-858 of the Code, and is in the business of owning, leasing, developing and acquiring real estate properties. Except for certain commercial properties managed by our Minneapolis, Omaha and Minot offices, these real estate investments are generally managed by third-party professional real estate management companies on our behalf.

Certain financial information from fiscal 2006 and 2005 was adjusted to reflect the effects of discontinued operations. See the Property Dispositions section in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and the discussion in Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Total Real Estate Rental Revenue

As of April 30, 2007, our real estate portfolio consisted of 69 multi-family residential properties and 148 commercial properties, consisting of office, medical, industrial and retail properties, comprising 30.6%, 37.6%, 19.1%, 5.1%, and 7.6%, respectively, of our total real estate portfolio, based on the dollar amount of our original investment plus capital improvements, net of accumulated depreciation, through April 30, 2007. Gross annual rental revenue and percentages of total annual real estate rental revenue by property type for each of the three most recent fiscal years ended April 30, are as follows:

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Fiscal Year Ended April 30, (in thousands)	Multi-Family Residential Gross Revenue	Commercial Office Gross Revenue	Commercial Medical Gross Revenue	Commercial Industrial Gross Revenue	Commercial Retail Gross Revenue	Total Gross Revenue
		%	%	%	%	%

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2007	\$ 67,214	34.0%	\$ 73,640	37.2%	\$ 34,783	17.6%	\$ 8,091	4.1%	\$ 14,089	7.1%	\$ 197,817
2006	\$ 61,906	36.3%	\$ 57,523	33.8%	\$ 31,670	18.6%	\$ 6,372	3.7%	\$ 12,977	7.6%	\$ 170,448
2005	\$ 58,702	38.4%	\$ 48,604	31.8%	\$ 25,424	16.6%	\$ 6,459	4.2%	\$ 13,748	9.0%	\$ 152,937

Economic Occupancy Rates

Economic occupancy rates are shown below for each property type in each of the three most recent fiscal years ended April 30. Economic occupancy represents actual rental revenues recognized for the period indicated as a percentage of scheduled rental revenues for the period. Percentage rents, tenant concessions, straightline adjustments and expense reimbursements are not considered in computing either actual revenues or scheduled rent revenues. Scheduled rent revenue is determined by valuing occupied units or square footage at contract rates and vacant units or square footage at market rates. In the case of multi-family residential properties, lease arrangements with individual tenants vary from month-to-month to one-year leases. Leases on commercial properties generally vary from month-to-month to 20 years.

	Fiscal Year Ended April 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Multi-Family Residential	93.2%	91.6%	89.9%
Commercial - Office	91.9%	92.6%	90.8%
Commercial - Medical	96.7%	96.1%	92.6%
Commercial - Industrial	95.1%	87.2%	86.8%
Commercial - Retail	89.6%	89.2%	90.3%

Certain Lending Requirements

In certain instances, in connection with the acquisition of investment properties, the lender financing such properties may require, as a condition of the loan, that the properties be owned by a "single asset entity." Accordingly, we have organized a number of wholly-owned subsidiary corporations, and IRET Properties has organized several limited partnerships, for the purpose of holding title in an entity that complies with such lending conditions. All financial statements of these subsidiaries are consolidated into our financial statements.

Management and Leasing of Our Real Estate Assets

The day-to-day management and leasing of our real estate assets has, with the exception of certain properties managed by our Minneapolis, Omaha and Minot offices, generally been handled by locally-based third-party professional real estate management companies. Day-to-day management activities include the negotiation of leases, the preparation of proposed operating budgets, and the supervision of routine maintenance and capital improvements that have been authorized by us. All decisions relating to purchase, sale, insurance coverage, capital improvements, approval of commercial leases, annual operating budgets and major renovations are made exclusively by our employees and then implemented by the third-party management companies.

In adopting this model of third-party management of our real estate assets, we considered that under most circumstances the use of locally-based management companies would allow us to benefit from local knowledge of the applicable real estate market, while avoiding the cost and difficulty associated with maintaining management personnel in every city in which we own properties. However, following our September 2006 acquisition from Magnum Resources, Inc. of a portfolio of office properties, we opened an office in Omaha, Nebraska, and property management offices in St. Louis and Kansas City, and hired property management personnel previously with Magnum Resources to continue managing these properties for us, as our employees. During fiscal year 2007, we have added additional property management personnel in our Minneapolis office, and have brought in-house the management of certain of our properties that we considered suitable for internal management. As of April 30, 2007, we have under

internal management 74 properties. We believe that in certain of the locations in which we own properties, economies of scale and our own knowledge of the applicable market may make internal management more efficient and cost effective than retaining third-party management companies, and accordingly we plan

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to continue evaluating our portfolio to identify other properties that may be candidates for management by our own employees.

As of April 30, 2007, we had property management contracts and/or leasing agreements with the following companies:

Residential Management

Commercial Management and Leasing

• Builder's Management & Investment Co., Inc.	• A & L Management Services, LLC
• ConAm Management Corporation	• AJB, Inc. dba Points West Realty Management
• Investors Management & Marketing, Inc.	• Bayport Properties US, Inc.
• Illies Nohava Heinen Property Management, Inc.	• CB Richard Ellis
• Kahler Property Management	• Colliers Turley Martin Tucker Company
• Paramark Corp.	• Dakota Commercial and Development Co.
	• Frauenshuh Companies
	• Ferguson Property Management Services, L.C.
	• Illies Nohava Heinen Property Management, Inc.
	• Inland Companies, Inc.
	• Mega Corporation, dba CB Richard Ellis/Mega
	• Nath Management, Inc.
	• Northco Real Estate Services, LLC
	• Paramount Real Estate Corporation
	• Results Unlimited, Inc.
	• The Remada Company
	• Thornton Oliver Keller, Commercial, LLC
	• United Properties, LLC
	• Vector Property Services, LLC

Generally, our management contracts provide for compensation ranging from 2.5% to 5.0% of gross rent collections and, typically, we may terminate these contracts in 60 days or less or upon the property manager's failure to meet certain specified financial performance goals.

With respect to multi-tenant commercial properties, we rely almost exclusively on third-party brokers to locate potential tenants. As compensation, brokers may receive a commission that is generally calculated as a percentage of the net rent to be paid over the term of the lease. We believe that the broker commissions paid by us conform to market and industry standards, and accordingly are commercially reasonable.

Summary of Real Estate Investment Portfolio

As of April 30, (in thousands)	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
Real Estate Investments						
Real Estate Owned	\$ 1,489,287		\$ 1,269,423		\$ 1,179,856	
	(180,544)		(148,607)		(118,512)	

Less Accumulated Depreciation						
	\$ 1,308,743	99.4%	\$ 1,120,816	99.5%	\$ 1,061,344	99.4%
Unimproved Land	7,392	0.6%	5,175	0.5%	5,382	0.5%
Mortgage Loans Receivable	399	0.0%	409	0.0%	619	0.1%
Total Real Estate Investments	\$ 1,316,534	100.0%	\$ 1,126,400	100.0%	\$ 1,067,345	100.0%

Summary of Individual Properties Owned as of April 30, 2007

The following table presents information regarding our 217 properties owned as of April 30, 2007. We own the following interests in real estate either through our wholly-owned subsidiaries or by ownership of a controlling interest in an entity owning the real estate. We account for these interests on a consolidated basis. Occupancy rates given are the average economic occupancy rates for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007:

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(* = Real estate not owned in fee; all or a portion is leased under a ground lease)

(** = Primarily Parking Lot Rental)

Property Name and Location	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	Units	Investment (initial cost plus improvements)	Fiscal 2007 Economic Occupancy
MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL			
17 South Main Apartments - Minot, ND	4	\$ 216	94.8%
405 Grant Avenue (Lonetree) - Harvey, ND	12	273	90.2%
408 1 st Street SE - Minot, ND	**	48	100.0%
Applewood On The Green - Omaha, NE	234	12,584	90.0%
Arbors Apartments - S. Sioux City, NE	192	7,316	92.5%
Boulder Court - Eagan, MN	115	7,175	93.3%
Brookfield Village Apartments - Topeka, KS	160	7,804	95.0%
Candlelight Apartments - Fargo, ND	66	1,796	95.4%
Canyon Lake Apartments - Rapid City, SD	109	4,371	87.1%
Castle Rock - Billings, MT	165	6,579	82.1%
Chateau Apartments - Minot, ND	64	3,117	99.3%
Colonial Villa - Burnsville, MN	240	15,456	85.1%
Colton Heights Properties - Minot, ND	18	1,042	100.0%
Cottonwood Lake I - Bismarck, ND	67	4,652	98.3%
Cottonwood Lake II - Bismarck, ND	67	4,407	98.4%
Cottonwood Lake III - Bismarck, ND	67	4,841	98.9%
Country Meadows I - Billings, MT	67	4,360	91.1%
Country Meadows II - Billings, MT	67	4,502	92.5%
Crestview Apartments - Bismarck, ND	152	5,174	98.9%
Crown Colony Apartments - Topeka, KS	220	11,546	93.5%

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Dakota Hill At Valley Ranch - Irving, TX	504	39,261	92.3%
East Park Apartments - Sioux Falls, SD	84	2,804	97.5%
Forest Park Estates - Grand Forks, ND	270	9,248	91.9%
Heritage Manor - Rochester, MN	182	8,352	97.3%
Indian Hills Apartments - Sioux City, IA	120	3,232	92.6%
Jenner Properties - Grand Forks, ND	90	2,161	92.3%
Kirkwood Manor - Bismarck, ND	108	4,118	98.2%
Lancaster Place - St. Cloud, MN	84	3,724	87.3%
Legacy Buildings I & II - Grand Forks, ND	116	7,521	92.8%
Legacy Building III - Grand Forks, ND	67	4,001	95.9%
Legacy Building IV - Grand Forks, ND	67	6,879	94.2%
Legacy Building V - Grand Forks, ND	36	2,878	92.0%
Legacy Building VI - Grand Forks, ND	36	3,020	90.6%
Legacy Building VII - Grand Forks, ND	36	2,897	90.0%
Magic City Apartments - Minot, ND	200	5,597	97.7%
Meadows Phase I - Jamestown, ND	27	1,875	99.3%
Meadows Phase II - Jamestown, ND	27	1,957	100.0%
Meadows Phase III - Jamestown, ND	27	2,216	99.7%
Miramont Apartments - Fort Collins , CO	210	15,245	97.4%
Monticello Apartments - Monticello, MN	60	4,425	95.2%
Neighborhood Apartments - Colorado Springs, CO	192	12,993	91.3%
North Pointe - Bismarck, ND	49	2,492	99.3%
Oakmont Apartments - Sioux Falls, SD	80	5,373	94.4%
Oakwood - Sioux Falls, SD	160	6,412	91.9%
Olympic Village - Billings, MT	274	12,802	98.3%
Olympik Village Apartments - Rochester, MN	140	7,426	93.4%
Oxbow - Sioux Falls, SD	120	5,471	94.5%
Park Meadows I - Waite Park, MN	120	4,645	90.0%
Park Meadows II & III - Waite Park, MN	240	9,184	89.6%

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Property Name and Location	<i>(in thousands)</i>		Fiscal 2007 Economic Occupancy
	Units	Investment (initial cost plus improvements)	
MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL - continue			
Pebble Springs - Bismarck, ND	16	\$ 821	99.5%
Pinecone Apartments - Fort Collins , CO	195	14,183	95.8%
Pinehurst Apartments - Billings, MT	21	812	98.1%
Pointe West - Rapid City, SD	90	4,723	91.8%
Prairie Winds Apartments - Sioux Falls, SD	48	2,232	93.7%
Prairiewood Meadows - Fargo, ND	85	3,498	96.6%
Quarry Ridge Apartments - Rochester, MN	154	14,688	96.2%
Ridge Oaks - Sioux City, IA	132	5,122	87.9%
Rimrock Apartments - Billings, MT	78	4,136	97.4%
Rocky Meadows - Billings, MT	98	7,001	97.2%
Rum River Apartments - Isanti, MN	72	5,666	100.0%

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St. Cloud Student Housing - St. Cloud, MN	389	7,859	87.9%
Sherwood Apartments - Topeka, KS	300	17,206	93.9%
Southbrook & Mariposa - Topeka, KS	54	5,640	94.3%
South Pointe - Minot, ND	195	10,879	99.6%
Southview Apartments - Minot, ND	24	844	96.9%
Southwind Apartments - Grand Forks, ND	164	6,818	95.0%
Sunset Trail Phase I - Rochester, MN	73	7,166	89.0%
Sunset Trail Phase II - Rochester, MN	73	7,650	90.8%
Sweetwater Properties - Devils Lake & Grafton, ND	90	1,884	79.4%
Sycamore Village Apartments - Sioux Falls, SD	48	1,634	91.8%
Terrace On The Green - Moorhead, MN	116	3,003	87.3%
Thomasbrook Apartments - Lincoln, NE	264	11,254	90.6%
Valley Park Manor - Grand Forks, ND	168	5,910	94.0%
Village Green - Rochester, MN	36	2,608	94.1%
West Stonehill - Waite Park, MN	313	13,993	92.4%
Westwood Park - Bismarck, ND	64	2,672	97.9%
Winchester - Rochester, MN	115	6,938	93.3%
Woodridge Apartments - Rochester, MN	110	7,336	89.8%
TOTAL MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL	9,397	\$ 489,644	93.2%

Property Name and Location	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	Approximate Net Rentable Square Footage	Investment (initial cost plus improvements)	Fiscal 2007 Economic Occupancy

OFFICE

1st Avenue Building - Minot, ND	15,443	\$ 690	84.4%
401 South Main - Minot, ND	8,443	643	41.0%
2030 Cliff Road - Eagan, MN	13,374	982	100.0%
7800 W Brown Deer Road - Milwaukee, WI	175,610	11,042	100.0%
American Corporate Center - Mendota Heights, MN	137,180	20,264	93.3%
Ameritrade - Omaha, NE	73,742	8,348	100.0%
Benton Business Park - Sauk Rapids, MN	30,464	1,479	100.0%
Bloomington Business Plaza - Bloomington, MN	121,064	8,041	77.5%
Brenwood - Minnetonka, MN	176,587	16,104	55.2%
Brook Valley I - La Vista, NE	30,000	2,045	100.0%
Burnsville Bluffs II - Burnsville, MN	45,158	3,213	75.5%
Cold Spring Center - St. Cloud, MN	75,745	8,861	93.4%
Corporate Center West - Omaha, NE	141,724	21,389	100.0%
Crosstown Centre - Eden Prairie, MN	185,000	17,933	100.0%
Dewey Hill Business Center - Edina, MN	73,338	5,335	61.8%
Farnam Executive Center - Omaha, NE	94,832	13,592	100.0%

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Property Name and Location	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	Approximate Net Rentable Square Footage	Investment (initial cost plus improvements)	Fiscal 2007 Economic Occupancy

OFFICE - continue

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Flagship - Eden Prairie , MN	138,825	\$ 23,571	94.8%
Gateway Corporate Center - Woodbury, MN	59,827	9,419	100.0%
Golden Hills Office Center - Golden Valley, MN	190,758	23,482	89.9%
Great Plains - Fargo, ND	122,040	15,375	100.0%
Highlands Ranch I - Highlands Ranch, CO	71,430	10,629	100.0%
Highlands Ranch II - Highlands Ranch, CO	81,173	11,520	100.0%
Interlachen Corporate Center - Eagan, MN	105,084	16,726	96.3%
Mendota Office Center I - Mendota Heights, MN	59,852	7,203	77.4%
Mendota Office Center II - Mendota Heights, MN	88,398	11,738	90.8%
Mendota Office Center III - Mendota Heights, MN	60,776	6,788	97.9%
Mendota Office Center IV - Mendota Heights, MN	72,231	8,705	100.0%
Minnesota National Bank - Duluth, MN	16,937	1,745	62.3%
Minnetonka Office Building - Minnetonka, MN	4,000	411	70.7%
Miracle Hills One - Omaha, NE	84,475	12,347	86.2%
Nicollett VII - Burnsville, MN	120,752	7,387	93.2%
Northgate I - Maple Grove, MN	79,297	7,789	100.0%
Northgate II - Maple Grove, MN	26,000	2,445	100.0%
Northpark Corporate Center - Arden Hills, MN	146,087	17,352	95.4%
Pacific Hills - Omaha, NE	143,061	16,276	97.0%
Pillsbury Business Center - Bloomington, MN	42,220	1,904	94.5%
Plaza VII - Boise, ID	28,994	3,536	76.9%
Plymouth I - Plymouth, MN	26,186	1,672	100.0%
Plymouth II - Plymouth, MN	26,186	1,643	65.6%
Plymouth III - Plymouth, MN	26,186	2,012	100.0%
Plymouth IV - Plymouth, MN	53,298	6,386	100.0%
Plymouth V - Plymouth, MN	73,632	8,503	94.5%
Prairie Oak Business Center - Eden Prairie, MN	36,481	5,756	72.3%
Rapid City, SD - 900 Concourse Drive - Rapid City, SD	75,815	7,088	100.0%
Riverport - Maryland Heights, MO	122,567	20,873	100.0%
Southeast Tech Center - Eagan, MN	58,300	6,338	100.0%
Spring Valley IV - Omaha, NE	15,700	1,138	100.0%
Spring Valley V - Omaha, NE	24,171	1,364	61.6%
Spring Valley X - Omaha, NE	24,000	1,228	91.0%
Spring Valley XI - Omaha, NE	24,000	1,265	100.0%
Superior Office Building - Duluth, MN	20,000	2,539	95.5%
TCA Building - Eagan , MN	103,640	9,903	85.9%
Three Paramount Plaza - Bloomington, MN	75,526	8,044	92.4%
Thresher Square - Minneapolis, MN	117,144	12,074	57.8%
Timberlands Leawood, KS	90,315	14,676	98.6%
UHC Office - International Falls, MN	30,000	2,505	100.0%
US Bank Financial Center - Bloomington, MN	153,947	16,689	96.4%
Viomed - Eden Prairie , MN	48,700	4,864	100.0%
Wayroad Corporate - Minnetonka, MN	62,383	5,631	61.1%
Wells Fargo Center - St Cloud, MN	86,428	9,791	96.6%
West River Business Park - Waite Park, MN	24,000	1,476	69.2%
Westgate - Boise, ID	103,342	12,231	100.0%
Wirth Corporate Center - Golden Valley, MN	74,568	8,991	97.5%
Woodlands Plaza IV - Maryland Heights, MO	60,942	5,442	83.4%
TOTAL OFFICE	4,777,378	\$ 536,431	91.9%

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Property Name and Location	Approximate Net Rentable Square Footage	<i>(in thousands)</i>		Fiscal 2007 Economic Occupancy
		Investment (initial cost plus improvements)		
MEDICAL				
2800 Medical Building - Minneapolis, MN	54,490	\$	8,751	81.6%
6517 Drew Avenue South - Edina, MN	12,140		1,515	75.0%
Abbott Northwest - Sartell, MN*	60,095		12,653	96.8%
Airport Medical - Bloomington, MN*	24,218		4,678	100.0%
Denfeld Clinic - Duluth, MN	20,512		3,099	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Bismarck, ND	74,112		9,704	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Brainerd, MN	82,535		9,586	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Duluth, MN	119,349		11,709	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Fremont, NE	6,042		552	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Hastings, NE	6,042		572	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Hermantown, MN	160,485		11,235	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Kalispell, MT	5,895		589	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Missoula, MT	10,150		962	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Omaha, NE	6,042		641	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Spearfish, SD	60,161		6,121	100.0%
Edgewood Vista - Virginia, MN	70,313		7,070	100.0%
Edgewood Vista Phase II - Virginia, MN	76,870		5,111	100.0%
Fresenius - Duluth, MN	9,052		1,572	100.0%
Fox River Cottages - Grand Chute, WI	26,336		3,712	100.0%
Garden View - St. Paul, MN *	43,404		7,588	100.0%
Gateway Clinic - Sandstone, MN*	12,444		1,765	100.0%
Health East St John & Woodwinds - Maplewood & Woodbury, MN	114,316		21,601	100.0%
High Pointe Health Campus - Lake Elmo, MN	60,294		12,038	100.0%
Mariner Clinic - Superior, WI *	28,928		3,788	100.0%
Nebraska Orthopaedic Hospital - Omaha, NE*	61,758		20,512	100.0%
Park Dental - Brooklyn Center, MN	9,998		2,952	100.0%
Pavilion I - Duluth, MN*	45,081		10,144	100.0%
Pavilion II - Duluth, MN	73,000		19,325	100.0%
Ritchie Medical Plaza - St Paul, MN	50,409		9,547	91.8%
St. Michael Clinic - St. Michael, MN	10,796		2,587	100.0%
Southdale FM - Edina, MN	67,409		13,999	92.2%
Southdale SMB - Edina, MN*	195,983		34,131	86.6%
Stevens Point - Stevens Point, WI	47,950		12,309	100.0%
Wells Clinic - Hibbing, MN	18,810		2,661	100.0%
TOTAL MEDICAL	1,725,419	\$	274,779	96.7%
INDUSTRIAL				
API Building - Duluth, MN	35,000	\$	1,723	100.0%
Bloomington 2000 - Bloomington, MN	100,850		6,229	100.0%
Bodycote Industrial Building - Eden Prairie, MN	41,880		2,152	100.0%
Dixon Avenue Industrial Park - Des Moines, IA	657,142		13,143	93.3%
Lexington Commerce Center - Eagan, MN	90,260		6,175	90.7%

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Lighthouse - Duluth, MN	59,145	1,884	19.6%
Metal Improvement Company - New Brighton, MN	49,620	2,507	100.0%
Roseville 2929 - Roseville, MN	172,057	9,237	100.0%
Stone Container - Fargo, ND	195,075	7,141	100.0%
Stone Container - Roseville, MN	229,072	8,250	100.0%
Waconia Industrial Building - Waconia, MN	29,440	2,004	100.0%
Wilson's Leather - Brooklyn Park, MN	353,049	13,805	100.0%
Winsted Industrial Building - Winsted, MN	41,685	1,007	100.0%
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL	2,054,275	\$ 75,257	95.1%

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Property Name and Location	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	Approximate Net Rentable Square Footage	Investment (initial cost plus improvements)	Fiscal 2007 Economic Occupancy
RETAIL			
17 South Main - Minot, ND	2,454	\$ 279	86.1%
Anoka Strip Center - Anoka, MN	10,625	733	63.9%
Burnsville 1 Strip Center - Burnsville, MN	8,526	1,001	90.8%
Burnsville 2 Strip Center - Burnsville, MN	8,400	804	85.9%
Champlin South Pond - Champlin, MN	26,315	3,635	76.8%
Chan West Village - Chanhassen, MN	137,572	20,899	97.9%
Dakota West Plaza - Minot, ND	16,921	602	91.1%
Duluth Denfeld Retail - Duluth, MN	36,546	4,985	94.2%
Duluth NAPA - Duluth, MN	15,597	1,933	86.6%
Eagan 1 Retail Center - Eagan, MN	5,400	518	100.0%
Eagan 2 Retail Center - Eagan, MN	13,901	1,371	100.0%
Eagan 3 C Store - Eagan, MN	3,886	784	100.0%
East Grand Station - East Grand Forks, MN	16,103	1,392	100.0%
Fargo Express Center - Fargo, ND	30,227	1,441	100.0%
Fargo Express SC Pad 1 - Fargo, ND	4,000	368	100.0%
Forest Lake Auto - Forest Lake, MN	6,836	501	100.0%
Forest Lake Westlake Center - Forest Lake, MN	100,570	8,187	100.0%
Grand Forks Carmike - Grand Forks, ND	28,528	2,546	100.0%
Grand Forks Medpark Mall - Grand Forks, ND	59,117	5,697	99.8%
Jamestown Buffalo Mall - Jamestown, ND	212,671	5,009	84.6%
Jamestown Business Center - Jamestown, ND	100,864	1,935	89.2%
Kalispell Retail Center - Kalispell, MT	52,000	3,470	100.0%
Kentwood Thomasville Furniture - Kentwood, MI	16,080	2,122	100.0%
Ladysmith Pamida - Ladysmith, WI	41,000	1,501	100.0%
Lakeville Strip Center - Lakeville, MN	9,488	1,971	75.1%
Livingston Pamida - Livingston, MT	41,200	1,800	100.0%
Minot Arrowhead SC - Minot, ND	76,133	6,086	94.4%
Minot Plaza - Minot, ND	10,843	595	100.0%
Monticello C Store - Monticello, MN	3,575	889	76.7%
Omaha Barnes & Noble - Omaha, NE	27,500	3,699	100.0%
Pine City C Store - Pine City, MN	4,800	442	100.0%

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Pine City Evergreen Square - Pine City, MN	63,225	3,028	100.0%
Rochester Maplewood Square - Rochester, MN	118,398	11,976	62.6%
St. Cloud Westgate SC - St. Cloud, MN	104,928	6,841	64.8%
Weston Retail - Weston, WI	25,644	1,681	100.0%
Weston Walgreens - Weston, WI	14,820	2,455	100.0%
TOTAL RETAIL	1,454,693	\$ 113,176	89.6%
SUBTOTAL		\$ 1,489,287	

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Property Name and Location	<i>(in thousands)</i> Investment (initial cost plus improvements)
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UNIMPROVED LAND

2828 Chicago Avenue - Minneapolis, MN	\$ 254
Cottonwood Lake IV - Bismarck, ND	1,366
Eagan Unimproved Land - Eagan, MN	423
Kalispell Unimproved Land - Kalispell, MT	1,424
Minot Unimproved Land - Minot, ND	1,767
Monticello Unimproved Land - Monticello, MN	89
Quarry Ridge Unimproved Land - Rochester, MN	942
River Falls Unimproved Land - River Falls, WI	205
St. Michael Unimproved Property - St. Michael, MN	111
Weston Unimproved Land - Weston, WI	811
TOTAL UNIMPROVED LAND	\$ 7,392

TOTAL UNITS RESIDENTIAL SEGMENT	9,397
TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE COMMERCIAL SEGMENTS	10,011,765
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$1,496,679

Mortgages Payable

As of April 30, 2007, individual first mortgage loans on the above properties totaled \$951.1 million. Of the \$951.1 million of mortgage indebtedness on April 30, 2007, \$21.7 million is represented by variable rate mortgages on which the future interest rate will vary based on changes in the interest rate index for each respective loan. The balance of fixed rate mortgages totaled \$929.4 million. Principal payments due on our mortgage indebtedness are as follows:

Year	Mortgage Ended Principal April 30, (in thousands)
2008	\$ 30,831
2009	47,701
2010	127,747
2011	101,282
2012	85,713
Later Years	557,865

Total \$951,139

Future Minimum Lease Payments

The future minimum lease payments to be received under leases for commercial properties in place as of April 30, 2007, assuming that no options to renew or buy out the leases are exercised, are as follows:

Year Ended April 30,	Lease Payments (in thousands)
2008	\$ 91,368
2009	82,328
2010	74,402
2011	61,703
2012	47,268
Later Years	241,836
Total	\$ 598,905

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Capital Expenditures

Each year we review the physical condition of each property we own. In order for our properties to remain competitive, attract new tenants, and retain existing tenants, we plan for a reasonable amount of capital improvements. For the year ended April 30, 2007, we spent approximately \$30.9 million on capital improvements.

Contracts or Options to Sell

We have granted options to purchase certain of our properties to tenants in these properties, under lease agreements with the tenant. In general, these options grant the tenant the right to purchase the property at the greater of such property's appraised value or an annual compounded increase of 2.0% to 2.5% of the initial cost to us. As of April 30, 2007, our properties subject to purchase options, the cost, plus improvements, of each such property and its gross rental revenue are as follows:

Property	Property Cost	(in thousands)		
		Gross Rental Revenue		
		2007	2006	2005
Edgewood Vista - Bismarck, ND	10,868	980	653	0
Edgewood Vista - Brainerd, MN	10,634	968	645	0
Edgewood Vista - Duluth, MN	11,709	1,472	1,472	1,406
Edgewood Vista - Fremont, NE	552	68	62	59
Edgewood Vista - Hastings, NE	572	68	63	61
Edgewood Vista - Hermantown, MN	12,325	1,124	749	0
Edgewood Vista - Kalispell, MT	588	72	62	62
Edgewood Vista - Missoula, MT	962	132	120	120
Edgewood Vista - Omaha, NE	641	76	70	67
Edgewood Vista - Spearfish, SD	6,757	608	406	0

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Edgewood Vista - Virginia, MN	12,182	1,320	1,320	1,320
Fox River Cottage - Grand Chute, WI	3,860	260	0	0
Great Plains Software - Fargo, ND	15,375	1,876	1,876	1,876
Healtheast - Woodbury & Maplewood, MN	21,601	2,032	2,032	2,032
Minnesota National Bank - Duluth, MN	2,104	135	100	189
St. Michael Clinic - St. Michael, MN	2,587	35	0	0
Stevens Point - Stevens Point, WI	12,504	630	102	0
Total	\$ 125,821	\$ 11,856	\$ 9,732	\$ 7,192

Properties by State

The following table presents, as of April 30, 2007, an analysis by state of each of the five major segments of properties owned by us - multi-family residential, office, medical, industrial and retail:

(in thousands)

State	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial Office	Commercial Medical	Commercial Industrial	Commercial Retail	Total	% of Total
Minnesota	\$ 137,294	\$ 343,694	\$ 215,317	\$ 54,973	\$ 71,890	\$ 823,168	55.3%
North Dakota	115,752	16,708	9,704	7,141	24,558	173,863	11.7%
Nebraska	31,154	78,992	22,277	0	3,699	136,122	9.1%
Colorado	42,421	22,149	0	0	0	64,570	4.3%
Kansas	42,196	14,676	0	0	0	56,872	3.8%
Montana	40,192	0	1,551	0	5,270	47,013	3.2%
South Dakota	33,020	7,088	6,121	0	0	46,229	3.1%
Texas	39,261	0	0	0	0	39,261	2.6%
Wisconsin	0	11,042	19,809	0	5,637	36,488	2.5%
All Other States	8,354	42,082	0	13,143	2,122	65,701	4.4%
Total	\$ 489,644	\$ 536,431	\$ 274,779	\$ 75,257	\$ 113,176	\$ 1,489,287	100.0%

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of our operations, we become involved in litigation. At this time, we know of no material pending or threatened legal proceedings, or other proceedings contemplated by governmental authorities, that would have a material impact upon us.

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

No matters were submitted to our shareholders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Quarterly Share and Distribution Data

Our common shares of beneficial interest trade on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol IRETS. On June 29, 2007, the last reported sales price per share of our common shares on the NASDAQ National Market was \$10.33. The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low closing sales prices per share of our common shares

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as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, and the distributions per common share and limited partnership unit declared with respect to each period.

Quarter Ended	High	Low	Distributions Declared <i>(per share and unit)</i>
Fiscal Year 2007			
April 30, 2007	\$ 11.00	\$ 9.66	\$ 0.1660
January 31, 2007	10.68	9.65	0.1655
October 31, 2006	10.15	9.22	0.1650
July 31, 2006	9.50	8.85	0.1645

Quarter Ended	High	Low	Distributions Declared <i>(per share and unit)</i>
Fiscal Year 2006			
April 30, 2006	\$ 9.67	\$ 9.11	\$ 0.1640
January 31, 2006	9.79	9.20	0.1635
October 31, 2005	10.16	8.85	0.1630
July 31, 2005	10.24	9.04	0.1625

It is IRET's policy to pay quarterly distributions to our common shareholders and unitholders, at the discretion of our Board of Trustees, based on our funds from operations, financial condition and capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and such other factors as our Board of Trustees deems relevant. Since July 1, 1971, IRET has paid quarterly cash distributions in the months of January, April, July and October.

Shareholders

As of June 29, 2007, the Company had approximately 4,196 common shareholders of record, and 48,581,306 common shares of beneficial interest (plus 20,388,754 limited partnership units potentially convertible into 20,388,754 common shares) were outstanding.

Unregistered Sales of Shares

Sales of Unregistered Securities. During the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, we issued an aggregate of 219,587, 342,242 and 595,810 unregistered common shares to holders of limited partnership units of IRET Properties upon redemption and conversion of an aggregate of 219,587, 342,242 and 595,810 limited partnership units of IRET Properties on a one-for-one basis. All such issuances of our common shares were exempt from registration as private placements under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, including Regulation D promulgated thereunder. We have registered the re-sale of such common shares under the Securities Act.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. The Company did not repurchase any of its equity securities during fiscal year 2007, except for repurchases of nominal amounts of fractional shares, at shareholder request.

Comparative Stock Performance

The information contained in this Comparative Stock Performance Graph section shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or “filed” or incorporated by reference in future filings with the SEC, or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into a document filed under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Set forth below is a graph that compares, for the five fiscal years commencing May 1, 2002, and ending April 30, 2007, the cumulative total returns for the Company’s common shares with the comparable cumulative total return of two indexes, the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index (“S&P 500”), and the NAREIT Equity Index, which is an index prepared by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, which includes all tax-qualified equity REITs listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ Market.

The performance graph assumes that at the close of trading on April 30, 2002, the last trading day of fiscal year 2002, \$100 was invested in the Company’s common shares and in each of the indexes. The comparison assumes the reinvestment of all distributions. Cumulative total shareholder returns for the Company’s common shares, the S&P 500 and the NAREIT Equity Index are based on the Company’s fiscal year ending April 30.

	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Investors Real Estate Trust	100.00	103.92	108.41	109.07	120.14	143.08
NAREIT Equity	100.00	99.94	124.78	167.97	212.62	268.88
S&P 500	100.00	86.69	106.52	113.28	130.74	150.66

Source: Research Data Group, Inc.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Set forth below is selected financial data on a historical basis for the Company for the five most recent fiscal years ended April 30. This information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Consolidated Income Statement Data					
Revenue	\$ 197,817	\$ 170,448	\$ 152,937	\$ 130,458	\$ 109,780
Income before minority interest and discontinued operations and gain on sale of other investments	\$ 14,300	\$ 11,138	\$ 9,920	\$ 10,190	\$ 13,655
Gain on sale of real estate, land, and other investments	\$ 4,602	\$ 3,293	\$ 8,605	\$ 662	\$ 1,595
Minority interest portion of operating partnership income	\$ (3,229)	\$ (1,896)	\$ (1,738)	\$ (2,173)	\$ (3,190)
Income from continuing operations	\$ 11,059	\$ 8,781	\$ 7,806	\$ 7,418	\$ 9,841
Income from discontinued operations	\$ 3,051	\$ 2,786	\$ 7,270	\$ 2,022	\$ 2,407
Net income	\$ 14,110	\$ 11,567	\$ 15,076	\$ 9,440	\$ 12,248
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
Total real estate investments	\$ 1,316,534	\$ 1,126,400	\$ 1,067,345	\$ 991,923	\$ 845,325
Total assets	\$ 1,435,389	\$ 1,207,315	\$ 1,151,158	\$ 1,076,317	\$ 885,681
Mortgages payable	\$ 951,139	\$ 765,890	\$ 708,558	\$ 633,124	\$ 539,397
Shareholders' equity	\$ 284,969	\$ 289,560	\$ 295,172	\$ 278,629	\$ 214,761
Consolidated Per Common Share Data					
<i>(basic and diluted)</i>					
Income from continuing operations	\$.18	\$.14	\$.13	\$.19	\$.31
Income from discontinued operations	\$.06	\$.06	\$.17	\$.05	\$.07
Net income	\$.24	\$.20	\$.30	\$.24	\$.38
Distributions	\$.66	\$.65	\$.65	\$.64	\$.63

CALENDAR YEAR	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Tax status of distributions					
Capital gain	1.22%	16.05%	0.00%	3.88%	0.00%
Ordinary income	42.01%	41.48%	44.65%	58.45%	68.29%
Return of capital	56.77%	42.47%	55.35%	37.67%	31.71%

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

The following information is provided in connection with, and should be read in conjunction with, the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We operate on a fiscal year ending on April 30. The following discussion and analysis is for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007.

Overview

We are a self-advised equity real estate investment trust engaged in owning and operating income-producing real properties. Our investments include multi-family residential properties and commercial properties located primarily in the upper Midwest states of Minnesota and North Dakota. Our properties are diversified in property type and location. As of April 30, 2007, our real estate portfolio consisted of 69 multi-family residential properties containing 9,397 apartment units and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$400.1 million, and 148 commercial properties containing approximately 10.0 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$908.6 million. Our commercial properties consist of:

- 64 office properties containing approximately 4.8 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$492.2 million;

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- 34 medical properties (including senior housing/assisted living facilities) containing approximately 1.7 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$250.0 million;
- 13 industrial properties (including miscellaneous commercial properties) containing approximately 2.0 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$67.0 million; and
- 37 retail properties containing approximately 1.5 million square feet of leasable space and having a total real estate investment amount net of accumulated depreciation of \$99.4 million.

Our primary source of income and cash is rents associated with multi-family residential and commercial leases. Our business objective is to increase shareholder value by employing a disciplined investment strategy. This strategy is focused on growing assets in desired geographical markets, achieving diversification by property type and location, and adhering to targeted returns in acquiring properties.

During fiscal year 2007, IRET continued to operate in a challenging acquisition environment. Liquidity levels in the Company's markets remained high, and much of the abundant investment capital available continued to seek commercial real estate. Accordingly, identifying potential acquisition properties that met IRET's investment criteria remained difficult during fiscal year 2007, although deal flow continued to be robust. Despite these challenges, during fiscal year 2007 the Company closed on the largest acquisition in its history, when it purchased from subsidiaries of Omaha-based Magnum Resources, Inc. a portfolio of nine office complexes, consisting of 15 buildings totaling approximately 936,568 rentable square feet, for aggregate consideration of approximately \$140.8 million (the "Magnum Portfolio"). As of the closing date of the acquisition, the Magnum Portfolio was approximately 94% leased to multiple tenants. The acquisition increased the leasable space of IRET's office portfolio by approximately 25%.

In addition to the Magnum Portfolio, the Company during fiscal year 2007 added five apartment properties, one office property, two medical properties (excluding the acquisition of the remaining ownership interest in a medical office building previously partially owned by the Company), two industrial properties, two retail properties (including the construction of a retail drug store property to replace an existing older retail property owned by the Company) and six parcels of unimproved land to its investment portfolio, for an aggregate purchase price and construction cost (including the Magnum properties) of approximately \$220.7 million. During fiscal year 2007, the Company disposed

of two apartment complexes, one office property, one medical (assisted living) property, 11 small retail properties and two parcels of unimproved land, for sale prices totaling approximately \$22.5 million.

Total revenues of IRET Properties, our operating partnership, increased by \$27.4 million to \$197.8 million in fiscal year 2007, compared to \$170.4 million in fiscal year 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to the addition of new real estate properties. Operating income increased in fiscal year 2007, to \$11.6 million from \$9.9 million in fiscal year 2006. We estimate that rent concessions offered to tenants during the twelve months ended April 30, 2007 lowered our operating revenues by approximately \$5.0 million, compared to \$5.2 million for fiscal year 2006. Expenses increased during fiscal year 2007 as well, with real estate taxes, maintenance, utilities and property management expense all increasing from year-earlier levels. While some of this increase was due to existing real estate, the majority was due to the addition of new real estate properties to our portfolio.

Economic occupancy levels in our total commercial property segments increased slightly to 93.2% in fiscal year 2007 from 92.8% in fiscal year 2006. Economic occupancy rates in our commercial medical, industrial and retail segments increased; the economic occupancy rate in our commercial office segment decreased. Economic occupancy in our multi-family residential segment increased to 93.2% in fiscal year 2007, from 91.6% in fiscal year 2006.

Additional information and more detailed discussions of our fiscal year 2007 operating results are found in the following sections of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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Critical Accounting Policies

Set forth below is a summary of the accounting policies that management believes are critical to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Real Estate. Real estate is carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, less an adjustment for impairment, if any. Depreciation requires an estimate by management of the useful life of each property as well as an allocation of the costs associated with a property to its various components. If the Company does not allocate these costs appropriately or incorrectly estimates the useful lives of its real estate, depreciation expense may be misstated. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Company uses a 20-40 year estimated life for buildings and improvements and a 5-12 year estimated life for furniture, fixtures and equipment. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. 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.

Upon acquisitions of real estate, the Company assesses the fair value of acquired tangible assets (including land, buildings and personal property), which is determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and considers whether there were significant intangible assets acquired (for example, above-and below-market leases, the value of acquired in-place leases, and tenant relationships, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 141) and acquired liabilities, and allocates the purchase price based on these assessments. The as-if-vacant value is allocated to land, buildings, and personal property based on management's determination of the relative fair value of these assets. The estimated fair value of the property is the amount that would be recoverable upon the disposition of the property. Techniques used to estimate fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, independent appraisals, and reference to recent sales of comparable properties. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including the historical operating results, known trends, and market/economic conditions that may affect the property. Land value is assigned based on the purchase price if land is acquired separately, or based on estimated market value if acquired in a merger or in a portfolio acquisition.

Above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are estimated based on the present value of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The Company performs this analysis on a lease-by-lease basis. The capitalized above-market or below-market intangible is amortized to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases.

Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based upon the Company's evaluation of the specific characteristics of the leases. Factors considered in these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods, considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. The Company also considers information about each property obtained during its pre-acquisition due diligence and marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired.

Property sales or dispositions are recorded when title transfers and sufficient consideration is received by the Company and the Company has no significant continuing involvement with the property sold. The Company's properties are reviewed for impairment if events or circumstances change indicating that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. If the Company incorrectly estimates the values at acquisition or the undiscounted cash flows, initial allocations of purchase price and future impairment charges may be different. The impact of the Company's estimates in connection with acquisitions and future impairment analysis could be material to the Company's financial statements.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The Company periodically evaluates the collectibility of amounts due from tenants and maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts (\$238,000 as of April 30, 2007) for estimated losses resulting from the inability of tenants to make required payments under their respective lease agreements. The Company also maintains an allowance for receivables arising from the straight-lining of rents (\$660,000 as of April 30, 2007) and from mortgage loans (\$12,500 as of April 30, 2007). The straight-lining of rents receivable arises from earnings recognized in excess of amounts currently due under lease agreements. Management exercises

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judgment in establishing these allowances and considers payment history and current credit status in developing these estimates. If estimates differ from actual results this would impact reported results.

Revenue Recognition - The Company has the following revenue sources and revenue recognition policies:

- *Base Rents* - income arising from tenant leases. These rents are recognized over the non-cancelable term of the related leases on a straight-line basis, which includes the effects of rent increases and abated rent under the leases. Certain leases provide for tenant occupancy during periods for which no rent is due or where minimum rent payments increase during the term of the lease. Rental revenue is recorded for the full term of each lease on a straight-line basis. Accordingly, the Company records a receivable from tenants for rents that it expects to collect over the remaining lease term as deferred rents receivable. When the Company acquires a property, the term of the existing leases is considered to commence as of the acquisition date for the purposes of this calculation. Revenue recognition is considered to be critical because the evaluation of the reliability of such deferred rents receivable involves management's assumptions relating to such tenant's viability.
- *Percentage Rents* - income arising from retail tenant leases which are contingent upon the sales of the tenant exceeding a defined threshold. These rents are recognized in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 104: Revenue Recognition, which states that this income is to be recognized only after the contingency has been removed (i.e., sales thresholds have been achieved).

- *Expense Reimbursement Income* revenue arising from tenant leases, which provide for the recovery of all or a portion of the operating expenses and real estate taxes of the respective property. This revenue is accrued in the same periods as the expenses are incurred.

Income Taxes. The Company operates in a manner intended to enable it to continue to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Under those sections, a REIT which distributes at least 90% of its REIT taxable income as a distribution to its shareholders each year and which meets certain other conditions will not be taxed on that portion of its taxable income which is distributed to its shareholders. The Company intends to distribute to its shareholders 100% of its taxable income. Therefore, no provision for Federal income taxes is required. If the Company fails to distribute the required amount of income to its shareholders, it would fail to qualify as a REIT and substantial adverse tax consequences may result.

The Company's taxable income is affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the following: that the Company's tenants perform their obligations under their leases with the Company; that the Company's tax and accounting positions do not change; and that the number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock remain relatively unchanged. These factors, which impact the Company's taxable income, are subject to change, and many are outside the control of the Company. If actual results vary, the Company's taxable income may change.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For disclosure regarding recent accounting pronouncements and the anticipated impact they will have on our operations, please refer to Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenues

Total revenues for fiscal year 2007 were \$197.8 million, compared to \$170.4 million in fiscal year 2006 and \$152.9 million in fiscal year 2005. Revenues during fiscal year 2007 were \$27.4 million greater than revenues in fiscal year 2006 and revenues during fiscal year 2006 were \$17.5 million greater than in fiscal year 2005.

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For fiscal 2007, the increase in revenue of \$27.4 million resulted from:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Rent from 15 properties acquired in fiscal year 2006 in excess of that received in 2006	
from the same 15 properties	\$ 5,443
Rent from 21 properties acquired in fiscal year 2007	16,948
Increase in rental income on existing properties	5,609
Decrease in lease termination fees	(631)
	\$ 27,369

For fiscal 2006, the increase in revenue of \$17.5 million resulted from:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Rent from 16 properties acquired in fiscal year 2005 in excess of that received in 2005	\$ 9,816

from the same 16 properties	
Rent from 15 properties acquired in fiscal year 2006	6,704
Increase in rental income on existing properties	860
An increase in straight-line rents	203
A decrease in rent from properties sold in fiscal year 2007	(72)
	\$ 17,511

As illustrated above, the substantial majority (81.8% in fiscal year 2007 and 94.3% in fiscal year 2006) of the increase in our gross revenue for fiscal years 2007 and 2006 resulted from the addition of new real estate properties to the IRET Properties' portfolio, with 20.5% and 1.2%, respectively, resulting from rental increases on existing properties.. For the next 12 months, we expect acquisitions to continue to be the most significant factor in any increases in our revenues and ultimately our net income. While acceptable real estate assets are still available for purchase, continued widespread demand for real estate from traditional and non-traditional investors has resulted in a reduction in the investment returns from all types of real estate. This reduction in rates of return will be further exacerbated to the extent that rises in interest rates increase borrowing costs. While we were able to take advantage of lower borrowing costs for most of our recent acquisitions, our borrowing costs are rising. The majority of our debt is fixed and not prepayable without significant prepayment costs and fees.

Gain on Sale of Real Estate

The Company realized a gain on sale of real estate, land and other investments for fiscal year 2007 of \$4.6 million. This compares to \$3.3 million of gain on sale of real estate recognized in fiscal 2006 and \$8.6 million recognized in fiscal 2005. A list of the properties sold during fiscal year 2007, showing sales price, depreciated cost plus sales costs and net gain is included in this Item 7 under the caption "Property Dispositions."

Net Operating Income

The following tables report segment financial information. We measure the performance of our segments based on net operating income ("NOI"), which we define as total revenues less property operating expenses and real estate taxes. We believe that NOI is an important supplemental measure of operating performance for a REIT's operating real estate because it provides a measure of core operations that is unaffected by depreciation, amortization, financing and general and administrative expense. NOI does not represent cash generated by operating activities in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to net income, net income available for common shareholders or cash flow from operating activities as a measure of financial performance.

The following tables show revenues, operating expenses and NOI by reportable operating segment for fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005. For a reconciliation of net operating income of reportable segments to operating income as reported, see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

The tables also show net operating income by reportable operating segment on a stabilized property and non-stabilized property basis. Stabilized properties are properties owned and in operation for the entirety of the periods being compared (including properties that were redeveloped or expanded during the periods being compared, with properties purchased or sold during the periods being compared excluded from the stabilized property category). This comparison allows the Company to evaluate the performance of existing properties and their contribution to net income. Management believes that measuring performance on a stabilized property basis is useful to investors because it enables evaluation of how the Company's properties are performing year over year. Management uses

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this measure to assess whether or not it has been successful in increasing net operating income, renewing the leases of existing tenants, controlling operating costs and appropriately handling capital improvements.

(in thousands)

Year Ended April 30, 2007	Multi-Family					Total
	Residential	Commercial-Office	Commercial-Medical	Commercial-Industrial	Commercial-Retail	
Real estate revenue	\$ 67,214	\$ 73,640	\$ 34,783	\$ 8,091	\$ 14,089	\$ 197,817
Real estate expenses						
Utilities	6,711	6,290	1,771	57	377	15,206
Maintenance	8,640	9,245	2,611	218	1,000	21,714
Real estate taxes	7,322	10,844	2,322	755	2,079	23,322
Insurance	1,094	773	274	75	166	2,382
Property management	7,808	3,348	1,697	148	853	13,854
Total expenses	\$ 31,575	\$ 30,500	\$ 8,675	\$ 1,253	\$ 4,475	\$ 76,478
Net operating income	\$ 35,639	\$ 43,140	\$ 26,108	\$ 6,838	\$ 9,614	\$ 121,339
Stabilized net operating income	34,245	32,428	19,795	6,317	9,229	102,014
Non-stabilized net operating income	1,394	10,712	6,313	521	385	19,325
Total net operating income	\$ 35,639	\$ 43,140	\$ 26,108	\$ 6,838	\$ 9,614	\$ 121,339

(in thousands)

Year Ended April 30, 2006	Multi-Family					Total
	Residential	Commercial-Office	Commercial-Medical	Commercial-Industrial	Commercial-Retail	
Real estate revenue	\$ 61,906	\$ 57,523	\$ 31,670	\$ 6,372	\$ 12,977	\$ 170,448
Real estate expenses						
Utilities	6,587	4,805	1,600	91	390	13,473
Maintenance	7,872	7,582	2,471	201	1,107	19,233
Real estate taxes	6,982	8,022	2,283	771	1,727	19,785
Insurance	1,399	705	298	81	179	2,662
Property management	7,010	2,488	1,662	108	541	11,809
Total expenses	\$ 29,850	\$ 23,602	\$ 8,314	\$ 1,252	\$ 3,944	\$ 66,962
Net operating income	\$ 32,056	\$ 33,921	\$ 23,356	\$ 5,120	\$ 9,033	\$ 103,486
Stabilized net operating income	31,948	33,451	19,101	5,120	9,033	98,653
Non-stabilized net operating income	108	470	4,255	0	0	4,833
Total net operating income	\$ 32,056	\$ 33,921	\$ 23,356	\$ 5,120	\$ 9,033	\$ 103,486

(in thousands)

Year Ended April 30, 2005	Multi-Family					Total
	Residential	Commercial-Office	Commercial-Medical	Commercial-Industrial	Commercial-Retail	
Real estate revenue	\$ 58,702	\$ 48,604	\$ 25,424	\$ 6,459	\$ 13,748	\$ 152,937
Real estate expenses						

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Utilities	5,663	3,386	1,142	60	372	10,623
Maintenance	6,755	6,312	1,870	185	953	16,075
Real estate taxes	6,903	7,147	1,616	797	1,728	18,191
Insurance	1,490	536	277	78	182	2,563
Property management	6,638	2,100	1,273	104	286	10,401
Total expenses	\$ 27,449	\$ 19,481	\$ 6,178	\$ 1,224	\$ 3,521	\$ 57,853
Net operating income	\$ 31,253	\$ 29,123	\$ 19,246	\$ 5,235	\$ 10,227	\$ 95,084
Stabilized net operating income	30,948	25,845	15,427	5,235	10,227	87,682
Non-stabilized net operating income	305	3,278	3,819	0	0	7,402
Total net operating income	\$ 31,253	\$ 29,123	\$ 19,246	\$ 5,235	\$ 10,227	\$ 95,084

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Changes in Expenses and Net Income

Operating income for fiscal year 2007 increased to \$11.6 million from \$9.9 million in fiscal year 2006, and from \$8.9 million in fiscal year 2005. Our net income available to common shareholders for fiscal year 2007 was \$11.7 million, compared to \$9.2 million in fiscal year 2006 and \$12.7 million in fiscal year 2005. On a per common share basis, net income was \$.24 per common share in fiscal year 2007, compared to \$.20 per common share in fiscal year 2006 and \$.30 in fiscal year 2005.

These changes in operating income and net income result from the changes in revenues and expenses detailed below:

Changes in net income available to common shareholders for fiscal year 2007 resulted from:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
An increase in net operating income primarily due to new acquisitions	\$ 17,853
An increase in interest income	1,128
An increase in non-operating income	297
An increase in income from discontinued operations, net	265
A decrease in minority interest of other partnership's income	510

These increases were offset by:

An increase in depreciation/amortization expense related to real estate investments	(7,528)
An increase in interest expense primarily due to debt placed on new acquisitions	(7,723)
An increase in minority interest of operating partnership income	(1,333)
An increase in operating expenses, administrative, advisory & trustee services	(528)
An increase in amortization related to non-real estate investments	(337)
A decrease in gain on sale of other investments	(61)
Total increase in fiscal 2007 net income available to common shareholders	\$ 2,543

Changes in net income available to common shareholders for fiscal year 2006 resulted from:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
An increase in net operating income primarily due to new acquisitions	\$ 8,402
An increase in interest income	238

An increase in gain on sale of other investments	20
An increase in non-operating income	16
A decrease in operating expenses, administrative, advisory & trustee services	191

These increases were offset by:

An increase in depreciation/amortization expense related to real estate investments	(3,980)
An increase in interest expense primarily due to debt placed on new acquisitions	(3,334)
An increase in amortization related to non-real estate investments	(315)
An increase in minority interest of operating partnership income	(158)
An increase in minority interest of other partnership's income	(105)
A decrease in income from discontinued operations, net	(4,484)
Total decrease in fiscal 2006 net income available to common shareholders	\$ (3,509)

Factors Impacting Net Income During Fiscal Year 2007 as Compared to Fiscal Year 2006

Our results during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007, compared to the fiscal year ended April 30, 2006, show continued overall improvement in occupancy levels and rental revenues. Economic occupancy rates in four of our five segments increased compared to the year-earlier period, and real estate revenue increased in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006 in all of our reportable segments. Net income available to common shareholders increased to \$11.7 million in fiscal year 2007, compared to \$9.2 million in fiscal year 2006. Revenue increases during fiscal year 2007 were offset somewhat by increases in maintenance, utilities, mortgage interest due to increased borrowing, real estate taxes, property management and amortization expense. Insurance expense decreased in fiscal year 2007.

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- Economic Occupancy.* During fiscal year 2007, economic occupancy levels at our properties improved over year-earlier levels in each of our reportable segments other than commercial office. Economic occupancy represents actual rental revenues recognized for the period indicated as a percentage of scheduled rental revenues for the period. Percentage rents, tenant concessions, straightline adjustments and expense reimbursements are not considered in computing either actual revenues or scheduled rent revenues. Economic occupancy rates on a stabilized property basis for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007 compared to the fiscal year ended April 30, 2006 are shown below:

	Fiscal Year Ended April 30,		
	2007	2006	% Change
Multi-Family Residential	93.2%	91.7%	1.5%
Commercial Office	90.5%	92.6%	(2.1%)
Commercial Medical	96.8%	95.3%	1.5%
Commercial Industrial	94.8%	87.2%	7.6%
Commercial Retail	89.3%	89.2%	0.1%

During fiscal year 2007, results continued to improve at our multi-family residential properties. While we had limited success in increasing scheduled rental rates at our apartment communities, the construction of competing apartment units, single-family homes and condominium units has abated in most of our markets. Combined with positive absorption of previously-constructed housing, this reduction in construction of competing product has allowed us to reduce vacancy and tenant concessions in our multi-family residential segment. We also saw during fiscal year 2007 an accelerating demand for industrial space, although as in past periods rental rates in this segment continue to remain at levels lower than in prior fiscal years. We did not see in fiscal year 2007 any consistent sustained demand for commercial office space or for existing smaller retail developments, which comprise a majority of IRET's retail

portfolio. However, our expectation is that demand in IRET's markets for our multi-family, medical, office and industrial locations will strengthen in fiscal year 2008.

- *Concessions.* Our overall level of tenant concessions declined slightly for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007 compared to the year-earlier period. To maintain or increase physical occupancy levels at our properties, we may offer tenant incentives, generally in the form of lower or abated rents, which results in decreased revenues and income from operations at our properties. Rent concessions offered during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007 lowered our operating revenues by approximately \$5.0 million, as compared to an approximately \$5.2 million reduction in operating revenues attributable to rent concessions offered in fiscal year 2006.

The following table shows the approximate reduction in our operating revenues due to rent concessions, by segment, for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	Fiscal Year Ended April 30,		
	2007	2006	% Change
Multi-Family Residential	\$ 3,147	\$ 3,848	(18.2%)
Commercial Office	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,213	45.8%
Commercial Medical	\$ 70	\$ 74	(5.4%)
Commercial Industrial	\$ 14	\$ 53	(73.6%)
Commercial Retail	\$ 22	\$ 23	(4.3%)
Total	\$ 5,022	\$ 5,211	(3.6%)

- *Increased Maintenance Expense.* Maintenance expenses totaled \$21.7 million in fiscal year 2007, compared to \$19.2 million in fiscal year 2006. Maintenance expenses at properties newly acquired in fiscal years 2007 and 2006 added \$2.5 million to the maintenance expense category during fiscal year 2007, while maintenance expenses at existing properties decreased by \$31,000, resulting in a net increase of \$2.5 million or 13.0% in maintenance expenses in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006. Under the terms of most of our commercial leases, the full cost of maintenance is paid by the tenant as additional rent. For our noncommercial real estate properties, any increase in our maintenance costs must be collected from tenants in the form of general rent increases.

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Maintenance expenses by reportable segment for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial Office	Commercial Medical	Commercial Industrial	Commercial Retail
2007	\$ 8,640	\$ 9,245	\$ 2,611	\$ 218	\$ 1,000
2006	\$ 7,872	\$ 7,582	\$ 2,471	\$ 201	\$ 1,107
% change (2007 vs. 2006)	9.8%	21.9%	5.7%	8.5%	(9.7%)

- *Increased Utility Expense.* Utility expense totaled \$15.2 million in fiscal year 2007, compared to \$13.5 million in fiscal year 2006. Utility expenses at properties newly acquired in fiscal years 2007 and 2006 added \$1.6 million to the utility expense category during fiscal year 2007, while utility expenses at existing properties increased by \$88,000, for a total increase of \$1.7 million or 12.6% in utility expenses in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006.

Utility expenses by reportable segment for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

(in thousands)

	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial Office	Commercial Medical	Commercial Industrial	Commercial Retail
2007	\$ 6,711	\$ 6,290	\$ 1,771	\$ 57	\$ 377
2006	\$ 6,587	\$ 4,805	\$ 1,600	\$ 91	\$ 390
% change (2007 vs. 2006)	1.9%	30.9%	10.7%	(37.4%)	(3.3%)

• *Increased Mortgage Interest Expense.* Our mortgage interest expense increased approximately \$7.1 million, or 14.3%, to approximately \$56.6 million during fiscal year 2007, compared to \$49.5 million in fiscal year 2006. Mortgage interest expense for properties newly acquired in fiscal years 2007 and 2006 added \$7.7 million to our total mortgage interest expense in fiscal year 2007, while mortgage interest expense on existing properties decreased \$627,000. Our overall weighted average interest rate on all outstanding mortgage debt was 6.43% as of April 30, 2007, compared to 6.63% as of April 30, 2006. Our mortgage debt increased approximately \$185.2 million, or 24.2%, to approximately \$951.1 million as of April 30, 2007, compared to \$765.9 million on April 30, 2006.

Mortgage interest expense by reportable segment for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

(in thousands)

	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial Office	Commercial Medical	Commercial Industrial	Commercial Retail
2007	\$ 18,745	\$ 20,157	\$ 11,291	\$ 2,325	\$ 4,070
2006	\$ 17,969	\$ 14,774	\$ 10,534	\$ 2,240	\$ 4,029
% change (2007 vs. 2006)	4.3%	36.4%	7.2%	3.8%	1.0%

• *Increased Amortization Expense.* In accordance with SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*, which establishes standards for valuing in-place leases in purchase transactions, the Company allocates a portion of the purchase price paid for properties to in-place lease intangible assets. The amortization period of these intangible assets is the term of the lease, rather than the estimated life of the buildings and improvements. The Company accordingly initially records additional amortization expense due to this shorter amortization period, which has the effect in the short term of decreasing the Company's net income available to common shareholders, as computed in accordance with GAAP. Amortization expense related to in-place leases totaled \$9.2 million in fiscal year 2007, compared to \$6.7 million in fiscal year 2006. The increase in amortization expense in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006 was primarily due to a significant acquisition completed by the Company in the second quarter of fiscal year 2007, of a portfolio of properties from Magnum Resources, Inc.

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• *Increased Real Estate Tax Expense.* Real estate taxes on properties newly acquired in fiscal years 2007 and 2006 added \$2.9 million to real estate tax expense, while real estate taxes on existing properties increased by \$638,000, for a total increase of \$3.5 million or 17.7% in real estate tax expense in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006, from \$19.8 million to \$23.3 million.

Real estate tax expense by reportable segment for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

(in thousands)

	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial Office	Commercial Medical	Commercial Industrial	Commercial Retail
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2007	\$ 7,322	\$ 10,844	\$ 2,322	\$ 755	\$ 2,079
2006	\$ 6,982	\$ 8,022	\$ 2,283	\$ 771	\$ 1,727
% change (2007 vs. 2006)	4.9%	35.2%	1.7%	(2.1%)	20.4%

- *Decreased Insurance Expense.* Insurance expense decreased in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006, from \$2.7 million to \$2.4 million, a decrease of approximately 11.1%. Insurance expense at properties newly-acquired in fiscal years 2007 and 2006 totaled \$208,000, while insurance expense at existing properties decreased \$488,000, for a net decrease of \$280,000 in insurance expense in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006.

Insurance expense by reportable segment for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial Office	Commercial Medical	Commercial Industrial	Commercial Retail
2007	\$ 1,094	\$ 773	\$ 274	\$ 75	\$ 166
2006	\$ 1,399	\$ 705	\$ 298	\$ 81	\$ 179
% change (2007 vs. 2006)	(21.8%)	9.6%	(8.1%)	(7.4%)	(7.3%)

- *Increased Property Management Expense.* Property management expense increased in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006, from \$11.8 million to \$13.9 million, an increase of \$2.1 million or approximately 17.8%. Of this increase, \$1.3 million is attributable to existing properties, while \$829,000 is due to properties acquired in fiscal years 2007 and 2006. The increase at existing properties is primarily due to an increase in property revenue resulting in higher management fees payable (management fees are generally a percentage of rents received).

Property management expense by reportable segment for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial Office	Commercial Medical	Commercial Industrial	Commercial Retail
2007	\$ 7,808	\$ 3,348	\$ 1,697	\$ 148	\$ 853
2006	\$ 7,010	\$ 2,488	\$ 1,662	\$ 108	\$ 541
% change (2007 vs. 2006)	11.4%	34.6%	2.1%	37.0%	57.7%

Factors Impacting Net Income During Fiscal Year 2006 as Compared to Fiscal Year 2005

A discussion of the factors having the greatest impact on our operational results in fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 is set forth below.

- *Increased concessions and limited ability to raise rents.* During fiscal year 2006, economic occupancy levels at our multi-family residential and commercial properties improved. However, our level of tenant concessions continued to rise, and, despite some positive developments in the general economy, a majority of the markets in which we operated continued to experience lower-than-expected levels of job creation and demand for multi-family residential and commercial space. Accordingly, we were unable to raise rents

significantly at the majority of our properties. Economic occupancy levels at our stabilized multi-family residential properties increased throughout our entire portfolio during fiscal year 2006, to 92.0% compared to 90.1% at the end of fiscal year 2005. "Stabilized properties" are those properties that we have owned for the entirety of the periods being compared, and include properties that were redeveloped or expanded during the periods being compared.

Economic occupancy levels at our stabilized total commercial segment properties increased to 91.1% during fiscal year 2006, from 89.9% at the end of fiscal year 2005. On an individual commercial segment basis, economic occupancy levels at our stabilized commercial office, medical and industrial properties increased to 91.5%, 94.1% and 87.2%, respectively, during fiscal year 2006, from 90.2%, 90.9% and 86.8%, respectively, during fiscal year 2005. Economic vacancy levels at our stabilized commercial retail properties decreased to 89.3% during fiscal year 2006, compared to 89.8% during fiscal year 2005.

To maintain physical occupancy levels at our multi-family residential properties, we may offer tenant incentives, generally in the form of lower rents, which results in decreased revenues and income from operations at our stabilized properties. We estimate that rent concessions offered during fiscal year 2006 lowered our operating revenues by approximately \$5.2 million, compared to an estimated approximately \$4.4 million reduction in operating revenues attributable to rent concessions offered in fiscal year 2005.

- *Increased real estate taxes.* Real estate taxes on properties newly acquired in fiscal years 2005 and 2006 added \$2.0 million to the real estate taxes category, while real estate taxes on existing properties decreased by \$406,000, resulting in a net increase in real estate tax expense of \$1.6 million, or 8.1%, for fiscal year 2006, as compared to fiscal year 2005.
- *Increased maintenance expense.* Maintenance expenses at our properties increased by \$3.2 million, or 19.7% for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2006, as compared to fiscal year 2005. Of the increased maintenance costs for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2006, \$2.4 million, or 74.5%, was attributable to the addition of new real estate acquired in fiscal 2006 and 2005, while \$774,000, or 25.5%, was due to increased costs for maintenance on existing real estate assets. Under the terms of most of our commercial leases, the full cost of maintenance is paid by the tenant as additional rent. For our non-commercial real estate properties, any increase in our maintenance costs must be collected from tenants in the form of a general rent increase.
- *Increased utility expense.* The utility expense category increased by \$2.9 million, or 26.4%, for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2006, compared to fiscal year 2005. Of the increased utility costs, \$1.6 million, or 56.5%, was attributable to the addition of new real estate acquired in fiscal years 2006 and 2005, while \$1.2 million, or 43.5%, was due to increased costs for utilities on existing real estate assets. Under the terms of most of our commercial leases, the full cost of utilities is paid by the tenant as additional rent. For our other non-commercial real estate properties, any increase in our utility costs must be collected from tenants in the form of a general rent increase. Additionally, since our real estate portfolio is primarily located in Minnesota and North Dakota, the severity of winters has a large impact on our utility costs.
- *Increased mortgage interest expense.* Our mortgage debt increased \$57.3 million, or 8.1%, for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005, to approximately \$765.9 million from approximately \$708.6 million. Mortgage interest expense at properties newly acquired in fiscal years 2005 and 2006 added \$4.6 million to the mortgage interest expense category, while mortgage interest expense at existing properties decreased by \$549,000, resulting in a net increase of \$4.0 million or 8.8% in mortgage interest expense in fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005.

Comparison of Results from Commercial and Residential Properties

The following table presents an analysis of the relative investment in (corresponding to “Property owned” on the balance sheet, i.e., cost), and net operating income of, our commercial and multi-family residential properties over the past three fiscal years:

Fiscal Years Ended April 30	<i>(in thousands)</i>		<i>(in thousands)</i>		<i>(in thousands)</i>	
	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
Real Estate Investments (cost)						
Multi-Family Residential	\$ 489,644	32.9%	\$ 452,251	35.6%	\$ 442,109	37.5%
Commercial Office	536,431	36.0%	383,280	30.2%	353,536	30.0%
Commercial Medical	274,779	18.4%	263,300	20.7%	205,333	17.4%
Commercial Industrial	75,257	5.1%	59,583	4.7%	58,233	4.9%
Commercial Retail	113,176	7.6%	111,009	8.8%	120,645	10.2%
Total	\$ 1,489,287	100.0%	\$ 1,269,423	100.0%	\$ 1,179,856	100.0%
Net Operating Income						
Multi-Family Residential	\$ 35,639	29.4%	\$ 32,056	31.0%	\$ 31,253	32.9%
Commercial Office	43,140	35.6%	33,921	32.8%	29,123	30.6%
Commercial Medical	26,108	21.5%	23,356	22.6%	19,246	20.2%
Commercial Industrial	6,838	5.6%	5,120	4.9%	5,235	5.5%
Commercial Retail	9,614	7.9%	9,033	8.7%	10,227	10.8%
Total	\$ 121,339	100.0%	\$ 103,486	100.0%	\$ 95,084	100.0%

Analysis of Lease Expirations and Credit Risk

The following table shows the annual lease expiration percentages and base rent of expiring leases for the total commercial segments properties owned by us as of April 30, 2007, for fiscal years 2008 through 2017, and the leases that will expire during fiscal year 2018 and beyond. Our multi-family residential properties are excluded from this table, since residential leases are generally for a one-year term.

Fiscal Year of Lease Expiration	Square Footage of Expiring Leases	Percentage of Total Commercial Segments Leased Square Footage	Annualized Base Rent of Expiring Leases at Expiration	Percentage of Total Commercial Segments Annualized Base Rent
2008 ⁽¹⁾	1,144,829	12.3%	\$ 10,288,847	10.5%
2009	981,320	10.6%	8,905,984	9.1%
2010	1,263,332	13.6%	13,797,728	14.0%
2011	1,271,698	13.7%	14,147,317	14.4%
2012	1,354,986	14.6%	13,905,217	14.2%
2013	663,706	7.1%	6,450,824	6.6%
2014	351,009	3.8%	4,378,351	4.5%
2015	172,080	1.9%	2,682,858	2.7%
2016	330,083	3.5%	2,809,501	2.8%
2017	221,267	2.4%	4,039,499	4.1%
2018 and beyond	1,535,816	16.5%	16,757,407	17.1%
Totals	9,290,126	100.0%	\$ 98,163,533	100.0%

(1) Includes month-to-month leases for approximately 189,900 square feet, with annualized base rent totaling approximately \$1,102,662.

The following table lists our top ten commercial tenants on April 30, 2007, for the total commercial segments properties owned by us as of April 30, 2007, based upon minimum rents in place as of April 30, 2007:

Lessee	<i>(in thousands)</i> % of Total Commercial Segments Minimum Rents as of April 30, 2007
Edgewood Vista Senior Living, Inc.	6.4%
St. Lukes Hospital of Duluth, Inc.	4.0%
Applied Underwriters	2.5%
Best Buy Co., Inc. (NYSE: BBY)	2.4%
UGS Corp.	1.9%
HealthEast Care System	1.9%
Microsoft (Nasdaq: MSFT)	1.7%
Smurfit - Stone Container (Nasdaq: SSCC)	1.7%
Allina Health System	1.7%
Nebraska Orthopaedic Hospital	1.6%
All Others	74.2%
Total Monthly Rent as of April 30, 2007	100.0%

Property Acquisitions

IRET Properties paid approximately \$220.7 million for real estate properties added to its portfolio during fiscal year 2007, compared to \$93.4 million in fiscal year 2006. The fiscal year 2007 and 2006 additions are detailed below.

Fiscal 2007 (May 1, 2006 to April 30, 2007)

Fiscal 2007 Acquisitions	<i>(in thousands)</i> Acquisition Cost
<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>	
192-unit Arbors Apartments Sioux City, NE	\$ 7,000
154-unit Quarry Ridge Apartments Rochester, MN	14,570
389-unit St. Cloud Apartments St. Cloud, MN	7,800
120-unit Indian Hills Apartments Sioux City, IA	3,120
72-unit Rum River Apartments Isanti, MN	5,650
	38,140
<i>Commercial Property Office</i>	
143,061 sq. ft. Pacific Hills Omaha, NE	16,502
141,724 sq. ft. Corporate Center West Omaha, NE	21,497
94,832 sq. ft. Farnam Executive Center Omaha, NE	12,853
84,475 sq. ft. Miracle Hills One Omaha, NE	11,950
60,942 sq. ft. Woodlands Plaza IV Maryland Heights, MO	5,840

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122,567 sq. ft. Riverport	Maryland Heights, MO	21,906
90,315 sq. ft. Timberlands	Leawood, KS	14,546
138,825 sq. ft. Flagship	Eden Prairie, MN	26,094
59,827 sq. ft. Gateway Corporate Center	Woodbury, MN	9,612
71,430 sq. ft. Highlands Ranch I	Highlands Ranch, CO	12,250
		153,050
<i>Commercial Property Medical (including senior housing/assisted living)</i>		
26,336 sq. ft. Fox River Cottages	Grand Chute, WI	3,200
10,796 sq. ft. St. Michael Clinic	St. Michael, MN*	2,587
		5,787
<i>Commercial Property Industrial</i>		
100,850 sq. ft. Bloomington 2000	Bloomington, MN	6,750
172,057 sq. ft. Roseville 2929	Roseville, MN	10,300
		17,050
<i>Commercial Property Retail</i>		
16,921 sq. ft. Dakota West Plaza	Minot, ND	625
14,820 sq. ft. Weston Walgreens	Weston, WI**	2,144
		2,769
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Unimproved Land

Monticello Unimproved Parcel (City)	Monticello, MN	5
St. Michaels Unimproved	St. Michael, MN	320
Monticello Unimproved Parcel (Other)	Monticello, MN	75
Weston Unimproved	Weston, WI	800
Quarry Ridge Unimproved	Rochester MN	930
Minot Prairie Green	Minot, ND	1,750
		3,880
Total Fiscal 2007 Property Acquisitions		\$ 220,676

* Development property placed in service March 1, 2007.

** Development property placed in service May 1, 2006.

In addition to the above property acquisitions, in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2007 IRET Properties issued limited partnership units with a value at issuance of approximately \$5.25 million to purchase an approximately 29% ownership interest in a limited liability company in which IRET already owned a 71% interest. This entity owns the Southdale Medical Building in Edina, Minnesota, and with its acquisition of this remaining ownership interest, IRET now is the sole owner of this property.

Fiscal 2006 (May 1, 2005 to April 30, 2006)

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Fiscal 2006 Acquisitions	Acquisition Cost
<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>	
36-unit Legacy 7 - Grand Forks, ND	\$ 2,445
	2,445
<i>Commercial Property Office</i>	
15,594 sq. ft. Spring Valley IV Office Building - Omaha, NE	1,250
23,913 sq. ft. Spring Valley V Office Building - Omaha, NE	1,375
24,000 sq. ft. Spring Valley X Office Building - Omaha, NE	1,275
24,000 sq. ft. Spring Valley XI Office Building - Omaha, NE	1,250

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30,000 sq. ft. Brook Valley I Office Building - La Vista, NE	2,100
146,087 sq. ft. Northpark Corporate Center - Arden Hills, MN	18,597
	25,847
<i>Commercial Property Medical (including assisted living)</i>	
74,112 sq. ft. Edgewood Vista - Bismarck, ND	10,750
60,161 sq. ft. Edgewood Vista - Spearfish, SD	6,687
82,535 sq. ft. Edgewood Vista - Brainerd, MN	10,625
160,485 sq. ft. Edgewood Vista - Hermantown, MN	12,315
50,409 sq. ft. Ritchie Medical Plaza - St. Paul, MN	10,750
54,971 sq. ft. 2800 Medical Building - Minneapolis, MN	9,000
47,950 sq. ft. Stevens Point - Stevens Point, WI	4,215
	64,342
<i>Unimproved Land</i>	
Stevens Point Unimproved - Stevens Point, WI	310
Eagan Unimproved Land - Eagan, MN	423
	733
Total Fiscal 2006 Property Acquisitions	\$ 93,367

Property Dispositions

During fiscal year 2007, IRET Properties disposed of 14 properties and two parcels of unimproved land for an aggregate sale price of \$22.5 million, compared to 17 properties and two unimproved parcels sold for an aggregate sale price of \$14.2 million in total during fiscal year 2006. Real estate assets sold by IRET during fiscal years 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

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Fiscal 2007 Dispositions	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	Sales Price	Book Value and Sales Cost	Gain/Loss
<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			
60-unit Clearwater Apartments Boise, ID	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,413	\$ 587
122-unit Park East Apartments Fargo, ND	6,188	4,476	1,712
	10,188	7,889	2,299
<i>Commercial Property Office</i>			
5,640 sq. ft. Greenwood Office Greenwood, MN	1,500	961	539
	1,500	961	539
<i>Commercial Property Medical (Assisted Living)</i>			
29,408 sq. ft. Wedgewood Sweetwater Lithia Springs, GA	4,550	3,836	714
	4,550	3,836	714
<i>Commercial Property Retail</i>			
4,560 sq. ft. Moundsview Bakery Mounds View, MN	380	287	93
3,571 sq. ft. Howard Lake C-Store Winsted, MN	550	374	176
6,225 sq. ft. Wilmar Sam Goody Wilmar, MN	450	409	41
3,571 sq. ft. Winsted C-Store Winsted, MN	190	214	(24)
7,700 sq. ft. Buffalo Strip Center Buffalo, MN	800	667	133
4,800 sq. ft. Glencoe C-Store Glencoe, MN	350	344	6
5,216 sq. ft. Long Prairie C-Store Long Prairie, MN	302	304	(2)

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5,600 sq. ft. Faribault Checkers Auto	Faribault, MN	525	337	188
4,800 sq. ft. Paynesville C-Store	Paynesville, MN	149	150	(1)
6,800 sq. ft. Prior Lake Strip Center I	Prior Lake, MN	1,105	993	112
4,200 sq. ft. Prior Lake Strip Center III	Prior Lake, MN	545	465	80
		5,346	4,544	802
<i>Unimproved Land</i>				
IGH Land	Inver Grove Heights, MN	900	613	287
Long Prairie Unimproved Land	Long Prairie, MN	59	60	(1)
		959	673	286
Total Fiscal 2007 Property Dispositions		\$ 22,543	\$ 17,903	\$ 4,640

Fiscal 2006 Dispositions		<i>(in thousands)</i>		
		Sales Price	Book Value and Sales Cost	Gain/Loss
<i>Commercial - Office</i>				
1,600 sq. ft. Greenwood Chiropractic	Greenwood, MN	\$ 490	\$ 345	\$ 145
<i>Commercial Retail</i>				
3,000 sq. ft. Centerville Convenience Store	Centerville, MN	340	324	16
4,800 sq. ft. East Bethel C-Store	East Bethel, MN	660	498	162
6,325 sq. ft. Lino Lake Strip Center	Lino Lakes, MN	650	462	188
8,400 sq. ft. IGH Strip Center	Inver Grove Heights, MN	1,280	940	340
46,720 sq. ft. Sleep Inn	Brooklyn Park, MN	3,350	2,990	360
7,993 sq. ft. Excelsior Strip Center	Excelsior, MN	965	891	74
3,000 sq. ft. Andover C-Store	Andover, MN	383	308	75
6,266 sq. ft. Oakdale Strip Center	Oakdale, MN	1,050	745	305
6,225 sq. ft. Rochester Auto	Rochester, MN	465	431	34
3,650 sq. ft. Lakeland C-Store	Lakeland, MN	610	436	174
4,000 sq. ft. Lindstrom C-Store	Lindstrom, MN	450	345	105
3,571 sq. ft. Mora C-Store	Mora, MN	380	296	84
3,000 sq. ft. Shoreview C-Store	Shoreview, MN	400	326	74
8,750 sq. ft. Blaine Strip Center	Blaine, MN	990	599	391
3,444 sq. ft. St. Louis Park Retail	St. Louis Park, MN	845	365	480
3,864 sq. ft. Mound Strip Center	Mound, MN	550	358	192

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<i>Unimproved Land</i>				
40,000 sq. ft. Centerville Unimproved Land	Centerville, MN	110	105	5
Andover Unimproved Land	Andover, MN	230	164	66
Total Fiscal 2006 Property Dispositions		\$ 14,198	\$ 10,928	\$ 3,270

Funds From Operations

IRET considers Funds from Operations (“FFO”) a useful measure of performance for an equity REIT. IRET uses the definition of FFO adopted by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. (“NAREIT”) in 1991, as clarified in 1995, 1999 and 2002. NAREIT defines FFO to mean “net income (computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of 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.”

Because of limitations of the FFO definition adopted by NAREIT, IRET has made certain interpretations in applying the definition. IRET believes all such interpretations not specifically provided for in the NAREIT definition are consistent with the definition.

IRET management considers that FFO, by excluding depreciation costs, the gains or losses from the sale of operating real estate properties and extraordinary items as defined by GAAP, is useful to investors in providing an additional perspective on IRET's operating results. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP assumes, through depreciation, that the value of real estate assets decreases predictably over time. However, real estate asset values have historically risen or fallen with market conditions. NAREIT's definition of FFO, by excluding depreciation costs, reflects the fact that real estate, as an asset class, generally appreciates over time and that depreciation charges required by GAAP may not reflect underlying economic realities. Additionally, the exclusion, in NAREIT's definition of FFO, of gains and losses from the sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets, allows IRET management and investors to better identify the operating results of the long-term assets that form the core of IRET's investments, and assists in comparing those operating results between periods. FFO is used by IRET's management and investors to identify trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs.

While FFO is widely used by REITs as a primary performance metric, not all real estate companies use the same definition of FFO or calculate FFO in the same way. Accordingly, FFO presented here is not necessarily comparable to FFO presented by other real estate companies.

FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income as determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of IRET's performance, but rather should be considered as an additional, supplemental measure, and should be viewed in conjunction with net income as presented in the consolidated financial statements included in this report. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, and is not necessarily indicative of sufficient cash flow to fund all of IRET's needs or its ability to service indebtedness or make distributions.

FFO applicable to common shares and limited partnership units for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007 increased to \$57.0 million, compared to \$46.7 million and \$42.3 million for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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Reconciliation of Net Income to Funds From Operations

For the years ended April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Fiscal Years Ended April 30,	2007		2006		2005	
	Weighted Avg Shares and Unit Amount	Per Share and Unit (3)	Weighted Avg Shares and Unit Amount	Per Share and Unit (3)	Weighted Avg Shares and Unit Amount	Per Share and Unit (3)
Net income	\$ 14,110	\$	\$ 11,567	\$	\$ 15,076	\$
Less dividends to preferred	(2,372)		(2,372)		(2,372)	

shareholders									
Net income available to common shareholders	11,738	47,672	.25	9,195	45,717	.20	12,704	43,214	.30
Adjustments:									
Minority interest in earnings of unitholders	4,299	17,017		2,705	13,329		3,873	12,621	
Depreciation and Amortization(1)	45,568			38,104			34,342		
Gains on depreciable property sales	(4,602)			(3,293)			(8,605)		
Funds from operations applicable to common shares and Units(4)	\$ 57,003	64,689	\$.88	\$ 46,711	59,046	\$.79	\$ 42,314	55,835	\$.76

(1) Real estate depreciation and amortization consists of the sum of depreciation/amortization related to real estate investments and amortization related to non-real estate investments from the Consolidated Statements of Operations, totaling \$45,563, and depreciation/amortization from Discontinued Operations of \$246, less corporate-related depreciation and amortization on office equipment and other assets of \$241, for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007.

(2) UPREIT Units of the Operating Partnership are exchangeable for common shares of beneficial interest on a one-for-one basis.

(3) Net income is calculated on a per share basis. FFO is calculated on a per share and unit basis.

(4) In accordance with SEC and NAREIT guidance, IRET does not exclude impairment write-downs from FFO (that is, impairment charges are not added back to GAAP net income in calculating FFO). IRET recorded impairment charges of \$640, \$409 and \$570 for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. If these impairment charges are excluded from the Company's calculation of FFO, the Company's FFO per share and unit would be \$.89, \$.80 and \$.77 for fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively

Cash Distributions

The following cash distributions were paid to our common shareholders and UPREIT unitholders during fiscal years 2007, 2006, and 2005:

Quarters	Fiscal Years		
	2007	2006	2005
First	\$.1645	\$.1625	\$.1605
Second	.1650	.1630	.1610
Third	.1655	.1635	.1615
Fourth	.1660	.1640	.1620
	\$.6610	\$.6530	\$.6450

The fiscal year 2007 cash distributions increased 1% over the cash distributions paid during fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2005, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Management expects that the Company's principal liquidity demands will continue to be distributions to holders of the Company's preferred and common shares of beneficial interest and UPREIT Units, capital improvements and repairs and maintenance to the Company's properties, acquisition of additional properties, property development, debt repayments and tenant improvements.

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The Company expects to meet its short-term liquidity requirements through net cash flows provided by its operating activities, and through draws from time to time on its unsecured lines of credit. Management considers the Company's ability to generate cash to be adequate to meet all operating requirements and to make distributions to its shareholders in accordance with the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Budgeted expenditures for ongoing maintenance and capital improvements and renovations to our real estate portfolio are expected to be funded from cash flow generated from operations of current properties.

To the extent the Company does not satisfy its long-term liquidity requirements, which consist primarily of maturities under the Company's long-term debt, construction and development activities and potential acquisition opportunities, through net cash flows provided by operating activities and its credit facilities, the Company intends to satisfy such requirements through a combination of funding sources which the Company believes will be available to it, including the issuance of UPREIT Units, additional common or preferred equity, proceeds from the sale of properties, and additional long-term secured or unsecured indebtedness.

Sources and Uses of Cash

As of April 30, 2007, the Company had three unsecured lines of credit, in the amounts of \$10.0 million, \$12.0 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, from (1) Bremer Bank, Minot, ND; (2) First Western Bank and Trust, Minot, ND; and (3) First International Bank and Trust, Watford City, ND. The Company had no outstanding borrowings on these lines as of April 30, 2007. Borrowings under the lines of credit bear interest based on the following, respectively: (1) Bremer Financial Corporation Reference Rate, (2) 175 basis points below the Prime Rate as published in the Wall Street Journal with a floor of 5.25% and a ceiling of 8.25%, and (3) Wall Street Journal prime rate. Increases in interest rates will increase the Company's interest expense on any borrowings under its lines of credit, and as a result will affect the Company's results of operations and cash flows. The Company's lines of credit with Bremer Bank, First Western Bank and First International Bank and Trust expire in September 2007, December 2011 and December 2007, respectively. The Company will seek to renew these lines of credit prior to their expiration.

In February 2004, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 to offer for sale from time to time common shares and preferred shares. This registration statement was declared effective in April 2004. We may sell any combination of common shares and preferred shares up to an aggregate initial offering price of \$150 million during the period that the registration statement remains effective. The Company did not issue any common or preferred shares under this registration statement in fiscal years 2007 and 2006. The Company issued 1,652,000 common shares under this registration statement in fiscal year 2005, for net proceeds of \$15.8 million. As of April 30, 2007, the Company had available securities under this registration statement in the aggregate amount of approximately \$101.5 million.

The Company has a Distribution Reinvestment Plan (“DRIP”). The DRIP provides shareholders of the Company an opportunity to invest their cash distributions in common shares of the Company at a discount of 5% from the market price. During fiscal year 2007, approximately 1.2 million common shares were issued under this plan, with an additional 1.2 million common shares issued during fiscal year 2006, and 1.1 million common shares issued during fiscal year 2005.

The issuance of UPREIT Units for property acquisitions continues to be a source of capital for the Company. Approximately 6.7 million units were issued in connection with property acquisitions during fiscal year 2007, and approximately 1.1 million units and 2.0 million units, respectively, were issued in connection with property acquisitions during fiscal years 2006 and 2005.

Primarily as a result of the conversion of UPREIT units and the issuance of common shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan, net of fractional shares repurchased, the Company’s equity capital increased during fiscal 2007 by \$15.1 million. Additionally, the equity capital of the Company was increased by \$51.4 million as a result of contributions of real estate in exchange for UPREIT units, as summarized above, resulting in a total increase in equity capital for the Company during fiscal year 2007 of \$66.5 million. The Company’s equity capital increased by \$26.2 million and \$35.9 million in fiscal years 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents on April 30, 2007 totaled \$44.5 million, compared to \$17.5 million and \$23.5 million on the same date in 2006 and 2005, respectively. Net cash provided from operating activities increased to \$58.4 million

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in fiscal year 2007 from \$48.4 million in fiscal year 2006, due primarily to increased net income as a result of higher occupancy rates at Company properties. Net cash provided from operating activities increased to \$48.4 million in fiscal year 2006 from \$48.3 million in fiscal year 2005, also due primarily to increased net income as a result of higher occupancy rates at Company properties.

Net cash used in investing activities increased to \$161.4 million in fiscal year 2007, from \$82.6 million in fiscal year 2006. Net cash used in investing activities was \$70.4 million in fiscal year 2005. The increase in net cash used in investing activities in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006 was primarily a result of fewer proceeds from sales of properties. Net cash provided from financing activities also increased to \$130.0 million during fiscal year 2007, from \$28.2 million during fiscal year 2006, due primarily to an increase in proceeds received from mortgage borrowings and refinancings. Net cash provided from financing activities increased to \$28.2 million during fiscal year 2006, from \$14.0 million during fiscal year 2005, also due primarily to an increase in proceeds received from mortgage borrowings and refinancings.

Financial Condition

Mortgage Loan Indebtedness. Mortgage loan indebtedness increased to \$951.1 million on April 30, 2007, due to the acquisition of new investment properties, from \$765.9 million on April 30, 2006 and \$708.6 million on April 30, 2005. Approximately 97.7% of such mortgage debt is at fixed rates of interest, with staggered maturities. This limits the Company’s exposure to changes in interest rates, which minimizes the effect of interest rate fluctuations on the Company’s results of operations and cash flows. As of April 30, 2007, the weighted average rate of interest on the Company’s mortgage debt was 6.43%, compared to 6.63% on April 30, 2006 and 6.75% on April 30, 2005.

Revolving lines of credit. As of April 30, 2007, the Company had no amounts outstanding under its unsecured credit lines with Bremer Bank, First Western Bank and Trust, and First International Bank and Trust. As of April 30, 2006, the Company had \$3.5 million outstanding under its unsecured credit line with First Western Bank and Trust. The Company had no amounts outstanding under these credit lines as of April 30, 2005.

Mortgage Loans Receivable. Mortgage loans receivable decreased to \$399,000 at April 30, 2007, from \$409,000 at April 30, 2006 and \$619,000 at April 30, 2005.

Real Estate Owned. Real estate owned increased to \$1,489.3 million at April 30, 2007, from \$1,269.4 million at April 30, 2006. The increases resulted primarily from the acquisition of the additional investment properties net of dispositions as described in the “Property Acquisitions” and “Property Dispositions” subsections of this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents on April 30, 2007, totaled \$44.5 million, compared to \$17.5 million on April 30, 2006 and \$23.5 million on April 30, 2005. The increase in cash on hand on April 30, 2007, as compared to April 30, 2006, was due primarily to proceeds from an increase in mortgage loan borrowings.

Marketable Securities. During fiscal year 2007, IRET decreased its investment in marketable securities classified as available-for-sale to \$2.0 million on April 30, 2007, from \$2.4 million on April 30, 2006 and \$2.5 million on April 30, 2005. Marketable securities are held available for sale and, from time to time, the Company invests excess funds in such securities or uses the funds so invested for operational purposes.

Operating Partnership Units. Outstanding limited partnership units in the Operating Partnership increased to 20.0 million units on April 30, 2007, compared to 13.7 million units on April 30, 2006 and 13.1 million units on April 30, 2005. The increase in units outstanding at April 30, 2007 as compared to April 30, 2006 and 2005, resulted primarily from the issuance of additional limited partnership units to acquire interests in real estate, net of units converted to shares.

Common and Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest. Common shares of beneficial interest outstanding on April 30, 2007 totaled 48.6 million compared to 46.9 million common shares outstanding on April 30, 2006 and 45.2 million common shares outstanding on April 30, 2005. This increase in common shares outstanding from April 30, 2006 and 2005, to April 30, 2007, was primarily due to the issuance of common shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. Preferred shares of beneficial interest outstanding on April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 totaled 1.15 million.

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Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

The primary contractual obligations of the Company relate to its borrowings under its three lines of credit and mortgage notes payable. The Company had no amounts outstanding under its lines of credit at April 30, 2007. The principal and interest payments on the mortgage notes payable for the years subsequent to April 30, 2007, are included in the table below as “Long-term debt.” The other debt category consists of two unsecured promissory notes for leasehold improvements at two of our properties, Southdale Medical Center in Edina, Minnesota, and the Wells Fargo Building in St. Cloud, Minnesota.

The Company has sold investment certificates to the public, with interest rates varying from 6.5% to 9.0% per annum. The sales of these investment certificates has been discontinued and the outstanding certificates will be redeemed as they mature. Amounts due with respect to these investment certificates are reflected in the “Investment Certificates” category below.

As of April 30, 2007, the Company is a tenant under operating ground leases on eight of its properties. The Company pays a total of approximately \$283,000 per year in rent under these ground leases, which have terms ranging from 7 to 90 years, and expiration dates ranging from July 2012 to April 2095.

Purchase obligations of the Company represent those costs that the Company is contractually obligated to pay in the future. The Company's significant contractual obligations as of April 30, 2007, which the Company expects to finance through debt and operating cash, are summarized in the following table. The significant components in this category are costs for construction and expansion projects and capital improvements at the Company's properties. Contractual obligations that are contingent upon the achievement of certain milestones are not included in the table below, nor are service orders or contracts for the provision of routine maintenance services at our properties, such as landscaping and grounds maintenance, since these arrangements are generally based on current needs, are filled by our service providers within short time horizons, and may be cancelled without penalty. The expected timing of payment of the obligations discussed below is estimated based on current information.

	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-term debt (principal and interest)	\$ 1,364,206	\$ 91,016	\$ 284,893	\$ 268,557	\$ 719,740
Investment Certificates	\$ 11	\$ 0	\$ 11	\$ 0	\$ 0
Other Debt	\$ 146	\$ 72	\$ 74	\$ 0	\$ 0
Operating Lease Obligations	\$ 18,085	\$ 283	\$ 566	\$ 566	\$ 16,670
Purchase Obligations	\$ 25,697	\$ 25,697	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

As of April 30, 2007, we did not have any significant off-balance-sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of SEC Regulation S-K.

Recent Developments

Common and Preferred Share Distributions. On July 2, 2007, the Company paid a distribution of 51.56 cents per share on the Company's Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, to preferred shareholders of record on June 15, 2007. Also on July 2, 2007, the Company paid a distribution of 16.65 cents per share on the Company's common shares of beneficial interest, to common shareholders and UPREIT unitholders of record on June 15, 2007. This distribution represented an increase of .05 cents or .3% over the previous regular quarterly distribution of 16.60 cents per common share/unit paid April 2, 2007.

Closed and Pending Acquisitions; Pending Dispositions. Subsequent to its April 30, 2007 fiscal year end in May 2007, the Company closed on its purchase of the two-story, approximately 18,500 square foot Barry Pointe medical office building in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company paid approximately \$3.2 million for this property, excluding closing costs. In June 2007, the Company closed on the two-story, approximately 50,400 square foot Cedar Lake Business Center in St. Louis Park, Minnesota. The Company paid approximately \$4.04 million, excluding closing costs, for this office/warehouse property. Also in June 2007, the Company completed its

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acquisition of a one-story office/warehouse property located in Urbandale, Iowa. The Company paid approximately \$14 million, excluding closing costs (approximately \$4.25 million of which purchase price consisted of the issuance of UPREIT Units), for this approximately 519,813 square foot building.

As of April 30, 2007, the Company had signed a purchase agreement for the acquisition of an additional two office/warehouse properties, located in Minnesota, for a total purchase price of approximately \$6 million, excluding closing costs. The buildings have, respectively, approximately 70,000 and 20,000 square feet of rentable space.

These pending acquisitions are subject to various closing conditions and contingencies, and no assurance can be given that these transactions will be completed. Subsequent to its April 30, 2007 fiscal year end, in June 2007, the Company signed a lease with an anchor tenant committing the Company to construct an approximately 26,000 square foot addition to the Company's existing Southdale Medical Building located in Edina, Minnesota. The estimated cost of this expansion project is approximately \$6.4 million, with an additional approximately \$2 million in relocation, tenant improvement and leasing costs expected to be incurred to relocate tenants in the existing facility. This proposed construction project is subject to various conditions and contingencies, and no assurance can be given that this project will be completed.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2007, the tenant in four of the Company's Edgewood Vista assisted living facilities, located in, respectively, Fremont, Nebraska; Hastings, Nebraska; Omaha, Nebraska and Kalispell, Montana, exercised its options to purchase these properties. Under the terms of the options, the specified purchase price for each of these assisted living properties is the higher of the fair market value of the property as determined by an independent appraisal, or an annual compounded increase at 2.5% per year based on the purchase price paid by the Company for the property. Also subsequent to its April 30, 2007 fiscal year end, the Company signed an agreement for the sale of an office building located in Minnetonka, Minnesota, for a sale price of approximately \$345,000. These pending dispositions are subject to various closing conditions and contingencies, and no assurances can be given that these transactions will be completed.

Development Project. During fiscal year 2007, the Company purchased an unimproved parcel of land in Minot, North Dakota for approximately \$1.75 million. The Company is in the preliminary stages of planning the construction of a mixed-use project for this site, to consist of apartments and office and retail space. The Company currently expects that it will move its Minot, North Dakota offices to this location, occupying approximately half of the proposed office/retail space. Current estimates are that the project would be completed in the second quarter of the Company's fiscal year 2009. No firm cost estimates have yet been developed for this project, and no assurances can be given that this project will be undertaken as currently proposed, or completed.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our exposure to market risk is limited primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates on our current and future fixed and variable rate debt obligations, and secondarily to our deposits with and investments in certain products issued by various financial institutions.

Variable interest rates. Because approximately 97.7% of our debt, as of April 30, 2007 (96.8% and 96.2% respectively, as of April 30, 2006 and 2005), is at fixed interest rates, we have little exposure to interest rate fluctuation risk on our existing debt, and accordingly interest rate increases during fiscal year 2007 did not have a material effect on the Company. However, even though our goal is to maintain a fairly low exposure to interest rate risk, we are still vulnerable to significant fluctuations in interest rates on any future repricing or refinancing of our fixed or variable rate debt and on future debt. We primarily use long-term (more than nine years) and medium term (five to seven years) debt as a source of capital. We do not currently use derivative securities, interest-rate swaps or any other type of hedging activity to manage our interest rate risk. As of April 30, 2007, we had the following amount of future principal and interest payments due on mortgages secured by our real estate.

Long Term Debt	Future Principal Payments (in thousands)						Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	
Fixed Rate	\$ 29,740	\$ 45,176	\$ 126,620	\$ 100,082	\$ 82,416	\$ 545,440	\$ 929,474
Variable Rate	1,091	2,525	1,127	1,200	3,297	12,425	21,665
							\$ 951,139
Average Interest Rate (%)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

Long Term Debt	Future Interest Payments (in thousands)						Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	
Fixed Rate	\$ 58,803	\$ 56,206	\$ 50,852	\$ 42,934	\$ 36,649	\$ 160,341	\$ 405,785
Variable Rate	1,382	1,239	1,148	1,076	903	1,534	7,282
							\$ 413,067
Average Interest Rate (%)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) The weighted average interest rate on our debt as of April 30, 2007, was 6.43%. Any fluctuations in variable interest rates could increase or decrease our interest expenses. For example, an increase of one percent per annum on our \$21.7 million of variable rate indebtedness would increase our annual interest expense by \$217,000.

Marketable Securities. IRET's investments in securities are classified as "available-for-sale." The securities classified as "available-for-sale" represent investments in debt and equity securities which the Company intends to hold for an indefinite period of time. As of April 30, 2007 and 2006, IRET had approximately \$2.0 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, of marketable securities classified as "available-for-sale," consisting of securities of various issuers, primarily U.S. Government, U.S. agency and corporate bonds and bank certificates of deposit, held in IRET Properties' security deposit account with Merrill Lynch. IRET had approximately \$2.5 million of securities classified as "available-for-sale" as of April 30, 2005. The values of these securities will fluctuate with changes in market interest rates. As of April 30, 2007 and 2006 the unrealized loss recorded in other comprehensive income on these securities was \$16,000 and \$48,000, respectively.

Investments with Certain Financial Institutions. IRET has entered into a cash management arrangement with First Western Bank with respect to deposit accounts with First Western Bank that exceed FDIC Insurance coverage. On a daily basis, account balances are invested in U.S. Government securities sold to IRET by First Western Bank. IRET can require First Western Bank to repurchase such securities at any time, at a purchase price equal to what IRET paid for the securities, plus interest. First Western Bank automatically repurchases obligations when collected amounts on deposit in IRET's deposit accounts fall below the maximum insurance amount, with the proceeds of such repurchases being transferred to IRET's deposit accounts to bring the amount on deposit back up to the threshold amount. The amounts invested by IRET pursuant to the repurchase agreement are not insured by FDIC.

Deposits exceeding FDIC insurance. The Company is potentially exposed to off-balance-sheet risk in respect of cash deposited with FDIC-insured financial institutions in accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Financial statements required by this item appear with an Index to Financial Statements and Schedules, starting on page F-1 of this report.

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

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures: As of April 30, 2007, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in our periodic SEC filings.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting: There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Investors Real Estate Trust (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the "Company"), is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

As of April 30, 2007, management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, based on the framework established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, is effective.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and acquisitions and dispositions of assets; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the trustees of the Company; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing below, which expresses unqualified opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders of
Investors Real Estate Trust
Minot, North Dakota

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Investors Real Estate Trust and subsidiaries (the "Company") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company'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. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and 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, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of trustees, management, and other personnel 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 trustees 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the 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, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended April 30, 2007, of the Company and our report dated July 13, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Minneapolis, MN
July 13, 2007

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Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Trustees and Executive Officers of the Registrant

Information regarding executive officers required by this Item is set forth in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to Instruction 3 to Item 401(b) of Regulation S-K. Other information required by this Item will be included in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and such information is incorporated herein by reference. We do not have any equity compensation plans and, accordingly, are not required to include the disclosure required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Trustee Independence

The information required by this Item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this Item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) *The following documents are filed as part of this report:*

1. Financial Statements

The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report. See the table of contents to Financial Statements and Supplemental Data.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report. The following financial statement schedules should be read in conjunction with the financial statements referenced in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

III Real Estate Owned and Accumulated Depreciation

IV Investments in Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

3. Exhibits

See the list of exhibits set forth in part (b) below.

(b) The following is a list of Exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We will furnish a copy of any exhibit listed below to any security holder who requests it upon payment of a fee of 15 cents per page. All Exhibits are either contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or are incorporated by reference as indicated below.

3.1 **Articles of Amendment and Third Restated Declaration of Trust of Investors Real Estate Trust**, dated September 23, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for the 2003 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, filed with the SEC on August 13, 2003.

3.2 **Third Restated Trustees' Regulations (Bylaws)**, dated May 16, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on May 16, 2007.

3.3 **Agreement of Limited Partnership of IRET Properties, A North Dakota Limited Partnership**, dated January 31, 1997, filed as Exhibit 3(ii) to the Registration Statement on Form S-11, effective March 14, 1997 (SEC File No. 333-21945) filed for the Registrant on February 18, 1997, (File No. 0-14851) and incorporated herein by reference.

3.4 **Articles Supplementary** classifying and designating 8.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest, filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Form 8-A filed on April 22, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.1 **Member Control and Operating Agreement** dated September 30, 2002, filed as Exhibit 10 to the Company's Form 8-K filed October 15, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.2 **Letter Agreement** dated January 31, 2003, filed as Exhibit 10(i) to the Company's Form 8-K filed February 27, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.3 **Option Agreement** dated January 31, 2003, filed as Exhibit 10(ii) to the Company's Form 8-K filed February 27, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.

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10.4 **Financial Statements** of T.F. James Company filed as Exhibit 10 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.5 **Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Property** dated February 13, 2004, by and between IRET Properties and the Sellers specified therein, filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Form 10-K filed July 20, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.6 **Description of Compensation of Executive Officers**, filed as Exhibit 10 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed March 11, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.7 **Description of Compensation of Executive Officers**, filed as Exhibit 10 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed December 12, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.8 **Contribution Agreement**, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed May 17, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.09 **Description of Compensation of Trustees**, filed as Exhibit 10 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed September 11, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.10 **Loan and Security Agreement**, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 18, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.11 **Description of Compensation of Executive Officers**, filed as Exhibit 10 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed March 12, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.

21.1 **Subsidiaries of Investors Real Estate Trust**, filed herewith.

23.1 **Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP**, filed herewith.

31.1 **Section 302 Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer**, filed herewith.

31.2 **Section 302 Certification of Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer**, filed herewith.

32.1 **Section 906 Certification of the President and Chief Executive Officer**, filed herewith.

32.2 **Section 906 Certification of the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer**, filed herewith.

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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.

Date: July 11, 2007

Investors Real Estate Trust

By:	/s/ Thomas A. Wentz, Sr.
	Thomas A. Wentz, Sr.
	President & Chief Executive Officer

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 and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Jeffrey L. Miller Jeffrey L. Miller	Trustee & Chairman	July 11, 2007
Stephen L. Stenehjem	Trustee & Vice Chairman	
/s/ Thomas A. Wentz, Sr. Thomas A. Wentz, Sr.	President & Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	July 11, 2007
/s/ Timothy P. Mihalick Timothy P. Mihalick	Trustee, Senior Vice President & Chief Operating Officer	July 11, 2007
/s/ Thomas A. Wentz, Jr. Thomas A. Wentz, Jr.	Trustee & Senior Vice President	July 11, 2007
/s/ Diane K. Bryantt Diane K. Bryantt	Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	July 11, 2007
/s/ John D. Stewart John D. Stewart	Trustee	July 11, 2007
/s/ Patrick G. Jones		

Patrick G. Jones	Trustee	July 11, 2007
/s/ C.W. "Chip" Morgan		
C.W. "Chip" Morgan	Trustee	July 11, 2007
/s/ Edward T. Schafer		
Edward T. Schafer	Trustee	July 11, 2007
/s/ W. David Scott		
W. David Scott	Trustee	July 11, 2007

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**INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
April 30, 2007

and

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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Minot, ND 58702-1988
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INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Schedules other than those listed above are omitted since they are not required or are not applicable, or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereon.

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To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders of
Investors Real Estate Trust
Minot, North Dakota

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Investors Real Estate Trust and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of April 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended April 30, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Investors Real Estate Trust as of April 30, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations, and its cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended April 30, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated July 13, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Minneapolis, MN
July 13, 2007

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INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
April 30, 2007 and 2006

	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Real estate investments		
Property owned	\$ 1,489,287	\$ 1,269,423
Less accumulated depreciation	(180,544)	(148,607)
	1,308,743	1,120,816
Unimproved land	7,392	5,175

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Mortgage loan receivable, net of allowance	399	409
Total real estate investments	1,316,534	1,126,400
Other assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	44,516	17,485
Marketable securities - available-for-sale	2,048	2,402
Receivable arising from straight-lining of rents, net of allowance	12,558	9,474
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	3,171	2,364
Real estate deposits	735	1,177
Prepaid and other assets	568	436
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	33,240	26,449
Tax, insurance, and other escrow	7,222	8,893
Property and equipment, net	1,458	1,506
Goodwill	1,397	1,441
Deferred charges and leasing costs net	11,942	9,288
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,435,389	\$ 1,207,315

SEE NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS *(continued)*

April 30, 2007 and 2006

	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
	2007	2006
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 28,995	\$ 24,223
Revolving lines of credit	0	3,500
Mortgages payable	951,139	765,890
Investment certificates issued	11	2,451
Other	885	1,075
TOTAL LIABILITIES	981,030	797,139
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 15)		
MINORITY INTEREST IN PARTNERSHIPS	12,925	16,403
MINORITY INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS IN OPERATING PARTNERSHIP	156,465	104,213
<i>(19,981,259 units at April 30, 2007 and 13,685,522 units at April 30, 2006)</i>		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest <i>(Cumulative redeemable preferred shares, no par value, 1,150,000 shares issued and outstanding at April 30, 2007 and 2006, aggregate liquidation preference of \$28,750,000)</i>	27,317	27,317
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest <i>(Unlimited authorization, no par value, 48,570,461 shares outstanding at April 30, 2007, and 46,915,352 shares outstanding at April 30, 2006)</i>	354,495	339,384
Accumulated distributions in excess of net income	(96,827)	(77,093)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(16)	(48)
Total shareholders' equity	284,969	289,560

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 1,435,389	\$ 1,207,315
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SEE NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
for the years ended April 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005

	<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>		
	2007	2006	2005
REVENUE			
Real estate rentals	\$ 162,680	\$ 142,059	\$ 127,809
Tenant reimbursement	35,137	28,389	25,128
TOTAL REVENUE	197,817	170,448	152,937
OPERATING EXPENSE			
Interest	58,450	50,727	47,393
Depreciation/amortization related to real estate investments	44,481	36,953	32,973
Utilities	15,206	13,473	10,623
Maintenance	21,714	19,233	16,075
Real estate taxes	23,322	19,785	18,191
Insurance	2,382	2,662	2,563
Property management expenses	13,854	11,809	10,401
Administrative expenses	4,162	3,673	3,844
Advisory and trustee services	289	221	103
Other operating expenses	1,240	1,269	1,407
Amortization related to non-real estate investments	1,082	745	430
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	186,182	160,550	144,003
Operating income	11,635	9,898	8,934
Interest income	1,944	816	578
Other non-operating income	721	424	408
Income before minority interest and discontinued operations and (loss) gain on sale of other investments	14,300	11,138	9,920
(Loss) gain on sale of other investments	(38)	23	3
Minority interest portion of operating partnership income	(3,229)	(1,896)	(1,738)
Minority interest portion of other partnerships' loss (income)	26	(484)	(379)
Income from continuing operations	11,059	8,781	7,806
Discontinued operations, net of minority interest	3,051	2,786	7,270
NET INCOME	14,110	11,567	15,076
Dividends to preferred shareholders	(2,372)	(2,372)	(2,372)
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	\$ 11,738	\$ 9,195	\$ 12,704
Earnings per common share from continuing operations	\$.18	\$.14	\$.13
Earnings per common share from discontinued operations	.06	.06	.17
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE BASIC & DILUTED	\$.24	\$.20	\$.30

SEE NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
for the years ended April 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005

(in thousands)

	NUMBER OF PREFERRED SHARES	PREFERRED SHARES	NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES	COMMON SHARES	ACCUMULATED DISTRIBUTIONS IN EXCESS OF NET INCOME	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPRE- HENSIVE (LOSS)	TOTAL SHARE HOLDERS' EQUITY
BALANCE							
APRIL 30, 2004	1,150	\$ 27,343	41,693	\$ 292,400	\$ (41,083)	\$ (31)	278,622
Comprehensive income							
Net income					15,076		15,076
Unrealized gain for the period on securities available- for-sale						9	9
Total comprehensive income						\$	15,085
Distributions - common shares					(27,892)		(27,892)
Distributions - preferred shares					(2,404)		(2,404)
Distribution reinvestment plan			1,146	10,738			10,738
Sale of shares		(26)	1,652	15,774			15,748
Redemption of units for common shares			701	5,306			5,306
Fractional shares repurchased			(4)	(38)			(38)
BALANCE							
APRIL 30, 2005	1,150	27,317	45,188	324,180	(56,303)	(22)	295,172
Comprehensive income							
Net income					11,567		11,567
Unrealized loss for the period on securities						(26)	(26)

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available-for-sale								
Total								
comprehensive income							\$	11,54
Distributions - common shares						(29,985)		(29,985)
Distributions - preferred shares						(2,372)		(2,372)
Distribution reinvestment plan			1,213	11,076				11,076
Sale of shares			15	139				139
Redemption of units for common shares			501	4,006				4,006
Fractional shares repurchased			(2)	(17)				(17)
BALANCE								
APRIL 30, 2006	1,150	27,317	46,915	339,384		(77,093)	(48)	289,560
Comprehensive income								
Net income						14,110		14,110
Unrealized gain for the period on securities available-for-sale							32	32
Total								
comprehensive income							\$	14,142
Distributions - common shares						(31,472)		(31,472)
Distributions - preferred shares						(2,372)		(2,372)
Distribution reinvestment plan			1,215	11,412				11,412
Sale of shares			32	303				303
Redemption of units for common shares			410	3,411				3,411
Fractional shares repurchased			(2)	(15)				(15)
BALANCE	1,150	27,317	48,570	354,495		(96,827)	(16)	284,965
APRIL 30,								

SEE NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the years ended April 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005

	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	2007	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income	\$ 14,110	\$ 11,567	\$ 15,076
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	46,695	39,219	35,803
Minority interest portion of income	4,273	3,189	4,252
Gain on sale of real estate, land and other investments	(4,602)	(3,293)	(8,605)
Interest reinvested in investment certificates	0	127	243
Loss on impairment of real estate investments	640	409	570
Bad debt expense	507	167	359
Changes in other assets and liabilities:			
Increase in receivable arising from straight-lining of rents	(3,247)	(2,261)	(1,314)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(1,007)	(1,137)	457
(Increase) decrease in prepaid and other assets	(132)	724	1,517
Decrease in tax, insurance and other escrow	1,671	175	2,233
Increase in deferred charges and leasing costs	(4,801)	(2,914)	(2,921)
Increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,334	2,428	611
Net cash provided by operating activities	58,441	48,400	48,281
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities - available-for-sale	525	174	0
(Proceeds) payments of real estate deposits	442	1,365	(975)
Principal proceeds on mortgage loans receivable	23	210	4,274
Purchase of marketable securities - available-for-sale	(132)	(57)	(35)
Proceeds from sale of real estate and other investments	22,375	13,480	47,877
Payments for acquisitions and improvements of real estate investments	(184,613)	(97,810)	(121,544)
Net cash used by investing activities	(161,380)	(82,638)	(70,403)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of common shares, net of issue costs	303	139	15,742
Proceeds from sale of preferred shares, net of issue costs	0	0	(26)
Proceeds from mortgages payable	257,664	80,276	115,460
Proceeds from minority partner	54	248	161
Proceeds from revolving lines of credit	20,500	3,500	13
Repurchase of fractional shares and minority interest units	(15)	(17)	(38)
	(20,865)	(19,649)	(17,923)

Distributions paid to common shareholders, net of reinvestment			
Distributions paid to preferred shareholders	(2,372)	(2,372)	(2,207)
Distributions paid to unitholders of operating partnership	(10,258)	(7,881)	(7,318)
Distributions paid to other minority partners	(170)	(189)	(1,064)
Redemption of investment certificates	(2,440)	(2,312)	(2,682)
Principal payments on mortgages payable	(88,345)	(23,482)	(61,097)
Principal payments on revolving lines of credit and other debt	(24,086)	(76)	(25,065)
Net cash provided by financing activities	129,970	28,185	13,956
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	27,031	(6,053)	(8,166)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	17,485	23,538	31,704
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 44,516	\$ 17,485	\$ 23,538

SEE NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS *(continued)*
for the years ended April 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005

	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	2007	2006	2005
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Distribution reinvestment plan	\$ 10,607	\$ 10,336	\$ 9,969
Operating partnership distribution reinvestment plan	805	741	769
Preferred dividends payable	0	0	197
Property acquired through issue of shares	0	0	32
Real estate investment acquired through assumption of indebtedness and accrued costs	16,838	0	21,071
Other assets acquired in lieu of cash	6	129	134
Other debt reclassified to mortgage payable	0	539	0
Assets acquired through the issuance of minority interest units in the operating partnership	62,427	10,898	20,071
Operating partnership units converted to shares	3,411	4,006	5,306
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest on mortgages	\$ 56,918	\$ 49,900	\$ 46,647
Interest on investment certificates	164	231	254
Interest on margin account and other	812	100	370
	\$ 57,894	\$ 50,231	\$ 47,271

INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

April 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005

NOTE 1 • ORGANIZATION

Investors Real Estate Trust (“IRET” or the “Company”) is a self-advised real estate investment trust engaged in acquiring, owning and leasing multi-family and commercial real estate. IRET has elected to be taxed as a Real Estate Investment Trust (“REIT”) under Sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute 90% of ordinary taxable income to shareholders, and, generally, are not subject to federal income tax on net income. IRET’s multi-family residential properties and commercial properties are located mainly in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota, but also in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, Michigan and Wisconsin. As of April 30, 2007, IRET owned 69 multi-family residential properties with approximately 9,397 apartment units and 148 commercial properties, consisting of office, medical, industrial and retail properties, totaling approximately 10.0 million net rentable square feet. IRET conducts a majority of its business activities through its consolidated operating partnership, IRET Properties, a North Dakota Limited Partnership (the “Operating Partnership”), as well as through a number of other subsidiary entities.

All references to IRET or the Company refer to Investors Real Estate Trust and its consolidated subsidiaries.

NOTE 2 • BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of IRET and all subsidiaries in which it maintains a controlling interest. All significant intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The Company’s fiscal year ends April 30th.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of IRET and its general partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. The Company’s interest in the Operating Partnership was 70.9% and 77.4% as of April 30, 2007 and 2006, which includes 100% of the general partnership interest. The limited partners have a redemption option that they may exercise. Upon exercise of the redemption option by the limited partners, IRET has the option of redeeming the limited partners’ interests (“Units”) for IRET common shares of beneficial interest, on a one-for-one basis, or for cash payment to the unitholder. The redemption generally may be exercised by the limited partners at any time after the first anniversary of the date of the acquisition of the Units (provided, however, that not more than two redemptions by a limited partner may occur during each calendar year, and each limited partner may not exercise the redemption for less than 1,000 Units, or, if such limited partner holds less than 1,000 Units, for all of the Units held by such limited partner). Some limited partners have contractually agreed to a holding period of greater than one year.

The consolidated financial statements also reflect the ownership by the Operating Partnership of certain joint venture entities in which the Operating Partnership has a general partner or controlling interest. These entities are consolidated into IRET’s other operations with minority interests reflecting the minority partners’ share of ownership and income and expenses.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 permits entities to irrevocably elect fair value on a contract-by-contract basis as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for many financial assets and liabilities and certain other items. Entities electing the fair value option are required to recognize changes in fair value in earnings and to expense upfront cost and fees associated with the item for which the fair value option is elected. SFAS 159 is effective for the Company on May 1, 2008. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting SFAS 159.

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NOTE 2 • continued

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, (“SFAS 157”), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for the Company on May 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company’s financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 was effective for the Company on May 1, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting FIN 48.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make 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 and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

Real estate investments are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and an adjustment for impairment, if any. Acquisitions of real estate investments are recorded based upon preliminary allocations of the purchase price which are subject to adjustment as additional information is obtained, but in no case more than one year after the date of acquisition. The Company allocates the purchase price to the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets of an acquired property (which includes the land, building, and personal property) which are determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant and to fair value of the intangible assets (which include in-place leases.) The as-if-vacant value is allocated to land, buildings, and personal property based on management’s determination of the relative fair values of these assets. The estimated fair value of the property is the amount that would be recoverable upon the disposition of the property. Techniques used to estimate fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, independent appraisals, and reference to recent sales of comparables. A land value is assigned based on the purchase price if land is acquired separately or based on estimated fair value if acquired in a merger or in a single or portfolio acquisition.

Above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the

contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease.

Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based upon the Company's evaluation of the specific characteristics of the leases. Factors considered in these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs and foregone rental income during hypothetical expected lease-up periods, considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. The Company also considers information about each property obtained during its pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Company uses a 20-40 year estimated life for buildings and improvements and a 5-12 year estimated life for furniture, fixtures and equipment.

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NOTE 2 • continued

Expenditures for ordinary maintenance and repairs are expensed to operations as incurred. Renovations and improvements that improve and/or extend the useful life of the asset are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful life, generally five to ten years. Property sales or dispositions are recorded when title transfers and sufficient consideration has been received by the Company and the Company has no significant involvement with the property sold.

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets*, the Company periodically evaluates its long-lived assets, including its investments in real estate, for impairment indicators. The judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on factors such as operational performance, market conditions, expected holding period of each asset and legal and environmental concerns. If indicators exist, 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, an impairment loss is recorded for the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying amount of the asset.

REAL ESTATE HELD FOR SALE

Real estate held for sale is stated at the lower of its carrying amount or estimated fair value less disposal costs. Depreciation is not recorded on assets classified as held for sale.

In the normal course of business IRET will receive offers to purchase its properties, either solicited or unsolicited. For those offers that are accepted, the prospective buyer will usually require a due diligence period before completion of the transaction. It is not unusual for matters to arise that result in the withdrawal or rejection of the offer during this process. As a result, real estate is not classified as "held-for-sale" until it is probable, in the opinion of management, that a property will be disposed of in the near term, even if sale negotiations for such property are currently under way.

The Company reports, in discontinued operations, the results of operations of a property that has either been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and the related gains or losses, and as a result of discontinued operations, reclassifications of prior year revenues and expenses have been made.

IDENTIFIED INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Upon acquisition of real estate, the Company records the intangible assets acquired (for example, if the leases in place for the real estate property acquired carry rents above the market rent, the difference is classified as an intangible asset) at their estimated fair value separate and apart from goodwill. The Company amortizes identified intangible assets that are determined to have finite lives based on the period over which the assets are expected to contribute directly or indirectly to the future cash flows of the real estate property acquired (generally the life of the lease). In fiscal years 2007 and 2006, the Company added \$15,976,000 and \$8,486,000 of new intangible assets, respectively, all of which were classified as in-place leases. The weighted average lives of these intangibles are 3.8 years for fiscal 2007 and 4.6 years for fiscal year 2006. Intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible asset is not recoverable and its carrying amount exceeds its estimated fair value.

As of April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, the net carrying amounts of the Company's identified intangible assets, were \$33,240,000 and \$26,449,000 (net of accumulated amortization of \$24,149,000 and \$14,718,000), respectively. The estimated annual amortization of the Company's identified intangible assets for each of the five succeeding years is as follows:

Year Ended April 30,	<i>(in thousands)</i>
2008	\$ 8,831
2009	6,684
2010	5,558
2011	4,009
2012	2,203

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NOTE 2 • continued

The excess of the cost of an acquired business over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired (including identified intangible assets) and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Goodwill book values as of April 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$1,397,000 and \$1,441,000. The annual reviews for these same periods indicated no impairment. In fiscal 2007 the Company disposed of three properties that had goodwill assigned, and as a result, \$44,000 of goodwill was derecognized.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the administrative office buildings and equipment contained at IRET's headquarters in Minot, North Dakota, and other locations in Minneapolis, Minnesota and Omaha, Nebraska. The balance sheet reflects these assets at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. As of April 30, 2007 and 2006, the cost was \$1.5 million, respectively. Accumulated depreciation was \$1.1 million and \$.9 million as of April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

MORTGAGE LOAN RECEIVABLE

The mortgage loan receivable is stated at the outstanding principal balance, net of an allowance for uncollectibility. Interest income is accrued and reflected in the balance. Non-performing loans are recognized as impaired in conformity with SFAS No. 114, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*. The Company evaluates the collectibility of both interest and principal of each of its loans, if circumstances warrant, to determine whether the loan

is impaired. A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the existing contractual terms. An allowance is recorded to reduce impaired loans to their estimated fair value. Interest on impaired loans is recognized on a cash basis.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash and highly liquid investments purchased with maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents consist of the Company's bank deposits and short-term investment certificates acquired subject to repurchase agreements, and the Company's deposits in a money market mutual fund.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES

IRET's investments in marketable securities are classified as "available-for-sale." The securities classified as "available-for-sale" represent investments in debt and equity securities which the Company intends to hold for an indefinite period of time. These securities are valued at current fair value with the resulting unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized. Gains or losses on these securities are computed based on the amortized cost of the specific securities when sold.

All securities with unrealized losses are subjected to the Company's process for identifying other-than-temporary impairments. The Company records a charge to earnings to write down to fair value securities that it deems to be other-than-temporarily impaired in the period the securities are deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. The assessment of whether such impairment has occurred is based on management's case-by-case evaluation of the underlying reasons for the decline in fair value. Management considers a wide range of factors in making this assessment. Those factors include, but are not limited to, the length and severity of the decline in value and changes in the credit quality of the issuer or underlying assets. The Company does not engage in trading activities.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

Management evaluates the appropriate amount of the allowance for doubtful accounts by assessing the recoverability of individual real estate mortgage loans and rent receivables, through a comparison of their carrying amount with their estimated realizable value. Management considers tenant financial condition, credit history and current economic conditions in establishing these allowances. Receivable balances are written off when deemed

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NOTE 2 • *continued*

uncollectible. Recoveries of receivables previously written off, if any, are recorded when received. A summary of the changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts for fiscal years ended April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	2007	2006	2005
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 725	\$ 725	\$ 475
Provision	507	230	438
Write-off	(322)	(230)	(188)
Balance at close of year	\$ 910	\$ 725	\$ 725

TAX, INSURANCE, AND OTHER ESCROW

Tax, insurance, and other escrow includes funds deposited with a lender for payment of real estate tax and insurance, and reserves for funds to be used for replacement of structural elements and mechanical equipment of certain projects. The funds are under the control of the lender. Disbursements are made after supplying written documentation to the lender.

REAL ESTATE DEPOSITS

Real estate deposits include funds held by escrow agents to be applied toward the purchase of real estate or the payment of loan costs associated with loan placement or refinancing.

DEFERRED LEASING AND LOAN ACQUISITION COSTS

Costs and commissions incurred in obtaining tenant leases are amortized on the straight-line method over the terms of the related leases. Costs incurred in obtaining long-term financing are amortized to interest expense over the life of the loan.

MINORITY INTERESTS

Interests in the Operating Partnership held by limited partners are represented by Units. The Operating Partnership's income is allocated to holders of Units based upon the ratio of their holdings to the total Units outstanding during the period. Capital contributions, distributions, and profits and losses are allocated to minority interests in accordance with the terms of the Operating Partnership agreement.

IRET reflects minority interests in Mendota Properties LLC, IRET BD LLC, IRET-Candlelight LLC, IRET-Golden Jack LLC, and IRET-1715 YDR LLC on the balance sheet for the portion of properties consolidated by IRET that are not wholly owned by IRET. The earnings or losses from these properties attributable to the minority interests are reflected as minority interest portion of other partnerships' income in the consolidated statements of operations.

INCOME TAXES

IRET operates in a manner intended to enable it to continue to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Under those sections, a REIT which distributes at least 90% of its REIT taxable income as a dividend to its shareholders each year and which meets certain other conditions will not be taxed on that portion of its taxable income which is distributed to shareholders. The Company intends to distribute all of its taxable income and realized capital gains from property dispositions within the prescribed time limits and, accordingly, there is no provision or liability for income taxes shown on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

IRET conducts its business activity as an Umbrella Partnership Real Estate Investment Trust ("UPREIT") through its Operating Partnership. UPREIT status allows IRET to accept the contribution of real estate in exchange for Units. Generally, such a contribution to a limited partnership allows for the deferral of gain by an owner of appreciated real estate.

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NOTE 2 • continued

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Residential rental properties are leased under operating leases with terms generally of one year or less. Commercial properties are leased under operating leases to tenants for various terms generally exceeding one year. Lease terms often include renewal options. Rental revenue is recognized on the straight-line basis, which averages minimum required rents over the terms of the leases. Rents recognized in advance of collection are reflected as receivable arising from straight-lining of rents, net of allowance for doubtful accounts. Rent concessions, including free rent, are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases.

Reimbursements from tenants for real estate taxes and other recoverable operating expenses are recognized as revenue in the period the applicable expenditures are incurred. IRET receives payments for these reimbursements from substantially all of its multi-tenant commercial tenants throughout the year.

A number of the commercial leases provide for a base rent plus a percentage rent based on gross sales in excess of a stipulated amount. These percentage rents are recorded once the required sales level is achieved.

Interest on mortgage loans receivable is recognized in income as it accrues during the period the loan is outstanding. In the case of non-performing loans, income is recognized as discussed in above in the Mortgage Loans Receivable section of this Note 2.

NET INCOME PER SHARE

Basic net income per share is computed as net income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The Company has no potentially dilutive financial interests; the potential exchange of Units for common shares will have no effect on net income per share because Unitholders and common shareholders effectively share equally in the net income of the Operating Partnership.

NOTE 3 • CREDIT RISK

The Company is potentially exposed to credit risk for cash deposited with FDIC-insured financial institutions in accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

IRET has entered into a cash management arrangement with First Western Bank with respect to deposit accounts that exceed FDIC Insurance coverage. On a daily basis, account balances are invested in United States government securities sold to IRET by First Western Bank. IRET can require First Western Bank to repurchase such securities at any time, at a purchase price equal to what IRET paid for the securities plus interest. First Western Bank automatically repurchases securities when collected amounts on deposit in IRET's deposit accounts fall below the maximum insurance amount, with the proceeds of such repurchases being transferred to IRET's deposit accounts to bring the amount on deposit back up to the threshold amount. The amounts invested by IRET pursuant to the repurchase agreement are not insured by FDIC.

NOTE 4 • PROPERTY OWNED

Property, consisting principally of real estate, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$1,308.7 million and \$1,120.8 million as of April 30, 2007, and April 30, 2006, respectively.

Construction period interest of \$69,256, \$21,058, and \$137,591, has been capitalized for the years ended April 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

NOTE 4 • continued

The future minimum lease proceeds to be received under non-cancellable leases for commercial properties as of April 30, 2007, assuming that no options to renew or buy out the lease are exercised, are as follows:

Year Ended April 30,	(in thousands)
2008	\$ 91,368
2009	82,328
2010	74,402
2011	61,703
2012	47,268
Thereafter	241,836
	\$ 598,905

During fiscal 2007, the Company incurred a loss of \$640,000 due to impairment of three properties and one parcel of unimproved land. For the year ended April 30, 2006, the Company incurred a loss of \$409,000 due to impairment on one property. For the year ended April 30, 2005, the Company incurred a loss of \$570,000 due to impairment on one property. The 2007, 2006 and 2005 impairment losses were related to properties which were subsequently sold; accordingly such losses are included in discontinued operations (Note 12).

NOTE 5 • MORTGAGE LOAN RECEIVABLE - NET

The mortgage loan receivable consists of one loan that is collateralized by real estate. The interest rate on this loan is 6.0% and it matures in fiscal 2010. Future principal payments due under this mortgage loan as of April 30, 2007, are as follows:

Year Ended April 30,	(in thousands)
2008	\$ 24
2009	25
2010	362
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(12)
	\$ 399

There were no non-performing mortgage loan receivables as of April 30, 2007, and 2006.

NOTE 6 • MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair value of marketable securities available-for-sale at April 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows. These marketable securities are securities of various issuers, primarily U.S. government, U.S. agency and corporate bonds, held in IRET Properties' security deposit account with Merrill Lynch:

	(in thousands)			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
2007				
US government & agency debt securities	\$ 369	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 370
Agency MBS	871	0	14	857

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Corporate bonds	328	0	3	325
Bank certificates of deposit	422	0	0	422
Other	74	0	0	74
	\$ 2,064	\$ 1	\$ 17	\$ 2,048

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NOTE 6 • continued

2006	<i>(in thousands)</i>			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
US government & agency debt securities	\$ 196	\$ 0	\$ 6	\$ 190
Agency MBS	779	0	30	749
Corporate bonds	553	0	12	541
Bank certificates of deposit	875	0	0	875
Other	47	0	0	47
	\$ 2,450	\$ 0	\$ 48	\$ 2,402

As of April 30, 2007, the investment in Marketable Securities, at cost, will mature as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
US government & agency debt securities	369	62	182	39	86
Agency MBS	871	0	179	0	692
Corporate bonds	328	92	176	60	0
Bank certificates of deposit	422	422	0	0	0
Other	74	74	0	0	0
Total	\$ 2,064	\$ 650	\$ 537	\$ 99	\$ 778

There were no realized gains or losses on sales of securities available-for-sale for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005. None of the securities with an unrealized loss at April 30, 2007 are considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

NOTE 7 • REVOLVING LINES OF CREDIT

IRET has lines of credit with three financial institutions as of April 30, 2007. Interest payments on outstanding borrowings are due monthly. These credit facilities are summarized in the following table:

Financial Institution	<i>(in thousands)</i>					
	Amount Available	Amount Outstanding as of April 30,	Amount Outstanding as of April 30, 2006	Applicable Interest Rate as of April 30,	Maturity Date	Weighted Average Int. Rate on Borrowings

	2007		2007		during fiscal year 2007	
Lines of Credit						
(1) First Western Bank & Trust	\$ 12,000	\$ 0	\$ 3,500	6.50%	12/26/11	8.09%
(2) First Int'l Bank & Trust	10,000	0	0	8.25%	12/13/07	7.91%
(3) Bremer Bank	10,000	0	0	8.25%	9/13/07	8.00%
Total	\$ 32,000	\$ 0	\$ 3,500			

Borrowings under the lines of credit bear interest based on the following: (1) 175 basis points below the Prime Rate as published in the Wall Street Journal with a floor of 5.25% and a ceiling of 8.25%, (2) Wall Street Journal prime rate, and (3) Bremer Financial Corporation Reference Rate.

NOTE 8 • MORTGAGES PAYABLE

The Company's mortgages payable are collateralized by substantially all of its properties owned. The majority of the Company's mortgages payable are secured by individual properties or groups of properties, and are non-recourse to the Company, other than for standard carve-out obligations such as fraud, waste, failure to insure, environmental conditions and failure to pay real estate taxes. Interest rates on mortgages payable range from 4.67% to 8.25%, and the mortgages have varying maturity dates from June 8, 2007, through May 31, 2035.

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NOTE 8 • continued

Of the mortgages payable, the balances of fixed rate mortgages totaled \$929.5 million and \$741.6 million, and the balances of variable rate mortgages totaled \$21.7 million and \$24.3 million as of April 30, 2007, and 2006, respectively. The Company does not utilize derivative financial instruments to mitigate its exposure to changes in market interest rates. Most of the fixed rate mortgages have substantial pre-payment penalties. As of April 30, 2007, the weighted average rate of interest on the Company's mortgage debt was 6.43%, compared to 6.63% on April 30, 2006. The aggregate amount of required future principal payments on mortgages payable as of April 30, 2007, is as follows:

Year Ended April 30,	(in thousands)
2008	\$ 30,831
2009	47,701
2010	127,747
2011	101,282
2012	85,713
Later Years	557,865
Total payments	\$ 951,139

NOTE 9 • TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

In fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, Hoyt Properties, Inc. earned management fees from the Company in the amounts of \$8,436, \$641,046 and \$682,286, respectively, a portion of which was reimbursed by tenants. Additionally, during those same periods, the Company paid leasing commissions to Hoyt Properties in the amounts of \$14,450, \$172,875 and \$49,309, respectively. Hoyt Properties, Inc. is owned by Steven B. Hoyt, a former member of the Company's Board of Trustees. Mr. Hoyt resigned from the Company's Board of Trustees on September 21, 2004 at the expiration of his term of office.

PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

During fiscal year 2005, the Company acquired four office/warehouse buildings from a limited liability company in which Steven Hoyt was a member. The Company closed on its purchase of these buildings, the Plymouth I, II and III office buildings in Plymouth, Minnesota, and the Northgate I office building in Maple Grove, Minnesota, on June 30, 2004. At the time of the transaction, Mr. Hoyt was a trustee of the Company. The buildings together contain approximately 157,935 square feet. The Company paid approximately \$14,000,000 for these properties, excluding closing costs. Of the \$14,000,000 purchase price, \$13,900,000 was paid in cash, and the remainder was paid through the issuance to the sellers of 10,000 Units valued at \$10 per Unit. Independent appraisals were obtained by the Company for this property acquisition, and the purchase price was based on the results of these appraisals.

PURCHASE OPTION

On February 1, 2003, the Company entered into a merger agreement with the T. F. James Company. As part of the merger agreement, two affiliated entities of the T. F. James Company were granted the right to purchase certain real property acquired by the Company as a result of the merger. Charles Wm. James, a former executive officer of the Company and a former member of the Company's Board of Trustees, has an ownership interest in these entities. Under the terms of the agreement, one of the entities had the option, but not the obligation, to purchase a commercial strip mall located in Excelsior, Minnesota, for the price the Company paid to acquire the property, plus an annual Consumer Price Index increase. This option was exercised during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006 at a purchase price of approximately \$965,000, and Mr. James resigned from the Company's Board of Trustees.

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NOTE 9 • continued

VEHICLE PURCHASES

During fiscal year 2005, the Company purchased four vehicles from Fisher Motors, Inc., an automobile dealership wholly-owned by John D. Stewart, a member of the Company's Board of Trustees. The Company paid approximately \$100,000 for these four vehicles, which were purchased for the use of Company employees, including the Company's Chief Operating Officer. The Company purchased no vehicles from Fisher Motors during fiscal years 2007 and 2006.

BANKING SERVICES

The Company maintains an unsecured line of credit with First International Bank and Trust, Watford City, North Dakota. During fiscal year 2006, the amount available to be borrowed under this line of credit was increased to \$10 million from \$5 million. During fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, the Company's interest charges were \$71,128, \$14,167, and less than \$500 for borrowings under the First International line of credit. During fiscal year 2007, the Company entered into two mortgage loans with First International in the amounts of \$450,000 and \$2,400,000, respectively, paying a total of \$34,287 in origination fees and loan closing costs for these two loans, and

paying interest on the loans of \$24,545 and \$69,328, respectively, during fiscal year 2007. The Company also maintains a number of checking accounts with First International. In each of fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, IRET paid less than \$500 in total in various wire transfer and other fees charged on these checking accounts. Steven L. Stenehjelm, a member of the Company's Board of Trustees and Audit Committee, is the President and Chief Executive Officer of First International, and the bank is owned by Mr. Stenehjelm and members of his family.

NOTE 10 • ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS IN FISCAL YEARS 2007 AND 2006

PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

IRET Properties paid approximately \$220.7 million for real estate properties added to its portfolio during fiscal 2007, compared to \$93.4 million paid in fiscal 2006. The fiscal 2007 and 2006 additions are detailed below.

Fiscal 2007 (May 1, 2006 to April 30, 2007)

Fiscal 2007 Acquisitions

(in thousands)
Acquisition Cost

Multi-Family Residential

192-unit Arbors Apartments	Sioux City, NE	\$	7,000
154-unit Quarry Ridge Apartments	Rochester, MN		14,570
389-unit St. Cloud Apartments	St. Cloud, MN		7,800
120-unit Indian Hills Apartments	Sioux City, IA		3,120
72-unit Rum River Apartments	Isanti, MN		5,650
			38,140

Commercial Property Office

143,061 sq. ft. Pacific Hills	Omaha, NE		16,502
141,724 sq. ft. Corporate Center West	Omaha, NE		21,497
94,832 sq. ft. Farnam Executive Center	Omaha, NE		12,853
84,475 sq. ft. Miracle Hills One	Omaha, NE		11,950
60,942 sq. ft. Woodlands Plaza IV	Maryland Heights, MO		5,840
122,567 sq. ft. Riverport	Maryland Heights, MO		21,906
90,315 sq. ft. Timberlands	Leawood, KS		14,546
138,825 sq. ft. Flagship	Eden Prairie, MN		26,094
59,827 sq. ft. Gateway Corporate Center	Woodbury, MN		9,612
71,430 sq. ft. Highlands Ranch I	Highlands Ranch, CO		12,250
			153,050

Commercial Property Medical (including assisted living)

26,336 sq. ft. Fox River Cottages	Grand Chute, WI		3,200
10,796 sq. ft. St. Michael Clinic	St. Michael, MN*		2,587
			5,787

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Commercial Property Industrial

100,850 sq. ft. Bloomington 2000	Bloomington, MN		6,750
172,057 sq. ft. Roseville 2929	Roseville, MN		10,300
			17,050

Commercial Property Retail

16,921 sq. ft. Dakota West Plaza	Minot, ND		625
14,820 sq. ft. Weston Walgreens	Weston, WI**		2,144
			2,769

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<i>Unimproved Land</i>		
Monticello Unimproved Parcel (City)	Monticello, MN	5
St. Michaels Unimproved	St. Michael, MN	320
Monticello Unimproved Parcel (Other)	Monticello, MN	75
Weston Unimproved	Weston, WI	800
Quarry Ridge Unimproved	Rochester MN	930
Minot Prairie Green	Minot, ND	1,750
		3,880
Total Fiscal 2007 Property Acquisitions		\$ 220,676

* Development property placed in service March 1, 2007.

** Development property placed in service May 1, 2006.

In addition to the above property acquisitions, in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2007 IRET Properties issued limited partnership units with a value at issuance of approximately \$5.25 million to purchase an approximately 29% ownership interest in a limited liability company in which IRET already owned a 71% interest. This entity owns the Southdale Medical Building in Edina, Minnesota, and with its acquisition of this remaining ownership interest, IRET now is the sole owner of this property.

Fiscal 2006 (*May 1, 2005 to April 30, 2006*)

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Fiscal 2006 Acquisitions	Acquisition Cost
<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>	
36-unit Legacy 7 - Grand Forks, ND	\$ 2,445
	2,445
<i>Commercial Property Office</i>	
15,594 sq. ft. Spring Valley IV Office Building - Omaha, NE	1,250
23,913 sq. ft. Spring Valley V Office Building - Omaha, NE	1,375
24,000 sq. ft. Spring Valley X Office Building - Omaha, NE	1,275
24,000 sq. ft. Spring Valley XI Office Building - Omaha, NE	1,250
30,000 sq. ft. Brook Valley I Office Building - La Vista, NE	2,100
146,087 sq. ft. Northpark Corporate Center - Arden Hills, MN	18,597
	25,847
<i>Commercial Property Medical (including assisted living)</i>	
74,112 sq. ft. Edgewood Vista - Bismarck, ND	10,750
60,161 sq. ft. Edgewood Vista - Spearfish, SD	6,687
82,535 sq. ft. Edgewood Vista - Brainerd, MN	10,625
160,485 sq. ft. Edgewood Vista - Hermantown, MN	12,315
50,409 sq. ft. Ritchie Medical Plaza - St. Paul, MN	10,750
54,971 sq. ft. 2800 Medical Building - Minneapolis, MN	9,000
47,950 sq. ft. Stevens Point - Stevens Point, WI	4,215
	64,342
<i>Unimproved Land</i>	
Stevens Point Unimproved - Stevens Point, WI	310
Eagan Unimproved Land - Eagan, MN	423
	733
Total Fiscal 2006 Property Acquisitions	\$ 93,367

NOTE 10 • *continued***Property Dispositions**

During fiscal year 2007, IRET Properties disposed of 14 properties and two parcels of unimproved land for an aggregate sale price of \$22.5 million, compared to 17 properties and two unimproved parcels sold for an aggregate sale price of \$14.2 million in total during fiscal year 2006. Real estate assets sold by IRET during fiscal years 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

		<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Fiscal 2007 Dispositions		Sales Price	Book Value and Sales Cost	Gain/Loss
<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>				
60-unit Clearwater Apartments	Boise, ID	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,413	\$ 587
122-unit Park East Apartments	Fargo, ND	6,188	4,476	1,712
		10,188	7,889	2,299
<i>Commercial Property Office</i>				
5,640 sq. ft. Greenwood Office	Greenwood, MN	1,500	961	539
		1,500	961	539
<i>Commercial Property Medical (Assisted Living)</i>				
29,408 sq. ft. Wedgewood Sweetwater	Lithia Springs, GA	4,550	3,836	714
		4,550	3,836	714
<i>Commercial Property Retail</i>				
4,560 sq. ft. Moundsview Bakery	Mounds View, MN	380	287	93
3,571 sq. ft. Howard Lake C-Store	Winsted, MN	550	374	176
6,225 sq. ft. Wilmar Sam Goody	Wilmar, MN	450	409	41
3,571 sq. ft. Winsted C-Store	Winsted, MN	190	214	(24)
7,700 sq. ft. Buffalo Strip Center	Buffalo, MN	800	667	133
4,800 sq. ft. Glencoe C-Store	Glencoe, MN	350	344	6
5,216 sq. ft. Long Prairie C-Store	Long Prairie, MN	302	304	(2)
5,600 sq. ft. Faribault Checkers Auto	Faribault, MN	525	337	188
4,800 sq. ft. Paynesville C-Store	Paynesville, MN	149	150	(1)
6,800 sq. ft. Prior Lake Strip Center I	Prior Lake, MN	1,105	993	112
4,200 sq. ft. Prior Lake Strip Center III	Prior Lake, MN	545	465	80
		5,346	4,544	802
<i>Unimproved Land</i>				
IGH Land	Inver Grove Heights, MN	900	613	287
Long Prairie Unimproved Land	Long Prairie, MN	59	60	(1)
		959	673	286
Total Fiscal 2007 Property Dispositions		\$ 22,543	\$ 17,903	\$ 4,640

		<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Fiscal 2006 Dispositions		Sales Price	Book Value and Sales Cost	Gain/Loss
<i>Commercial - Office</i>				
1,600 sq. ft. Greenwood Chiropractic	Greenwood, MN	\$ 490	\$ 345	\$ 145
<i>Commercial Retail</i>				
3,000 sq. ft. Centerville Convenience Store	Centerville, MN	340	324	16

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4,800 sq. ft. East Bethel C-Store - East Bethel, MN	660	498	162
6,325 sq. ft. Lino Lake Strip Center - Lino Lakes, MN	650	462	188
8,400 sq. ft. IGH Strip Center - Inver Grove Heights, MN	1,280	940	340
46,720 sq. ft. Sleep Inn - Brooklyn Park, MN	3,350	2,990	360
7,993 sq. ft. Excelsior Strip Center - Excelsior, MN	965	891	74
3,000 sq. ft. Andover C-Store - Andover, MN	383	308	75
6,266 sq. ft. Oakdale Strip Center - Oakdale, MN	1,050	745	305
6,225 sq. ft. Rochester Auto - Rochester, MN	465	431	34
3,650 sq. ft. Lakeland C-Store - Lakeland, MN	610	436	174

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Commercial Retail - continue

4,000 sq. ft. Lindstrom C-Store - Lindstrom, MN	450	345	105
3,571 sq. ft. Mora C-Store - Mora, MN	380	296	84
3,000 sq. ft. Shoreview C-Store - Shoreview, MN	400	326	74
8,750 sq. ft. Blaine Strip Center - Blaine, MN	990	599	391
3,444 sq. ft. St. Louis Park Retail - St. Louis Park, MN	845	365	480
3,864 sq. ft. Mound Strip Center - Mound, MN	550	358	192

Unimproved Land

40,000 sq. ft. Centerville Unimproved Land - Centerville, MN	110	105	5
Andover Unimproved Land - Andover, MN	230	164	66
Total Fiscal 2006 Property Dispositions	\$ 14,198	\$ 10,928	\$ 3,270

NOTE 11 • OPERATING SEGMENTS

IRET reports its results in five reportable segments: multi-family residential properties, and commercial office, medical (including assisted living facilities), industrial (including miscellaneous commercial properties) and retail properties. Our reportable segments are aggregations of similar properties. The accounting policies of each of these segments are the same as those described in Note 2. We disclose segment information in accordance with SFAS 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Disclosures* (“SFAS 131”). SFAS 131 requires that segment disclosures present the measure(s) used by the chief operating decision maker for purposes of assessing segment performance.

IRET’s internal reporting system produces reports in which business activities are presented in a variety of ways. Based on these reports, IRET management and our Board of Trustees evaluate the performance of our segments using a number of different metrics. IRET has previously disclosed segment information using a measure we called “Segment Operating Profit,” which we defined as total revenues less property operating expenses and real estate taxes, with mortgage interest and depreciation/amortization related to real estate investments included in property operating expenses. However, our management and Board also evaluate segment performance based upon operating income from the combined properties in each segment. Net operating income is a key measurement of our segment profit and loss, and, beginning in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2007, we now consider it our primary measurement of segment performance. Accordingly, segment information in this report is presented based on net operating income, which we define as total revenues less property operating expenses and real estate taxes. Prior year segment information has been revised for presentation based on net operating income.

The following tables present revenues and net operating income for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 from our five reportable segments, and reconcile net operating income of reportable segments to operating income as reported. Segment assets are also reconciled to Total Assets as reported in the consolidated financial statements.

(in thousands)

Year Ended April 30, 2007	Multi-Family					Total
	Residential	Commercial	Office	Medical	Industrial	
Real estate revenue	\$ 67,214	\$ 73,640	\$ 34,783	\$ 8,091	\$ 14,089	\$ 197,817
Real estate expenses	31,575	30,500	8,675	1,253	4,475	76,478
Net operating income	\$ 35,639	\$ 43,140	\$ 26,108	\$ 6,838	\$ 9,614	\$ 121,339
Interest						(58,450)
Depreciation/amortization						(45,563)
Administrative, advisory and trustee fees						(4,451)
Operating expenses						(1,240)
Non-operating income						2,665
Income before minority interest and discontinued operations and gain on sale of other investments						\$ 14,300

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NOTE 11 • *continued**(in thousands)*

Year Ended April 30, 2006	Multi-Family					Total
	Residential	Commercial	Office	Medical	Industrial	
Real estate revenue	\$ 61,906	\$ 57,523	\$ 31,670	\$ 6,372	\$ 12,977	\$ 170,448
Real estate expenses	29,850	23,602	8,314	1,252	3,944	66,962
Net operating income	\$ 32,056	\$ 33,921	\$ 23,356	\$ 5,120	\$ 9,033	\$ 103,486
Interest						(50,727)
Depreciation/amortization						(37,698)
Administrative, advisory and trustee fees						(3,894)
Operating expenses						(1,269)
Non-operating income						1,240
Income before minority interest and discontinued operations and gain on sale of other investments						\$ 11,138

(in thousands)

Year Ended April 30, 2005	Multi-Family					Total
	Residential	Commercial	Office	Medical	Industrial	
Real estate revenue	\$ 58,702	\$ 48,604	\$ 25,424	\$ 6,459	\$ 13,748	\$ 152,937
Real estate expenses	27,449	19,481	6,178	1,224	3,521	57,853
Net operating income	\$ 31,253	\$ 29,123	\$ 19,246	\$ 5,235	\$ 10,227	\$ 95,084
Interest						(47,393)
Depreciation/amortization						(33,403)
Administrative, advisory and trustee fees						(3,947)
Operating expenses						(1,407)
Non-operating income						986
Income before minority interest and discontinued operations and gain on sale of other investments						\$ 9,920

Segment Assets and Accumulated Depreciation

(in thousands)

As of April 30, 2007	Multi-Family					Total
	Residential	Commercial-Office	Commercial-Medical	Commercial-Industrial	Commercial-Retail	
Segment assets						
Property owned	\$ 489,644	\$ 536,431	\$ 274,779	\$ 75,257	\$ 113,176	\$1,489,287
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(89,541)	(44,204)	(24,787)	(8,257)	(13,755)	(180,544)
Total property owned	\$ 400,103	\$ 492,227	\$ 249,992	\$ 67,000	\$ 99,421	\$1,308,743
Cash						44,516
Marketable securities						2,048
Receivables and other assets						72,261
Unimproved land						7,392
Mortgage receivables						399
Total Assets						\$1,435,359

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NOTE 11 • continued

(in thousands)

As of April 30, 2006	Multi-Family					Total
	Residential	Commercial-Office	Commercial-Medical	Commercial-Industrial	Commercial-Retail	
Segment assets						
Property owned	\$ 452,251	\$ 383,280	\$ 263,300	\$ 59,583	\$ 111,009	\$1,269,423
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(79,150)	(32,193)	(18,954)	(6,625)	(11,685)	(148,607)
Total property owned	\$ 373,101	\$ 351,087	\$ 244,346	\$ 52,958	\$ 99,324	\$1,120,816
Cash						17,485
Marketable securities						2,402
Receivables and other assets						61,028
Unimproved land						5,175
Mortgage receivables						409
Total Assets						\$1,207,315

NOTE 12 • DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets*, requires the Company to report in discontinued operations the results of operations of a property that has either been disposed of or is classified as held for sale. It also requires that any gains or losses from the sale of a property be reported in discontinued operations. There were no properties classified as held for sale as of April 30, 2007, 2006 or 2005. The following information shows the effect on net income, net of minority interest, and the gains or losses from the sale of properties classified as discontinued operations for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

(in thousands)

2007	2006	2005
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REVENUE			
Real estate rentals	\$ 1,339	\$ 3,251	\$ 5,497
Tenant reimbursement	57	287	639
TOTAL REVENUE	1,396	3,538	6,136
OPERATING EXPENSE			
Interest	389	900	1,535
Depreciation/amortization related to real estate investments	237	635	1,136
Utilities	156	218	433
Maintenance	191	336	518
Real estate taxes	161	417	633
Insurance	26	60	90
Property management expenses	104	213	382
Administrative expenses	2	1	1
Other operating expenses	9	25	28
Amortization related to non-real estate investments	0	0	8
Loss on impairment of real estate	640	409	570
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	1,915	3,214	5,334
Operating (loss) income	(519)	324	802
Non-operating income	0	1	1
Income before minority interest and gain on sale	(519)	325	803
Minority interest	(1,070)	(809)	(2,135)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	4,640	3,270	8,602
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET	\$ 3,051	\$ 2,786	\$ 7,270
Segment Data			
Multi-Family Residential	\$ 1,745	\$ 57	\$ 3,122
Commercial - Office	397	55	(493)
Commercial - Medical	605	259	2,059
Commercial - Industrial	0	0	0
Commercial - Retail	170	2,383	2,601
Unimproved Land	134	32	(19)
Total	\$ 3,051	\$ 2,786	\$ 7,270

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Property Sale Data			
Sales price	\$ 22,543	\$ 14,198	\$ 48,906
Net book value and sales costs	17,903	10,928	40,304
Gain	\$ 4,640	\$ 3,270	\$ 8,602

NOTE 13 • EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company has no outstanding options, warrants, convertible stock or other contractual obligations requiring issuance of additional common shares that would result in a dilution of earnings. While Units can be exchanged for shares on a one-for-one basis after a minimum holding period of one year, the exchange of Units for common shares has no effect on diluted earnings per share, as Unitholders and common shareholders effectively share equally in the net income of the Operating Partnership. The following table presents a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share reported in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005:

	For Years Ended April 30,		
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
	2007	2006	2005
NUMERATOR			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 11,059	\$ 8,781	\$ 7,806
Discontinued operations	3,051	2,786	7,270
Net income	14,110	11,567	15,076
Dividends to preferred shareholders	(2,372)	(2,372)	(2,372)
Numerator for basic earnings per share net income available to common shareholders	11,738	9,195	12,704
Minority interest portion of operating partnership income	4,299	2,705	3,873
Numerator for diluted earnings per share	\$ 16,037	\$ 11,900	\$ 16,577
DENOMINATOR			
Denominator for basic earnings per share weighted average shares	47,672	45,717	43,214
Effect of dilutive securities convertible operating partnership units	17,017	13,329	12,621
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	64,689	59,046	55,835
Earnings per common share from continuing operations basic and diluted	\$.18	\$.14	\$.13
Earnings per common share from discontinued operations basic and diluted	.06	.06	.17
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE BASIC & DILUTED	\$.24	\$.20	\$.30

NOTE 14 • RETIREMENT PLANS

IRET sponsors a defined contribution profit sharing retirement plan and a defined contribution 401(k) plan. IRET's defined contribution profit sharing retirement plan is available to employees over the age of 21 who have completed one year of service. Participation in IRET's defined contribution 401(k) plan is available to all employees over the age of 21 immediately upon their employment with the Company, and employees participating in the 401(k) plan may contribute up to maximum levels established by the IRS. Employer contributions to the profit sharing and 401(k) plans are at the discretion of the Company's management. IRET currently contributes 4.5% of the salary of each employee participating in the profit sharing plan, and 3% of the salary of each employee participating in the 401(k) plan, for a total contribution of 7.5% of the salary of each of the employees participating in both plans. Contributions by IRET to these plans on behalf of employees totaled \$257,783 in fiscal year 2007, \$217,599 in fiscal year 2006 and \$204,141 in fiscal year 2005.

NOTE 15 • COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Ground Leases. As of April 30, 2007, the Company is a tenant under operating ground leases on eight of its properties. The Company pays a total of approximately \$283,000 per year in rent under these ground leases, which have terms ranging from 7 to 90 years, and expiration dates ranging from July 2012 to April 2095. The Company has renewal options for three of the eight ground leases, and rights of first offer or first refusal for the remainder.

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NOTE 15 • continued

The expected timing of Ground Lease payments as of April 30, 2007 is as follows:

Year Ended April 30, (in thousands)

	Lease Payments
2008	\$ 283
2009	283
2010	283
2011	283
2012	283
Thereafter	16,670
Total	\$ 18,085

Legal Proceedings. IRET is involved in various lawsuits arising in the normal course of business. Management believes that such matters will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Environmental Matters. It is generally IRET's policy to obtain a Phase I environmental assessment of each property that the Company seeks to acquire. Such assessments have not revealed, nor is the Company aware of, any environmental liabilities that IRET believes would have a material adverse effect on IRET's financial position or results of operations. IRET owns properties that contain or potentially contain (based on the age of the property) asbestos or lead, or have underground fuel storage tanks. For certain of these properties, the Company estimated the fair value of the conditional asset retirement obligation in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations*, or FIN 47, and chose not to book a liability, because the amounts involved were immaterial. With respect to certain other properties, the Company has not recorded any related asset retirement obligation, as the fair value of the liability cannot be reasonably estimated, due to uncertainties in the timing and manner of settlement of these obligations.

Purchase Options. The Company has granted options to purchase certain IRET properties to tenants in these properties, under lease agreements. In general, the options grant the tenant the right to purchase the property at the greater of such property's appraised value or an annual compounded increase of 2% to 2.5% of the initial cost of the property to IRET. The property cost and gross rental revenue of these properties are as follows:

Property	Property Cost	(in thousands)		
		Gross Rental Revenue		
		2007	2006	2005
Edgewood Vista - Bismarck, ND	\$ 10,868	\$ 980	\$ 653	\$ 0
Edgewood Vista - Brainerd, MN	10,634	968	645	0
Edgewood Vista - Duluth, MN	11,709	1,472	1,472	1,406
Edgewood Vista - Fremont, NE	552	68	62	59
Edgewood Vista - Hastings, NE	572	68	63	61
Edgewood Vista - Hermantown, MN	12,325	1,124	749	0
Edgewood Vista - Kalispell, MT	588	72	62	62
Edgewood Vista - Missoula, MT	962	132	120	120
Edgewood Vista - Omaha, NE	641	76	70	67
Edgewood Vista - Spearfish, SD	6,757	608	406	0
Edgewood Vista - Virginia, MN	12,182	1,320	1,320	1,320
Fox River Cottage - Grand Chute, WI	3,860	260	0	0
Great Plains Software - Fargo, ND	15,375	1,876	1,876	1,876
Healtheast - Woodbury & Maplewood, MN	21,601	2,032	2,032	2,032
Minnesota National Bank - Duluth, MN	2,104	135	100	189
St. Michael Clinic - St. Michael, MN	2,587	35	0	0
Stevens Point - Stevens Point, WI	12,504	630	102	0
Total	\$ 125,821	\$ 11,856	\$ 9,732	\$ 7,192

Income Guarantees. In connection with its acquisition in April 2004 of a portfolio of properties located in and near Duluth, Minnesota, the Company received from the seller of the properties a guarantee, for five years from the closing date of the acquisition, of a specified minimum amount of annual net operating income, before debt service (principal and interest payments), from two of the properties included in the portfolio. As of April 30, 2007, the Company has recorded a receivable for payment of \$233,344 under this guarantee. Separately, in connection with

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NOTE 15 • continued

its acquisition of Olympik Village Apartments, a multi-family residential property in Rochester, Minnesota, the Company received from the seller of the property a guarantee of 12.5% return on IRET's equity or \$150,000 per year whichever is greater, for a period of 24 months ending March 1, 2007. As of April 30, 2007, \$192,131 was due under the Olympik Village income guarantee.

Restrictions on Taxable Dispositions. Approximately 129 of our properties, consisting of approximately 5.9 million square feet of our combined commercial segment's properties and 4,008 apartment units, are subject to restrictions on taxable dispositions under agreements entered into with some of the sellers or contributors of the properties. The real estate investment amount of these properties (net of accumulated depreciation) was approximately \$765.5 million at April 30, 2007. The restrictions on taxable dispositions are effective for varying periods. The terms of these agreements generally prevent us from selling the properties in taxable transactions. We do not believe that the agreements materially affect the conduct of our business or our decisions whether to dispose of restricted properties during the restriction period because we generally hold these and our other properties for investment purposes, rather than for sale. Historically, however, where we have deemed it to be in our shareholders' best interests to dispose of restricted properties, we have done so through transactions structured as tax-deferred transactions under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Joint Venture Buy/Sell Options. Certain of our joint venture agreements contain buy/sell options in which each party under certain circumstances has the option to acquire the interest of the other party, but do not generally require that we buy our partners' interests. We have one joint venture which allows our unaffiliated partner, at its election, to require that we buy its interest at a purchase price to be determined by an appraisal conducted in accordance with the terms of the agreement, or at a negotiated price. In accordance with Statement of Accounting Standards No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, we have not recorded a liability or the related asset that would result from the acquisition in connection with the above potential obligation because the probability of our unaffiliated partner requiring us to buy their interest is not currently determinable, and we are unable to estimate the amount of the payment required for that purpose.

Development Projects. The Company has certain funding commitments under contracts for property development and renovation projects. As of April 30, 2007, IRET's funding commitments included the following:

Stevens Point Assisted Living: During fiscal year 2006, IRET purchased an existing senior housing complex and adjoining vacant parcel of land in Stevens Point, Wisconsin. IRET is committed to fund construction of an expansion to the existing facility on the adjoining parcel of land, to be leased to the tenant of the existing senior housing complex. The construction costs to be paid by IRET were capped at approximately \$10.7 million. Construction on this project began in May 2006 and was completed in June 2007. As of April 30, 2007, IRET had funded approximately \$7.7 million of the construction cost.

Fox River Senior Living: During fiscal year 2006, IRET purchased a partially-completed senior housing project and adjoining vacant land located in Grand Chute, Wisconsin. IRET has committed to fund the completion of eight senior living villas and the construction of ten new senior living cottages. The construction costs to be paid by IRET are

capped at approximately \$2.2 million. Construction on this project began in August 2006 and is expected to be completed in the fall of 2007. As of April 30, 2007, IRET had funded approximately \$1.5 million of the construction cost.

St. Michael Medical Clinic: In July 2006, construction commenced on a medical clinic located on land owned by IRET in St. Michael, Minnesota. IRET committed to fund approximately \$2.8 million in project costs to construct this clinic. The clinic was completed as scheduled in February 2007, with total costs to IRET of approximately \$2.3 million. IRET has also committed to construct an expansion to the clinic if requested to do so by the clinic's tenant; the cost for the expansion project is capped at approximately \$1.1 million.

2828 Chicago Avenue Medical Building: In fiscal year 2006, IRET purchased an approximately 55,000 square foot, five-story medical office building located in Minneapolis, Minnesota. During fiscal year 2007, IRET committed to construct an approximately 56,000 square foot medical office building adjacent to the existing structure, and an adjoining parking ramp, with a planned project completion date of August 2008 and an

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NOTE 15 • continued

estimated total project cost of \$15.7 million. Approximately 60% of this new medical office building has been pre-leased to an anchor tenant.

Cottonwood Apartments: During fiscal year 2007, the Company began construction of a multi-family residential property adjacent to three existing apartment buildings owned by the Company in Bismarck, North Dakota. The 67-unit Cottonwood IV apartment complex is expected to cost approximately \$6.1 million to construct, and is targeted for completion in the third quarter of fiscal year 2008.

Crosstown Circle Office Building, Eden Prairie, MN. The Company's Crosstown Circle Office Building in Eden Prairie, Minnesota was acquired in October 2004 from Best Buy Company, which is leasing all but 7,500 square feet of the 185,000 square foot building under a master lease expiring September 30, 2010. Under the terms of the financing obtained by the Company for this building, the Company is obligated to fund a leasing reserve account in the event that a specified occupancy level is not met at the time the Best Buy master lease expires. The amount to be deposited in the leasing reserve account would be calculated by multiplying a specified amount per square foot by the difference between the specified occupancy level and the building's actual occupied square feet. The maximum amount the Company would be required to deposit in such leasing reserve account is \$4,625,000. Funds in the leasing reserve account would be released as leases for vacant space in the building are executed.

Pending Acquisitions and Dispositions. As of April 30, 2007, the Company has signed a purchase agreement for the acquisition of two office/warehouse properties, located in Minnesota, with, respectively, approximately 70,000 and 20,000 square feet of rentable space. The Company has agreed to pay approximately \$6 million for these properties, excluding closing costs. These pending acquisitions are subject to various closing conditions and contingencies, and no assurance can be given that these transactions will be completed. Subsequent to its April 30, 2007 fiscal year end, in June 2007, the Company signed a lease with an anchor tenant committing the Company to construct an approximately 26,000 square foot addition to the Company's existing Southdale Medical Building located in Edina, Minnesota. The estimated cost of this expansion project is approximately \$6.4 million, with an additional approximately \$2 million in relocation, tenant improvement and leasing costs expected to be incurred to relocate tenants in the existing facility. This proposed construction project is subject to various conditions and contingencies, and no assurance can be given that this project will be completed. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2007, the tenant in four of the Company's Edgewood Vista assisted living facilities, located in, respectively, Fremont, Nebraska; Hastings, Nebraska; Omaha, Nebraska and Kalispell, Montana, exercised its options to purchase these properties.

Under the terms of the options, the specified purchase price for each of these assisted living properties is the higher of the fair market value of the property as determined by an independent appraisal, or an annual compounded increase at 2.5% per year based on the purchase price paid by the Company for the property. Also subsequent to its April 30, 2007 fiscal year end, the Company signed an agreement for the sale of an office building located in Minnetonka, Minnesota, for a sale price of approximately \$345,000. These pending dispositions are subject to various closing conditions and contingencies, and no assurances can be given that these transactions will be completed.

NOTE 16 • FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments.

Mortgage Loan Receivable. Fair values are based on the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be received for a loan using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk and the same remaining maturities. Terms are short term in nature and carrying value approximates the estimated fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity.

Marketable Securities. The fair values of these instruments are estimated based on quoted market prices for the security.

Notes Payable. The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of such notes.

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NOTE 16 • continued

Other Debt. The fair value of other debt is estimated based on the discounted cash flows of the loan using current market rates.

Mortgages Payable. For variable rate loans that re-price frequently, fair values are based on carrying values. The fair value of fixed rate loans is estimated based on the discounted cash flows of the loans using current market rates.

Investment Certificates Issued. The fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on deposits at financial institutions with similar remaining maturities.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of April 30, 2007 and 2006, are as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
	2007		2006	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Mortgage loans receivable	\$ 399	\$ 399	\$ 409	\$ 409
Cash and cash equivalents	44,516	44,516	17,485	17,485
Marketable securities - available-for-sale	2,048	2,048	2,402	2,402
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Notes payable	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500
Other debt	146	148	233	234
Mortgages payable	951,139	944,843	765,890	761,831

Investment certificates issued	11	11	2,451	2,444
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NOTE 17 • COMMON AND PREFERRED SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Distribution Reinvestment Plan. During fiscal years 2007 and 2006, IRET issued 1.2 million common shares, respectively, pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan, at a total value at issuance of \$11.4 million and \$11.1 million, respectively. IRET's distribution reinvestment plan is available to common shareholders of IRET and all limited partners of IRET Properties. Under the distribution reinvestment plan, shareholders or limited partners may elect to have all or a portion of their distributions used to purchase additional IRET common shares.

Conversion of Units to Common Shares. During fiscal years 2007 and 2006, respectively, 0.4 million and 0.5 million Units were converted to common shares, with a total value of \$3.4 million and \$4.0 million included in shareholders' equity.

Issuance of Common Shares. During fiscal year 2005, in May 2004, the Company concluded a "best efforts" offering under which approximately .2 million common shares were sold, at \$10.10 per share, for gross proceeds to the Company of approximately \$2.6 million, before payment of commissions of six percent per share to the broker-dealers selling the shares, and before payment of other expenses of the offering.

Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest. During fiscal year 2004, the Company issued 1,150,000 shares of 8.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest for total proceeds of \$27.3 million, net of selling costs. Holders of the Company's Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest are entitled to receive dividends at an annual rate of 8.25% of the liquidation preference of \$25 per share, or \$2.0625 per share per annum. These dividends are cumulative and payable quarterly in arrears. The shares are not convertible into or exchangeable for any other property or any other securities of the Company at the election of the holders. However, on or after April 26, 2009 (or sooner, under limited circumstances), the Company, at its option, may redeem the shares at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus any accrued and unpaid distributions through the date of redemption. The shares have no maturity date and will remain outstanding indefinitely unless redeemed by the Company.

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NOTE 18 • QUARTERLY RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS (unaudited)

QUARTER ENDED	(in thousands, except per share data)			
	July 31, 2006	October 31, 2006	January 31, 2007	April 30, 2007
Revenues	\$ 44,785	\$ 48,962	\$ 51,372	\$ 52,698
Operating Income	\$ 2,659	\$ 2,111	\$ 3,340	\$ 3,525
Net Income available to common shareholders	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,915	\$ 2,861	\$ 3,442
Net Income per common share - basic & diluted	\$.05	\$.06	\$.06	\$.07

QUARTER ENDED	(in thousands, except per share data)			
	July 31, 2005	October 31, 2005	January 31, 2006	April 30, 2006
Revenues	\$ 41,177	\$ 43,153	\$ 42,772	\$ 43,346

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Operating Income	\$ 1,819	\$ 2,908	\$ 2,445	\$ 2,726
Net Income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,980	\$ 1,728	\$ 4,408
Net Income per common share - basic & diluted	\$.02	\$.04	\$.04	\$.10

The above financial information is unaudited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which are of a normal recurring nature) have been included for a fair presentation.

NOTE 19 • SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Common and Preferred Share Distributions. On July 2, 2007, the Company paid a distribution of 51.56 cents per share on the Company's Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares to preferred shareholders of record on June 15, 2007, and a distribution of 16.65 cents per share on the Company's common shares and units, to common shareholders and Unitholders of record on June 15, 2007. This common share/unit distribution represented an increase of .05 cents or 0.3% over the previous regular quarterly distribution of 16.60 cents per common share/unit paid April 2, 2007.

Closed Acquisitions. Subsequent to its April 30, 2007 fiscal year end, in May 2007, the Company closed on its purchase of the two-story, approximately 18,500 square foot Barry Pointe medical office building in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company paid approximately \$3.2 million for this property, excluding closing costs. In June 2007, the Company closed on its acquisition of the two-story, approximately 50,400 square foot Cedar Lake Business Center in St. Louis Park, Minnesota. The Company paid approximately \$4.04 million, excluding closing costs, for this office/warehouse property. Also in June 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of a one-story office/warehouse property located in Urbandale, Iowa. The Company paid approximately \$14 million excluding closing costs (approximately \$4.25 million of which purchase price consisted of the issuance of UPREIT Units), for this approximately 519,813 square foot building.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders of
 Investors Real Estate Trust
 Minot, North Dakota

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Investors Real Estate Trust and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of April 30, 2007 and 2006, and for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended April 30, 2007, management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, and have issued our reports thereon dated July 13, 2007; such reports are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedules of the Company listed in the table of contents to the consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion based on our audits. In our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota
 July 13, 2007

INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

April 30, 2007

Schedule II

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Description	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
	Column A Balance at Beginning of Year	Column B Additions Charged Against Operations	Column C Uncollectible Accounts Written-off	Column E Balance at End of Year
Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2007				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 725	\$ 507	\$ (322)	\$ 910
Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2006				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 725	\$ 230	\$ (230)	\$ 725
Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2005				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 475	\$ 438	\$ (188)	\$ 725

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INVESTORS REAL ESTATE TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

April 30, 2007

Schedule III - REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION *(in thousands)*

Description	Initial Cost to Company				Gross amount at which carried at close of period				Date of Construction or Acquisition	Life on which depreciation in latest income statement is computed
	Encumbrances	Improvements	Costs capitalized subsequent to acquisition	Buildings & Improvements	Buildings & Improvements	Total	Accumulated Depreciation			
Multi-Family Residential										
17 S Main Apartments - Minot, ND	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 216	\$ 0	\$ 216	\$ 216	\$ (3)	2006	40 years
405 Grant Avenue (Lonetree) - Harvey, ND	0	14	156	103	20	253	273	(95)	1990	24-40 years
408 1st Street SE - Minot, ND	0	10	35	3	12	36	48	(36)	1986	40 years
	7,039	706	9,588	2,290	889	11,695	12,584	(1,754)	2001	40 years

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Applewood On The Green - Omaha, NE										
Arbors Apts - S Sioux City, NE	4,386	350	6,625	341	360	6,956	7,316	(149)	2006	40 years
Boulder Court - Eagan, MN	4,434	1,067	5,498	610	1,227	5,948	7,175	(581)	2003	40 years
Brookfield Village Apartments - Topeka, KS	5,034	509	6,698	597	569	7,235	7,804	(661)	2003	40 years
Candlelight Apartments - Fargo, ND	1,459	80	758	958	210	1,586	1,796	(561)	1992	24-40 years
Canyon Lake Apartments - Rapid City, SD	2,797	305	3,958	108	324	4,047	4,371	(582)	2001	40 years
Castle Rock - Billings, MT	3,507	736	4,864	979	816	5,763	6,579	(1,256)	1998	40 years
Chateau Apartments - Minot, ND	1,864	122	2,224	771	167	2,950	3,117	(650)	1998	12-40 years
Colonial Villa - Burnsville, MN	8,867	2,401	11,515	1,540	2,603	12,853	15,456	(1,233)	2003	40 years
Colton Heights Properties - Minot, ND	588	80	734	228	108	934	1,042	(582)	1984	40 years
Cottonwood Lake I - Bismarck, ND	2,474	264	3,982	406	291	4,361	4,652	(1,014)	1997	40 years
Cottonwood Lake II - Bismarck, ND										