

APARTMENT INVESTMENT & MANAGEMENT CO

Form 10-Q

October 30, 2009

Table of Contents

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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

☐ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009
OR**

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

**For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number 1-13232**

Apartment Investment and Management Company
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

84-1259577
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**4582 South Ulster Street Parkway, Suite 1100
Denver, Colorado**

(Address of principal executive offices)

80237
(Zip Code)

(303) 757-8101

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting
company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

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

The number of shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding as of October 28, 2009: 117,001,530

**APARTMENT INVESTMENT AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY
TABLE OF CONTENTS
FORM 10-Q**

Page

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (Unaudited) 2

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 (Unaudited) 3

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 (Unaudited) 4

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) 5

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 21

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk 38

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures 38

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors 39

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds 39

ITEM 6. Exhibits 40

Signatures 41

Exhibit 31.1

Exhibit 31.2

Exhibit 32.1

Exhibit 32.2

Exhibit 99.1

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. Financial Statements****APARTMENT INVESTMENT AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except share data)****(Unaudited)**

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Real estate:		
Buildings and improvements	\$ 7,999,462	\$ 7,857,758
Land	2,243,403	2,232,541
Total real estate	10,242,865	10,090,299
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,803,036)	(2,506,683)
Net real estate	7,439,829	7,583,616
Cash and cash equivalents	107,034	299,676
Restricted cash	246,764	255,836
Accounts receivable, net	61,584	90,318
Accounts receivable from affiliates, net	26,769	38,978
Deferred financing costs, net	54,561	54,109
Notes receivable from unconsolidated real estate partnerships, net	14,855	22,567
Notes receivable from non-affiliates, net	143,102	139,897
Investment in unconsolidated real estate partnerships	112,610	119,036
Other assets	204,405	198,714
Deferred income tax assets, net	33,267	28,326
Assets held for sale	29,758	610,797
Total assets	\$ 8,474,538	\$ 9,441,870
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Property tax-exempt bond financing	\$ 605,055	\$ 676,339
Property loans payable	5,206,788	5,224,350
Term loans	260,000	400,000
Credit facility	15,070	
Other borrowings	85,683	95,981
Total indebtedness	6,172,596	6,396,670
Accounts payable	36,317	64,241
Accrued liabilities and other	295,955	421,043
Deferred income	177,754	194,379
Security deposits	38,865	40,109
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	48,153	441,578

Edgar Filing: APARTMENT INVESTMENT & MANAGEMENT CO - Form 10-Q

Total liabilities	6,769,640	7,558,020
Preferred noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership	86,625	88,148
Preferred stock subject to repurchase agreement	30,000	
Commitments and contingencies (Note 5)		
Equity:		
Perpetual Preferred Stock	660,500	696,500
Class A Common Stock, \$.01 par value, 426,157,736 shares authorized, 116,421,700 and 116,180,877 shares issued and outstanding, at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	1,164	1,162
Additional paid-in capital	3,067,299	3,058,799
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,846)	(2,249)
Notes due on common stock purchases	(1,417)	(3,607)
Distributions in excess of earnings	(2,465,312)	(2,335,628)
Total Aimco equity	1,260,388	1,414,977
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships	340,581	380,725
Common noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership	(12,696)	
Total equity	1,588,273	1,795,702
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 8,474,538	\$ 9,441,870

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

APARTMENT INVESTMENT AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
REVENUES:				
Rental and other property revenues	\$ 307,907	\$ 310,563	\$ 925,363	\$ 918,772
Property management revenues, primarily from affiliates	1,114	1,227	4,098	4,746
Asset management and tax credit revenues	10,325	32,624	32,469	83,651
Total revenues	319,346	344,414	961,930	1,007,169
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Property operating expenses	146,608	147,165	426,258	430,166
Property management expenses	510	1,603	2,415	4,192
Investment management expenses	4,213	7,850	12,719	18,044
Depreciation and amortization	122,362	107,374	355,680	304,668
Provision for operating real estate impairment losses	21,676		24,666	
General and administrative expenses	15,676	27,383	53,598	75,754
Other expenses, net	8,548	1,343	14,567	18,926
Total operating expenses	319,593	292,718	889,903	851,750
Operating (loss) income	(247)	51,696	72,027	155,419
Interest income	1,962	5,824	7,629	17,131
Recovery of (provision for) losses on notes receivable, net	1,233	(842)	(452)	(1,107)
Interest expense	(83,179)	(84,887)	(256,746)	(257,042)
Equity in losses of unconsolidated real estate partnerships	(4,198)	(1,559)	(7,934)	(3,432)
Impairment losses related to unconsolidated real estate partnerships		(1,131)		(1,131)
Gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate and other	3,345	99,954	18,580	100,118
(Loss) income before income taxes and discontinued operations	(81,084)	69,055	(166,896)	9,956
Income tax benefit	2,410	6,062	7,195	10,862
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(78,674)	75,117	(159,701)	20,818
Income from discontinued operations, net	69,118	162,269	109,945	535,862
Net (loss) income	(9,556)	237,386	(49,756)	556,680
Noncontrolling interests:				
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships	(19,342)	(46,182)	(24,764)	(108,145)
	(1,743)	(1,962)	(4,558)	(5,669)

Edgar Filing: APARTMENT INVESTMENT & MANAGEMENT CO - Form 10-Q

Net income attributable to preferred noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership				
Net loss (income) attributable to common noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership	3,139	(15,500)	8,597	(37,819)
Total noncontrolling interests	(17,946)	(63,644)	(20,725)	(151,633)
Net (loss) income attributable to Aimco	(27,502)	173,742	(70,481)	405,047
Net income attributable to Aimco preferred stockholders	(12,988)	(12,224)	(37,631)	(40,102)
Net income attributable to participating securities		(1,974)		(4,488)
Net (loss) income attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$ (40,490)	\$ 159,544	\$ (108,112)	\$ 360,457
Earnings (loss) attributable to Aimco per common share basic and diluted (Note 6):				
(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$ (0.64)	\$ 0.40	\$ (1.36)	\$ (0.31)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders	0.29	0.95	0.42	3.24
Net (loss) income attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$ (0.35)	\$ 1.35	\$ (0.94)	\$ 2.93
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	115,563	118,182	115,391	123,209
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	115,563	118,552	115,391	123,209
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.10	\$ 2.13	\$ 0.20	\$ 2.56

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

APARTMENT INVESTMENT AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (49,756)	\$ 556,680
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	355,680	304,668
Gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate and other	(18,580)	(100,118)
Discontinued operations	(98,937)	(440,725)
Other adjustments	54,803	32,489
Net changes in operating assets and operating liabilities	(105,839)	(4,176)
 Net cash provided by operating activities	 137,371	 348,818
 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of real estate		(75,907)
Capital expenditures	(217,891)	(476,030)
Proceeds from dispositions of real estate	562,743	1,419,909
Proceeds from sale of interests in and distributions from unconsolidated real estate partnerships	18,241	85,520
Purchases of partnership interests and other assets	(3,954)	(22,940)
Originations of notes receivable from unconsolidated real estate partnerships	(5,386)	(5,887)
Proceeds from repayment of notes receivable	4,703	7,037
Other investing activities	27,372	4,958
 Net cash provided by investing activities	 385,828	 936,660
 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from property loans	616,293	522,564
Principal repayments on property loans	(844,696)	(853,435)
Proceeds from tax-exempt bond financing		21,988
Principal repayments on tax-exempt bond financing	(122,128)	(89,287)
Payments on term loans	(140,000)	
Net borrowings on revolving credit facility	15,070	5,100
Repurchases of Class A Common Stock		(452,297)
Repurchases of preferred stock	(4,200)	(24,840)
Payment of Class A Common Stock dividends	(83,792)	(158,830)
Payment of preferred stock dividends	(39,280)	(41,609)
Payment of distributions to noncontrolling interests	(96,551)	(215,083)

Other financing activities	(16,557)	8,837
Net cash used in financing activities	(715,841)	(1,276,892)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(192,642)	8,586
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	299,676	210,461
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 107,034	\$ 219,047

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

**APARTMENT INVESTMENT AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

September 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 Organization

Apartment Investment and Management Company, or Aimco, is a Maryland corporation incorporated on January 10, 1994. We are a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, or REIT, engaged in the acquisition, ownership, management and redevelopment of apartment properties. As of September 30, 2009, we owned or managed a real estate portfolio of 916 apartment properties containing 146,581 apartment units located in 44 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. We are one of the largest owners and operators of apartment properties in the United States.

As of September 30, 2009, we:

- owned an equity interest in and consolidated 104,301 units in 458 properties (which we refer to as consolidated properties), of which 102,197 units were also managed by us;
- owned an equity interest in and did not consolidate 8,657 units in 79 properties (which we refer to as unconsolidated properties), of which 3,754 units were also managed by us; and
- provided services for or managed 33,623 units in 379 properties, primarily pursuant to long-term agreements (including 31,458 units in 355 properties for which we provide asset management services only, and not also property management services). In certain cases, we may indirectly own generally less than one percent of the operations of such properties through a partnership syndication or other fund.

Through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, AIMCO-GP, Inc. and AIMCO-LP Trust, we own a majority of the ownership interests in AIMCO Properties, L.P., which we refer to as the Aimco Operating Partnership. As of September 30, 2009, we held approximately 93% of the common partnership units and equivalents of the Aimco Operating Partnership. We conduct substantially all of our business and own substantially all of our assets through the Aimco Operating Partnership. Interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership that are held by limited partners other than Aimco are referred to as OP Units. OP Units include common OP Units, partnership preferred units, or preferred OP Units, and high performance partnership units, or High Performance Units. The Aimco Operating Partnership's income is allocated to holders of common OP Units and equivalents based on the weighted average number of common OP Units and equivalents outstanding during the period. The holders of the common OP Units and Class I High Performance Units receive distributions, prorated from the date of issuance, in an amount equivalent to the dividends paid to holders of Aimco Class A Common Stock (which we refer to as Common Stock). Holders of common OP Units may redeem such units for cash or, at the Aimco Operating Partnership's option, Common Stock. Preferred OP Units entitle the holders thereof to a preference with respect to distributions or upon liquidation. At September 30, 2009, after elimination of shares held by consolidated subsidiaries, 116,421,700 shares of our Common Stock were outstanding and the Aimco Operating Partnership had 8,810,651 common OP Units and equivalents outstanding for a combined total of 125,232,351 shares of Common Stock and OP Units outstanding (excluding preferred OP Units). Except as the context otherwise requires, we, our, us and the Company refer to Aimco, the Aimco Operating Partnership and their consolidated entities, collectively.

NOTE 2 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, or GAAP, have been condensed or omitted in accordance with such rules and regulations, although management believes the disclosures are adequate to prevent the information presented from being misleading. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring items) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

The balance sheet at December 31, 2008, has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements. For further information, refer to the financial statements and notes thereto included in Aimco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. Certain 2008 financial statement amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation, including adjustments for discontinued operations.

Share and per share information for the periods presented has been retroactively adjusted for the effect of shares of Common Stock issued in connection with special dividends paid during 2008 and January 2009.

Our management evaluated for subsequent events through the time this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q was filed on October 30, 2009.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Aimco, the Aimco Operating Partnership, and their consolidated entities. We consolidate all variable interest entities for which we are the primary beneficiary. Generally, we consolidate real estate partnerships and other entities that are not variable interest entities when we own, directly or indirectly, a majority voting interest in the entity or are otherwise able to control the entity. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership that are held by limited partners other than Aimco are reflected in the accompanying balance sheets as noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership. Interests in partnerships consolidated into the Aimco Operating Partnership that are held by third parties are reflected in the accompanying balance sheets as noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships. The assets of consolidated real estate partnerships, including variable interest entities, owned or controlled by us generally are not available to pay creditors of Aimco or the Aimco Operating Partnership.

As used herein, and except where the context otherwise requires, "partnership" refers to a limited partnership or a limited liability company and "partner" refers to a partner in a limited partnership or a member in a limited liability company.

FASB Accounting Standards Codification

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162, or SFAS 168, which is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. Upon the effective date of SFAS 168, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, or the FASB ASC, became the single source of authoritative GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The FASB ASC superseded all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards, and all other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the FASB ASC is now non-authoritative. Subsequent to the effective date of SFAS 168, the FASB will issue Accounting Standards Updates that serve to update the FASB ASC.

Variable Interest Entities

We consolidate all variable interest entities for which we are the primary beneficiary. Generally, a variable interest entity, or VIE, is an entity with one or more of the following characteristics: (a) the total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support; (b) as a group, the holders of the equity investment at risk lack (i) the ability to make decisions about an entity's activities through voting or similar rights, (ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity, or (iii) the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity; or (c) the equity investors have voting rights that are not proportional to their economic interests and substantially all of the entity's activities either involve, or are conducted on behalf of, an investor that has disproportionately few voting rights. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is generally the entity that will receive a majority of the VIE's expected losses, receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, or both.

In determining whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we consider qualitative and quantitative factors, including, but not limited to: the amount and characteristics of our investment; the obligation or likelihood for us or

other investors to provide financial support; our and the other investors' ability to control or significantly influence key decisions for the VIE; and the similarity with and significance to the business activities of us and the other investors. Significant judgments related to these determinations include estimates about the current and future fair values and performance of real estate held by these VIEs and general market conditions.

Table of Contents

As of September 30, 2009, we were the primary beneficiary of, and therefore consolidated, 90 VIEs, which owned 67 apartment properties with 9,652 units. Real estate with a carrying value of \$743.5 million collateralized \$458.4 million of debt of those VIEs. The creditors of the consolidated VIEs do not have recourse to our general credit. As of September 30, 2009, we also held variable interests in 120 VIEs for which we were not the primary beneficiary. Those VIEs consist primarily of partnerships that are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the ownership and management of 172 apartment properties with 9,566 units. We are involved with those VIEs as an equity holder, lender, management agent, or through other contractual relationships. At September 30, 2009, our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our involvement with unconsolidated VIEs is limited to our recorded investments in and receivables from those VIEs totaling \$108.2 million and our contractual obligation to advance funds to certain VIEs totaling \$4.8 million. We may be subject to additional losses to the extent of any financial support that we voluntarily provide in the future. Additionally, the provision of financial support in the future may require us to consolidate a VIE.

Noncontrolling Interests

Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted the provisions of FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51*, or SFAS 160, which are codified in FASB ASC Topic 810. These provisions clarified that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in a consolidated entity which should be reported as equity in the parent's consolidated financial statements. These provisions require disclosure on the face of our consolidated income statements of the amounts of consolidated net income and other comprehensive income attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests, eliminating the past practice of reporting amounts of income attributable to noncontrolling interests as an adjustment in arriving at consolidated net income. These provisions also require us to attribute to noncontrolling interests their share of losses even if such attribution results in a deficit noncontrolling interest balance within our equity accounts, and in some instances, recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated.

At December 31, 2008, in connection with our adoption of these provisions, we reclassified into our consolidated equity accounts the historical balances related to noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships and the portion of noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership related to the Aimco Operating Partnership's common OP Units and High Performance Units. At December 31, 2008, the carrying amount of noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships was \$380.7 million and the carrying amount for noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership attributable to common OP Units and High Performance Units was zero, due to cash distributions in excess of the positive balances related to those noncontrolling interests.

Beginning in 2009, we no longer record a charge related to cash distributions to noncontrolling interests in excess of the carrying amount of such noncontrolling interests, and we attribute losses to noncontrolling interests even if such attribution results in a deficit noncontrolling interest balance within our equity accounts. The following table illustrates the pro forma amounts of loss from continuing operations, discontinued operations and net loss that would have been attributed to Aimco common stockholders for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, had we applied the provisions of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, prior to their amendment by SFAS 160 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
Loss from continuing operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$ (74,083)	\$ (182,674)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders	41,373	55,166
Net loss attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$ (32,710)	\$ (127,508)

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share:

Loss from continuing operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders

\$ (0.64) \$ (1.58)

Income from discontinued operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders

0.36 0.47

Net loss attributable to Aimco common stockholders

\$ (0.28) \$ (1.11)

Table of Contents

The following table presents a reconciliation of the December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2009 carrying amounts for preferred noncontrolling interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership, Preferred Stock subject to repurchase agreement, consolidated equity and the related amounts of equity attributable to Aimco and noncontrolling interests:

	Temporary equity			Equity			
	Preferred			Common			
	noncontrolling			Noncontrolling			
	interests			interests			
	in	Preferred		interests in	interests in		
	Aimco	stock	Equity	consolidated	Aimco		
	Operating	subject	attributable	real	Operating		
	Partnership	to	to	partnerships	Partnership		Total
	agreement	repurchase	Aimco				equity
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 88,148	\$	\$ 1,414,977	\$ 380,725	\$	\$	\$ 1,795,702
Contributions				5,535			5,535
Dividends/distributions	(5,108)		(62,480)	(70,774)	(1,819)		(135,073)
Conversions and repurchases of common units and shares			1,305		(1,468)		(163)
Repurchase of preferred units and shares	(1,724)		(4,200)				(4,200)
Reclassification of preferred stock to temporary equity (Note 4)		30,000	(30,000)				(30,000)
Stock based compensation cost			10,433				10,433
Other	751		1,710	(1,152)	(812)		(254)
Effect of changes in ownership			(1,279)	1,279			
Change in accumulated other comprehensive loss			403	204			607
Net income (loss)	4,558		(70,481)	24,764	(8,597)		(54,314)
Balance, September 30, 2009	\$ 86,625	\$ 30,000	\$ 1,260,388	\$ 340,581	\$ (12,696)	\$	\$ 1,588,273

The Aimco Operating Partnership's preferred OP Units, which are generally redeemable at the holders' option and may be settled in cash or, at the Aimco Operating Partnership's discretion, shares of Common Stock, will continue to be classified within temporary equity in our consolidated balance sheets.

Business Combinations

We adopted the provisions of FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 141, or SFAS 141(R), which are codified in FASB ASC Topic 805, effective January 1, 2009. These provisions apply to all transactions or events in which an entity obtains control of one or more businesses, including those effected without the transfer of consideration, for example by contract or through a lapse of minority veto rights. These provisions require the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize the full fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction (whether a full or partial acquisition); establish the acquisition-date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed; and require expensing of most transaction and restructuring costs.

We believe most operating real estate assets meet the revised definition of a business. Accordingly, beginning in 2009, we expense transaction costs associated with acquisitions of operating real estate or interests therein when we consolidate the asset. The FASB did not provide implementation guidance regarding the treatment of acquisition costs incurred prior to December 31, 2008, for acquisitions that did not close until 2009. The SEC indicated any of the following three transition methods were acceptable, provided that the method chosen is disclosed and applied consistently:

- 1) expense acquisition costs in 2008 when it is probable that the acquisition will not close in 2008;
- 2) expense acquisition costs January 1, 2009; or
- 3) give retroactive treatment to the acquisition costs January 1, 2009, by retroactively adjusting prior periods to record acquisition costs in the prior periods in which they were incurred.

Table of Contents

We elected to apply the third method and accordingly have retroactively adjusted our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008, by \$3.5 million, which also resulted in a corresponding reduction to our December 31, 2008, equity balance. Approximately \$2.1 million and \$2.3 million of such acquisition costs were incurred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively, and are reflected in investment management expenses in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income for those periods. These retroactive adjustments reduced basic and diluted earnings per share by \$0.02 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Participating Securities

Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted the provisions of FASB FSP EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities*, or the FSP, which are codified in FASB ASC Topic 260. The FSP clarified that unvested share-based payment awards that participate in dividends similar to shares of common stock or common partnership units should be treated as participating securities. The FSP affects the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for unvested restricted stock awards and shares purchased pursuant to officer stock loans, which serve as collateral for such loans, both of which entitle the holders to dividends. Refer to Note 6, which details our calculation of earnings per share and the effect of treating these instruments as participating securities on earnings per share. We do not expect the FSP to have a material effect on future earnings per share amounts.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We primarily use long-term, fixed-rate and self-amortizing non-recourse debt to avoid, among other things, risk related to fluctuating interest rates. For our variable rate debt, we are sometimes required by our lenders to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations by entering into interest rate swap or cap agreements. The interest rate swap agreements moderate our exposure to interest rate risk by effectively converting the interest on variable rate debt to a fixed rate over the term of the swaps. The interest rate cap agreements effectively limit our exposure to interest rate risk by providing a ceiling on the underlying variable interest rate.

At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had interest rate swaps with aggregate notional amounts of \$52.3 million, and recorded fair values of \$2.4 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, reflected in accrued liabilities and other in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. At September 30, 2009, these interest rate swaps had a weighted average term of 11.4 years. We have designated these interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges and recognize any changes in their fair value as an adjustment of accumulated other comprehensive income within equity to the extent of their effectiveness. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, we recognized changes in fair value of \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of which \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million resulted in an adjustment to consolidated equity. We recognized \$0.5 million of ineffectiveness as an adjustment of interest expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and we recognized no ineffectiveness during the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Our consolidated comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, totaled \$11.1 million and \$49.2 million, respectively, and consolidated comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, totaled \$237.5 million and \$556.9 million, respectively, before the effects of noncontrolling interests. If the forward rates at September 30, 2009 remain constant, we estimate that during the next twelve months, we would reclassify into earnings approximately \$1.5 million of the unrealized losses in accumulated other comprehensive income.

From time to time, we enter into total rate of return swaps on various fixed rate secured tax-exempt bonds payable and fixed rate notes payable to convert these borrowings from a fixed rate to a variable rate and provide a financing product to lower our cost of borrowing. In exchange for our receipt of a fixed rate generally equal to the underlying borrowing's interest rate, the total rate of return swaps require that we pay a variable rate, equivalent to the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association Municipal Swap Index, or SIFMA, rate for tax-exempt bonds payable and the 30-day LIBOR rate for notes payable, plus a risk spread. These swaps generally have an interest in the property collateralized by the related borrowings and the obligations under certain of these swaps are cross-collateralized with certain of the other swaps with a particular counterparty. The underlying borrowings are generally prepayable at our option, with no penalty, with 30 days advance notice, and the swaps generally have a term of less than five years. The total rate of return swaps have a contractually defined termination value generally equal to the difference between the fair value and the counterparty's purchased value of the underlying borrowings, which may require payment by us or to us for such difference. Accordingly, we believe fluctuations in the fair value of the borrowings from the inception of

the hedging relationship generally will be offset by a corresponding fluctuation in the fair value of the total rate of return swaps.

Table of Contents

We designate total rate of return swaps as hedges of the risk of overall changes in the fair value of the underlying borrowings. At each reporting period, we estimate the fair value of these borrowings and the total rate of return swaps and recognize any changes therein as an adjustment of interest expense. We evaluate the effectiveness of these fair value hedges at the end of each reporting period.

As of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had borrowings payable subject to total rate of return swaps with aggregate outstanding principal balances of \$365.3 million and \$421.7 million, respectively. At September 30, 2009, the weighted average fixed receive rate under the total return swaps was 6.7% and the weighted average variable pay rate was 1.1%, based on the applicable SIFMA and 30-day LIBOR rates effective as of that date. Information related to the fair value of these instruments at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, is discussed further below.

Fair Value Measurements

The table below presents (in thousands) the amounts at December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2009 (and the changes in fair value between such dates) for significant items measured in our consolidated balance sheets at fair value. Certain of these fair value measurements are based on significant unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy defined in FASB ASC Topic 820. When a determination is made to classify a fair value measurement within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy, the determination is based upon the significance of the unobservable factors to the overall fair value measurement. However, such fair value measurements typically include, in addition to the unobservable or Level 3 inputs, observable inputs that can be validated to observable external sources; accordingly, the changes in fair value in the table below are due in part to observable factors that are part of the valuation methodology.

	Fair value at December 31, 2008	Unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings (1)(2)	Unrealized gains (losses) included in equity	Fair value at September 30, 2009
Level 2:				
Interest rate swaps (3)	\$ (2,557)	\$ (478)	\$ 607	\$ (2,428)
Level 3:				
Total rate of return swaps (4)	(29,495)	3,395		(26,100)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments subject to total rate of return swaps (5)	29,495	(3,395)		26,100
Total	\$ (2,557)	\$ (478)	\$ 607	\$ (2,428)

(1) Unrealized gains (losses) relate to periodic revaluations of fair value and have not resulted from the settlement of a swap position.

(2) Included in interest expense in the accompanying

condensed
consolidated
statements of income.

(3) The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated using an income approach with primarily observable inputs including information regarding the hedged variable cash flows and forward yield curves relating to the variable interest rates on which the hedged cash flows are based.

(4) Total rate of return swaps have contractually-defined termination values generally equal to the difference between the fair value and the counterparty's purchased value of the underlying borrowings. We calculate the termination value, which we believe is representative of the fair value, of total rate of return swaps using a market approach by reference to estimates of the fair value of the underlying borrowings, which are discussed below, and an evaluation of potential changes in the credit quality of the counterparties to these arrangements.

(5) We estimate the fair value of debt

instruments using an income and market approach, including comparison of the contractual terms to observable and unobservable inputs such as market interest rate risk spreads, collateral quality and loan-to-value ratios on similarly encumbered assets within our portfolio. These borrowings are collateralized and non-recourse to us; therefore, we believe changes in our credit rating will not materially affect a market participant's estimate of the borrowings' fair value.

In addition to the amounts in the table above, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recognized \$26.7 million and \$43.6 million, respectively, of net provisions for operating real estate impairment losses (including amounts in discontinued operations) to reduce the carrying amounts of certain real estate properties to their estimated fair value (or fair value less estimated costs to sell). We estimate the fair value of real estate using income and market valuation techniques using information such as broker estimates, purchase prices for recent transactions on comparable assets and net operating income capitalization analyses using observable and unobservable inputs such as capitalization rates, asset quality grading, geographic location analysis, and local supply and demand observations. Based on the significance of the unobservable inputs, we classify these fair value measurements within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Table of Contents

We believe that the aggregate fair value of our cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and short-term secured debt approximates their aggregate carrying value at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, due to their relatively short-term nature and high probability of realization. We estimate fair value for our notes receivable and debt instruments using present value techniques that include income and market valuation approaches using observable inputs such as market rates for debt with the same or similar terms and unobservable inputs such as collateral quality and loan-to-value ratios on similarly encumbered assets. Because of the significance of unobservable inputs to these fair value measurements, we classify them within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Present value calculations vary depending on the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In many cases, the fair value estimates may not be realizable in immediate settlement of the instruments. The estimated aggregate fair value of our notes receivable was approximately \$152.7 million and \$161.6 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, as compared to their carrying amounts of \$158.0 million and \$162.5 million. The estimated aggregate fair value of our consolidated debt (including amounts reported in liabilities related to assets held for sale) was approximately \$6.2 billion and \$6.7 billion at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, as compared to aggregate carrying amounts of \$6.2 billion and \$6.8 billion. The fair values of our derivative instruments at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are included in the table presented above.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially could subject us to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of notes receivable and total rate of return swaps. Approximately \$87.0 million of our notes receivable at September 30, 2009, are collateralized by properties in the West Harlem area of New York City. There are no other significant concentrations of credit risk with respect to our notes receivable due to the large number of partnerships that are borrowers under the notes and the geographic diversification of the properties that collateralize the notes.

At September 30, 2009, we had total rate of return swap positions with two financial institutions totaling \$365.4 million. We periodically evaluate counterparty credit risk associated with these arrangements. At the current time, we have concluded we do not have material exposure. In the event this counterparty were to default under these arrangements, loss of the net interest benefit we generally receive under these arrangements, which is equal to the difference between the fixed rate we receive and the variable rate we pay, may adversely impact our results of operations and operating cash flows.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts included in the financial statements and accompanying notes thereto. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income Taxes

In March 2008, we were notified by the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, that it intended to examine the 2006 Federal tax return for the Aimco Operating Partnership. During June 2008, the IRS issued AIMCO-GP, Inc., the general partner and tax matters partner of the Aimco Operating Partnership, a summary report including the IRS's proposed adjustments to the Aimco Operating Partnership's 2006 Federal tax return. In addition, in May 2009, we were notified by the IRS that it intended to examine the 2007 Federal tax return for the Aimco Operating Partnership. A summary report related to the 2007 examination has not yet been issued. We do not expect the 2006 proposed adjustments or the 2007 examination to have any material effect on our unrecognized tax benefits, financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents**NOTE 3 Real Estate Dispositions*****Real Estate Dispositions (Discontinued Operations)***

We are currently marketing for sale certain real estate properties that are inconsistent with our long-term investment strategy. At the end of each reporting period, we evaluate whether such properties meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale, including whether such properties are expected to be sold within 12 months. Additionally, certain properties that do not meet all of the criteria to be classified as held for sale at the balance sheet date may nevertheless be sold and included in discontinued operations in the subsequent 12 months; thus, the number of properties that may be sold during the subsequent 12 months could exceed the number classified as held for sale. At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had one and 58 properties, with an aggregate of 700 and 14,105 units, respectively, classified as held for sale. Amounts classified as held for sale in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets are as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Real estate, net	\$ 28,369	\$ 601,382
Other assets	1,389	9,415
Assets held for sale	\$ 29,758	\$ 610,797
Property debt	\$ 47,874	\$ 432,461
Other liabilities	279	9,117
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	\$ 48,153	\$ 441,578

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we sold 57 properties with an aggregate of 13,405 units and during the year ended December 31, 2008, we sold 151 consolidated properties with an aggregate of 37,202 units. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, discontinued operations includes the results of operations for the periods prior to the date of sale for all properties sold and for properties classified as held for sale as of September 30, 2009.

The following is a summary of the components of income from discontinued operations and the related amounts of income from discontinued operations attributable to Aimco and to noncontrolling interests for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Rental and other property revenues	\$ 11,177	\$ 82,477	\$ 68,227	\$ 319,282
Property operating expenses	(5,825)	(40,100)	(37,597)	(157,847)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,448)	(20,403)	(18,698)	(78,034)
Provision for operating real estate impairment losses	(5,050)	(3,429)	(18,954)	(9,965)
Other expenses, net	(1,355)	(4,812)	(5,743)	(8,087)
Operating (loss) income	(3,501)	13,733	(12,765)	65,349
Interest income	3	534	56	1,320
Interest expense	(2,348)	(15,739)	(14,194)	(59,531)

(Loss) income before gain on dispositions of real estate and income tax	(5,846)	(1,472)	(26,903)	7,138
Gain on extinguishment of debt	259		259	
Gain on dispositions of real estate	70,890	169,160	133,431	549,550
Income tax benefit (expense)	3,815	(5,419)	3,158	(20,826)
Income from discontinued operations, net	\$ 69,118	\$ 162,269	\$ 109,945	\$ 535,862
Income from discontinued operations attributable to:				
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships	\$ (32,498)	\$ (38,125)	\$ (56,656)	\$ (95,867)
Noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership	(2,792)	(10,251)	(3,999)	(36,593)
Total noncontrolling interests	(35,290)	(48,376)	(60,655)	(132,460)
Aimco	\$ 33,828	\$ 113,893	\$ 49,290	\$ 403,402

Gain on dispositions of real estate is reported net of incremental direct costs incurred in connection with the transactions, including any prepayment penalties incurred upon repayment of mortgage loans collateralized by the properties being sold. Such prepayment penalties totaled \$7.6 million and \$19.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, and \$20.8 million and \$45.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively. We classify interest expense related to property debt within discontinued operations when the related real estate asset is sold or classified as held for sale.

Table of Contents

In connection with properties sold or classified as held for sale during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, we allocated \$3.5 million and \$6.5 million of goodwill related to our real estate segment to the carrying amounts of the properties sold or classified as held for sale. Of these amounts, \$2.2 million and \$5.2 million were reflected as a reduction of gain on dispositions of real estate during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, and \$1.3 million was reflected as an adjustment of impairment losses during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The amounts of goodwill allocated to these properties were based on the relative fair values of the properties sold or classified as held for sale and the retained portions of the reporting units to which the goodwill was allocated. During 2008, we did not allocate any goodwill to properties sold or classified as held for sale as real estate properties were not considered businesses under then applicable GAAP.

Gain on Dispositions of Unconsolidated Real Estate and Other

During the three months ended September 30, 2009, we recognized approximately \$3.9 million of gain on the disposition of our interest in a group purchasing organization (see Note 4), offset by approximately \$0.6 million of losses related to unconsolidated real estate partnerships. In addition to these gains recognized during the three months ended September 30, 2009, during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recognized approximately \$11.8 million of gains on the disposition of interests in unconsolidated real estate partnerships (of which \$8.6 million relates to our receipt in 2009 of additional proceeds related to our disposition during 2008 of an interest in an unconsolidated real estate partnership) and approximately \$2.9 million of gains related to properties sold by unconsolidated real estate partnerships and the disposal of undeveloped land parcels.

During the three months ended September 30, 2008, we disposed of our interests in unconsolidated real estate partnerships that owned two properties with 671 units. Our net gain on the disposition of these interests totaled \$98.4 million and is included in gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate and other in the accompanying statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008.

NOTE 4 Other Significant Transactions

Restructuring Costs

In connection with 2008 property sales and an expected reduction in redevelopment and transactional activities, during the three months ended December 31, 2008, we initiated an organizational restructuring program that included reductions in workforce and related costs, reductions in leased corporate facilities and abandonment of certain redevelopment projects and business pursuits. This restructuring effort resulted in a restructuring charge of \$22.8 million, which consisted of: severance costs of \$12.9 million; unrecoverable lease obligations of \$6.4 million related to space that we will no longer use; and the write-off of deferred transaction costs totaling \$3.5 million associated with certain acquisitions and redevelopment opportunities that we will no longer pursue. We completed the workforce reductions by March 31, 2009. In connection with the completion of the workforce reductions, we reversed approximately \$1.7 million of excess severance costs. Additionally, during the first quarter of 2009, we abandoned additional leased corporate facilities and redevelopment projects, which resulted in an additional restructuring charge of approximately \$1.7 million.

In connection with continued repositioning of our portfolio, during the three months ended September 30, 2009, we evaluated our organizational structure and eliminated additional positions. This restructuring effort resulted in a restructuring charge of \$2.8 million, which consisted of severance and personnel related costs of \$2.2 million and a \$0.6 million adjustment to previously estimated unrecoverable lease obligations related to space that we will no longer use.

As of September 30, 2009, the remaining accruals associated with the restructuring activity are \$6.3 million for estimated unrecoverable lease obligations, which will be paid over the remaining terms of the affected leases, and \$1.4 million for severance and personnel related costs, which is anticipated to be paid during the fourth quarter of 2009.

The net effect of the restructuring activity reduced earnings by \$2.8 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, and is included in other expense, net in our consolidated statements of income. The amounts related to our restructuring charges have not been allocated to our reportable segments based on the methods used to evaluate segment performance.

Table of Contents

Amended Credit Facility

On May 1, 2009, we entered into a Sixth Amendment to our Amended and Restated Senior Secured Credit Agreement with a syndicate of financial institutions, which we refer to as the Credit Agreement. The Sixth Amendment provides for a reduction in the aggregate amount of commitments and loans under the Credit Agreement from \$985.0 million, comprised of a \$350.0 million term loan and \$635.0 million of revolving loan commitments, to \$530.0 million, comprised of a \$350.0 million term loan and \$180.0 million of revolving loan commitments. Pursuant to the Sixth Amendment, our revolving credit facility matures May 1, 2011, and may be extended for an additional year, subject to certain conditions, including payment of a 45.0 basis point fee on the total revolving commitments, and repayment of the remaining \$350.0 million term loan balance by February 1, 2011. As of October 30, 2009, we have repaid \$140.0 million of the term loan, leaving a remaining outstanding balance of \$210.0 million.

Repurchases of Series A Community Reinvestment Act Perpetual Preferred Stock

In June 2009, we entered into an agreement to repurchase \$36.0 million in liquidation preference of our Series A Community Reinvestment Act Preferred Stock, or CRA Preferred Stock, at a 30% discount to the redemption value. Pursuant to this agreement, the holder of the CRA Preferred Stock may require us to repurchase 12 shares, or \$6.0 million in liquidation preference, of CRA Preferred Stock for \$4.2 million on June 30, 2009, and an additional 60 shares, or \$30.0 million in liquidation preference, of CRA Preferred Stock over the next three years, for \$21.0 million. If required, these additional repurchases will be for up to \$10.0 million in liquidation preference in May 2010, 2011 and 2012.

In June 2009, we completed the first repurchase under this agreement. We reflected the \$1.8 million excess of the carrying value over the repurchase price, offset by \$0.2 million of issuance costs previously recorded as a reduction of additional paid-in capital, as a reduction of net income attributable to preferred stockholders for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Based on the holder's ability to require us to repurchase an additional 60 shares of CRA Preferred Stock pursuant to this agreement, \$30.0 million in liquidation preference of CRA Preferred Stock, or the maximum redemption value of such preferred stock, is classified within temporary equity in our consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2009.

During September 2008, we repurchased 54 shares, or \$27.0 million in liquidation preference, of our CRA Preferred Stock for cash totaling \$24.8 million. We reflected the \$2.2 million excess of the carrying value over the redemption price, offset by \$0.7 million of issuance costs previously recorded as a reduction of additional paid-in capital, as a reduction of net income attributable to preferred stockholders for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Sale of Interest in Group Purchasing Organization

On September 16, 2009, we sold our interest in an unconsolidated group purchasing organization to an unrelated entity for \$5.9 million, resulting in the recognition of a gain on sale of \$3.9 million, which is included in gain on disposition of unconsolidated real estate and other in our consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. This gain is partially offset by a \$1.0 million provision for income tax. We also have a note receivable from another principal in the group purchasing organization, which is collateralized by their equity interest in the entity. In connection with the sale of our interest, we reevaluated collectibility of the note receivable and reversed \$1.4 million of previously recognized impairment losses, which is reflected in provision for losses on notes receivable, net in our consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. As of September 30, 2009, the carrying amount of the note receivable, which is due for repayment in 2010, totaled \$1.4 million.

Casualty Loss Related to Tropical Storm Fay and Hurricane Ike

During the three months ended September 30, 2008, Tropical Storm Fay and Hurricane Ike caused severe damage to certain of our properties located primarily in Florida and Texas, respectively. We estimated total losses of approximately \$29.6 million, including property damage replacement cost and clean-up cost. After consideration of estimated third party insurance proceeds and the noncontrolling partners' share of losses for consolidated real estate partnerships, the net effect of these casualties on net income available to common stockholders for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 was a loss of approximately \$5.0 million.

Information Technology Hardware/Software Write-off

During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we reassessed our approach to communication technology needs at our properties, which resulted in the discontinuation of an infrastructure project and a \$4.8 million write-off of related hardware and capitalized internal and consulting costs included in other assets. The write-off, which is net of estimated sales proceeds, is included in other expense, net. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we additionally recorded a \$1.0 million write off of certain software and hardware assets that are no longer consistent with our information technology strategy. This write-off is included in depreciation and amortization.

Table of Contents

Common Stock Repurchases

Our Board of Directors has, from time to time, authorized us to repurchase shares of our outstanding Common Stock. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we did not repurchase any shares of Common Stock. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we repurchased 16,681,298 shares of Common Stock for cash totaling \$423.5 million. As of September 30, 2009, we were authorized to repurchase approximately 19.3 million additional shares.

NOTE 5 Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

In connection with our redevelopment and capital improvement activities, we have commitments of approximately \$12.9 million related to construction projects, most of which we expect to incur during the remainder of 2009. Additionally, we enter into certain commitments for future purchases of goods and services in connection with the operations of our properties. Those commitments generally have terms of one year or less and reflect expenditure levels comparable to our historical expenditures.

We have committed to fund an additional \$4.8 million in second mortgage loans on certain properties in West Harlem in New York City. In certain circumstances, we also could be required to acquire the properties for cash and/or assumption of first mortgage debt, for a total obligation of approximately \$149.0 million to \$216.0 million, in addition to amounts funded and committed under the related loan agreement.

We have a \$30.0 million obligation under a sale-leaseback arrangement which we account for as a financing in our consolidated balance sheets. Under the terms of the sale-leaseback arrangement, the other party to this arrangement has the right to require us to purchase its interests in the partnership that owns the properties under lease, thus effectively requiring us to repay the obligation. Such put option expires on December 3, 2011.

Tax Credit Arrangements

We are required to manage certain consolidated real estate partnerships in compliance with various laws, regulations and contractual provisions that apply to our historic and low-income housing tax credit syndication arrangements. In some instances, noncompliance with applicable requirements could result in projected tax benefits not being realized and require a refund or reduction of investor capital contributions, which are reported as deferred income in our consolidated balance sheet, until such time as our obligation to deliver tax benefits is relieved. The remaining compliance periods for our tax credit syndication arrangements range from less than one year to 15 years. We do not anticipate that any material refunds or reductions of investor capital contributions will be required in connection with these arrangements.

Legal Matters

In addition to the matters described below, we are a party to various legal actions and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, some of which are covered by our general liability insurance program, and none of which we expect to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Limited Partnerships

In connection with our acquisitions of interests in real estate partnerships, we are sometimes subject to legal actions, including allegations that such activities may involve breaches of fiduciary duties to the partners of such real estate partnerships or violations of the relevant partnership agreements. We may incur costs in connection with the defense or settlement of such litigation. We believe that we comply with our fiduciary obligations and relevant partnership agreements. Although the outcome of any litigation is uncertain, we do not expect any such legal actions to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

Environmental

Various Federal, state and local laws subject property owners or operators to liability for management, and the costs of removal or remediation, of certain hazardous substances present on a property, including lead-based paint. Such laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the release or presence of the hazardous substances. The presence of, or the failure to manage or remedy properly, hazardous substances may adversely affect occupancy at affected apartment communities and the ability to sell or finance affected properties. In addition to the costs associated with investigation and remediation actions brought by government agencies, and potential fines or penalties imposed by such agencies in connection therewith, the presence of hazardous substances on a property could result in claims by private plaintiffs for personal injury, disease, disability or other infirmities. Various laws also impose liability for the cost of removal, remediation or disposal of hazardous substances through a licensed disposal or treatment facility. Anyone who arranges for the disposal or treatment of hazardous substances is potentially liable under such laws. These laws often impose liability whether or not the person arranging for the disposal ever owned or operated the facility. In connection with the ownership, operation and management of properties, we could potentially be liable for environmental liabilities or costs associated with our properties or properties we acquire or manage in the future.

We have determined that our legal obligations to remove or remediate hazardous substances may be conditional asset retirement obligations, as defined in GAAP. Except in limited circumstances where the asset retirement activities are expected to be performed in connection with a planned construction project or property casualty, we believe that the fair value of our asset retirement obligations cannot be reasonably estimated due to significant uncertainties in the timing and manner of settlement of those obligations. Asset retirement obligations that are reasonably estimable as of September 30, 2009, are immaterial to our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Mold

We have been named as a defendant in lawsuits that have alleged personal injury and property damage as a result of the presence of mold. In addition, we are aware of lawsuits against owners and managers of multifamily properties asserting claims of personal injury and property damage caused by the presence of mold, some of which have resulted in substantial monetary judgments or settlements. We have only limited insurance coverage for property damage loss claims arising from the presence of mold and for personal injury claims related to mold exposure. We have implemented policies, procedures, third-party audits and training, and include a detailed moisture intrusion and mold assessment during acquisition due diligence. We believe these measures will prevent or eliminate mold exposure from our properties and will minimize the effects that mold may have on our residents. To date, we have not incurred any material costs or liabilities relating to claims of mold exposure or to abate mold conditions. Because the law regarding mold is unsettled and subject to change, we can make no assurance that liabilities resulting from the presence of or exposure to mold will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents**NOTE 6 Earnings per Share**

We calculate earnings per share based on the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock, participating securities, common stock equivalents and dilutive convertible securities outstanding during the period. The following table illustrates the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Numerator:				
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (78,674)	\$ 75,117	\$ (159,701)	\$ 20,818
Loss (income) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	17,344	(15,268)	39,930	(19,173)
Income attributable to preferred stockholders	(12,988)	(12,224)	(37,631)	(40,102)
(Income) loss attributable to participating securities		(549)		735
(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$ (74,318)	\$ 47,076	\$ (157,402)	\$ (37,722)
Income from discontinued operations	\$ 69,118	\$ 162,269	\$ 109,945	\$ 535,862
Income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	(35,290)	(48,376)	(60,655)	(132,460)
Income attributable to participating securities		(1,425)		(5,223)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$ 33,828	\$ 112,468	\$ 49,290	\$ 398,179
Net (loss) income	\$ (9,556)	\$ 237,386	\$ (49,756)	\$ 556,680
Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(17,946)	(63,644)	(20,725)	(151,633)
Income attributable to preferred stockholders	(12,988)	(12,224)	(37,631)	(40,102)
Income attributable to participating securities		(1,974)		(4,488)
Net (loss) income attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$ (40,490)	\$ 159,544	\$ (108,112)	\$ 360,457
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic earnings per share weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding	115,563	118,182	115,391	123,209
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Dilutive potential common shares		370		
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	115,563	118,552	115,391	123,209

Earnings (loss) per common share:

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share:

(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$	(0.64)	\$	0.40	\$	(1.36)	\$	(0.31)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Aimco common stockholders		0.29		0.95		0.42		3.24
Net (loss) income attributable to Aimco common stockholders	\$	(0.35)	\$	1.35	\$	(0.94)	\$	2.93

As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, the common share equivalents that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in future periods totaled 9.9 million and 10.5 million, respectively. These securities, representing stock options, have been excluded from the earnings per share computations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, because their effect would have been anti-dilutive. Participating securities, consisting of unvested restricted stock and shares purchased pursuant to officer loans, receive dividends similar to shares of Common Stock and totaled 0.9 million and 1.4 million at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The effect of participating securities is reflected in basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the periods presented above using the two-class method of allocating distributed and undistributed earnings.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the adjustment to compensation expense recognized related to cumulative dividends on forfeited shares of restricted stock exceeded the amount of dividends related to participating securities declared in the current periods. Accordingly, distributed earnings attributed to participating securities during these periods were reduced to zero for purposes of calculating earnings per share using the two-class method.

Table of Contents

Various classes of preferred OP Units of the Aimco Operating Partnership are outstanding. Depending on the terms of each class, these preferred OP Units are convertible into common OP Units or redeemable for cash or, at the Aimco Operating Partnership's option, Common Stock, and are paid distributions varying from 5.9% to 9.6% per annum per unit, or equal to the dividends paid on Common Stock based on the conversion terms. As of September 30, 2009, a total of 3.1 million preferred OP Units were outstanding with redemption values of \$85.7 million and were redeemable for approximately 5.8 million shares of Common Stock or cash at the Aimco Operating Partnership's option.

NOTE 7 Recent Accounting Developments

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*, or SFAS 167, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009, and will be codified into FASB ASC Topic 810. SFAS 167 introduces a more qualitative approach to evaluating VIEs for consolidation and requires a company to perform an analysis to determine whether its variable interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. This analysis identifies the primary beneficiary of a VIE as the entity that has (a) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, and (b) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. In determining whether it has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the VIE's performance, SFAS 167 requires a company to assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that a VIE operates as designed. SFAS 167 requires continuous reassessment of primary beneficiary status rather than periodic, event-driven assessments as previously required, and incorporates expanded disclosure requirements. We have not yet determined the effect that SFAS 167 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 8 Business Segments

Our chief operating decision maker uses various generally accepted industry financial measures to assess the performance of the business, including: Net Asset Value, which is the estimated fair value of our assets, net of debt; Funds From Operations; Adjusted Funds From Operations, which is Funds From Operations less spending for Capital Replacements; same store property operating results; net operating income; Free Cash Flow, which is net operating income less spending for capital replacements; Economic Income, which is changes in Net Asset Value plus cash dividends; financial coverage ratios; and leverage as shown on our balance sheet. The chief operating decision maker emphasizes net operating income as a key measurement of segment profit or loss. Segment net operating income is generally defined as segment revenues less direct segment operating expenses.

We have two reportable segments: real estate and investment management.

Real Estate Segment

Our real estate segment owns and operates properties that generate rental and other property-related income through the leasing of apartment units to a diverse base of residents. Our real estate segment's net operating income also includes income from property management services performed for unconsolidated partnerships and unrelated parties.

Investment Management Segment

Our investment management segment includes portfolio strategy, capital allocation, joint ventures, tax credit syndication, acquisitions, dispositions and other transaction activities. Within our owned portfolio, we refer to these activities as Portfolio Management, and their benefit is seen in property operating results and in investment gains. For affiliated partnerships, we refer to these activities as Asset Management, for which we are separately compensated through fees paid by third party investors. The expenses of this segment consist primarily of the costs of departments that perform these activities. These activities are conducted in part by our taxable subsidiaries, and the related net operating income may be subject to income taxes. Our investment management segment's operating results also include gains on dispositions of non-depreciable assets, accretion of loan discounts resulting from transactional activities and certain other income in arriving at income (loss) from continuing operations for the segment.

Table of Contents

The following tables present the revenues, net operating income (loss) and income (loss) from continuing operations of our real estate and investment management segments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Real Estate Segment	Investment Management Segment	Corporate Not Allocated to Segments and Certain Eliminations	Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2009:				
Rental and other property revenues	\$ 307,907	\$	\$	\$ 307,907
Property management revenues, primarily from affiliates	1,114			1,114
Asset management and tax credit revenues		10,750	(425)	10,325
Total revenues	309,021	10,750	(425)	319,346
Property operating expenses	146,608			146,608
Property management expenses	510			510
Investment management expenses		4,213		4,213
Depreciation and amortization (1)			122,362	122,362
Provision for operating real estate impairment losses (1)			21,676	21,676
General and administrative expenses			15,676	15,676
Other expenses, net			8,548	8,548
Total operating expenses	147,118	4,213	168,262	319,593
Net operating income (loss)	161,903	6,537	(168,687)	(247)
Other items included in continuing operations (2)		(560)	(77,867)	(78,427)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 161,903	\$ 5,977	\$ (246,554)	\$ (78,674)

	Real Estate Segment	Investment Management Segment	Corporate Not Allocated to Segments	Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2008:				
Rental and other property revenues	\$ 310,563	\$	\$	\$ 310,563
Property management revenues, primarily from affiliates	1,227			1,227
Asset management and tax credit revenues		32,755	(131)	32,624
Total revenues	311,790	32,755	(131)	344,414

Property operating expenses	147,165			147,165
Property management expenses	1,603			1,603
Investment management expenses		7,850		7,850
Depreciation and amortization (1)			107,374	107,374
General and administrative expenses			27,383	27,383
Other expenses, net			1,343	1,343
 Total operating expenses	 148,768	 7,850	 136,100	 292,718
 Net operating income (loss)	 163,022	 24,905	 (136,231)	 51,696
Other items included in continuing operations (2)		2,752	20,669	23,421
 Income (loss) from continuing operations	 \$ 163,022	 \$ 27,657	 \$ (115,562)	 \$ 75,117

Table of Contents

	Real Estate Segment	Investment Management Segment	Corporate Not Allocated to Segments and Certain Eliminations	Total
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009:				
Rental and other property revenues	\$ 925,363	\$	\$	\$ 925,363
Property management revenues, primarily from affiliates	4,098			4,098
Asset management and tax credit revenues		33,779	(1,310)	32,469
Total revenues	929,461	33,779	(1,310)	961,930
Property operating expenses	426,258			426,258
Property management expenses	2,415			2,415
Investment management expenses		12,719		12,719
Depreciation and amortization (1)			355,680	355,680
Provision for operating real estate impairment losses (1)			24,666	24,666
General and administrative expenses			53,598	53,598
Other expenses, net			14,567	14,567
Total operating expenses	428,673	12,719	448,511	889,903
Net operating income (loss)	500,788	21,060	(449,821)	72,027
Other items included in continuing operations (2)		1,986	(233,714)	(231,728)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 500,788	\$ 23,046	\$ (683,535)	\$ (159,701)

	Real Estate Segment	Investment Management Segment	Corporate Not Allocated to Segments	Total
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008:				
Rental and other property revenues	\$ 918,772	\$	\$	\$ 918,772
Property management revenues, primarily from affiliates	4,746			4,746
Asset management and tax credit revenues		83,782	(131)	83,651
Total revenues	923,518	83,782	(131)	1,007,169
Property operating expenses	430,166			430,166
Property management expenses	4,192			4,192

Edgar Filing: APARTMENT INVESTMENT & MANAGEMENT CO - Form 10-Q

Investment management expenses		18,044		18,044
Depreciation and amortization (1)			304,668	304,668
General and administrative expenses			75,754	75,754
Other expenses, net			18,926	18,926
Total operating expenses	434,358	18,044	399,348	851,750
Net operating income (loss)	489,160	65,738	(399,479)	155,419
Other items included in continuing operations (2)		(177)	(134,424)	(134,601)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 489,160	\$ 65,561	\$ (533,903)	\$ 20,818

(1) Our chief operating decision maker assesses the performance of real estate using, among other measures, net operating income, excluding depreciation and amortization and provision for operating real estate impairment losses. Accordingly, we do not allocate depreciation and amortization to the real estate segment.

(2) Other items in continuing operations for the investment management segment include accretion income recognized on discounted notes receivable, other income items

and income
taxes associated
with
transactional
activities. Other
items in
continuing
operations not
allocated to
segments
include:
(i) interest
income and
expense;
(ii) recovery of
or provision for
losses on notes
receivable;
(iii) equity in
losses of
unconsolidated
real estate
partnerships;
and (iv) gain on
dispositions of
unconsolidated
real estate and
other.

The assets of our reportable segments are as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Total assets for reportable segments (1)	\$ 8,260,319	\$ 9,074,241
Corporate and other assets	214,219	367,629
Total consolidated assets	\$ 8,474,538	\$ 9,441,870

(1) Total assets for
reportable
segments
substantially
relate to the real
estate segment.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
Forward Looking Statements

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements in certain circumstances. Certain information included in this Report contains or may contain information that is forward-looking, including, without limitation, statements regarding the effect of redevelopments, our future financial performance, including our ability to maintain current or meet projected occupancy, rent levels and same store results, and the effect of government regulations. Actual results may differ materially from those described in these forward-looking statements and, in addition, will be affected by a variety of risks and factors, some of which are beyond our control, including, without limitation: financing risks, including the availability and cost of capital markets financing and the risk that our cash flows from operations may be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest; earnings may not be sufficient to maintain compliance with debt covenants; real estate risks, including fluctuations in real estate values and the general economic climate in the markets in which we operate and competition for tenants in such markets; national and local economic conditions; the terms of governmental regulations that affect us and interpretations of those regulations; the competitive environment in which we operate; redevelopment risks, including failure of such redevelopments to perform in accordance with projections; the timing of acquisitions and dispositions; insurance risk; natural disasters and severe weather such as hurricanes; litigation, including costs associated with prosecuting or defending claims and any adverse outcomes; energy costs; and possible environmental liabilities, including costs, fines or penalties that may be incurred due to necessary remediation of contamination of properties presently owned or previously owned by us. In addition, our current and continuing qualification as a real estate investment trust involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and depends on our ability to meet the various requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, through actual operating results, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. Readers should carefully review our financial statements and the notes thereto, as well as the section entitled "Risk Factors" described in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and the other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission. As used herein and except as the context otherwise requires, we, our, us and the Company refer to Apartment Investment and Management Company (which we refer to as Aimco), AIMCO Properties, L.P. (which we refer to as the Aimco Operating Partnership) and Aimco's consolidated corporate subsidiaries and consolidated real estate partnerships, collectively.

Executive Overview

We are a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, or REIT, engaged in the acquisition, ownership, management and redevelopment of apartment properties. Our property operations are characterized by diversification of product, location and price point. As of September 30, 2009, we owned or managed 916 apartment properties containing 146,581 units located in 44 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Our primary sources of income and cash are rents associated with apartment leases.

The key financial indicators that we use in managing our business and in evaluating our financial condition and operating performance are: Net Asset Value, which is the estimated fair value of our assets, net of debt; Funds From Operations; Adjusted Funds From Operations, which is Funds From Operations less spending for Capital Replacements; same store property operating results; net operating income; Free Cash Flow, which is net operating income less spending for Capital Replacements; Economic Income, which is changes in Net Asset Value plus cash dividends; financial coverage ratios; and leverage as shown on our balance sheet. Funds From Operations and Capital Replacements are defined and further described in the sections captioned "Funds From Operations" and "Capital Expenditures" below. The key macro-economic factors and non-financial indicators that affect our financial condition and operating performance are: rates of job growth; single-family and multifamily housing starts; interest rates; and availability and cost of financing.

Because our operating results depend primarily on income from our properties, the supply and demand for apartments influences our operating results. Additionally, the level of expenses required to operate and maintain our properties, the pace and price at which we redevelop, acquire and dispose of our apartment properties, and the volume and timing of fee transactions affect our operating results. Our cost of capital is affected by the conditions in the capital and credit markets and the terms that we negotiate for our debt financings.

During 2009, we are focused on serving customers effectively and efficiently; owning a continually improving portfolio diversified by geography and by activity; reducing leverage and financial risk; and simplifying the business model.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, property operating income decreased by 1.3% and increased by 2.1%, respectively. Declines in conventional same store property operating income of 5.5% and 2.7% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, were partially offset by increases in property operating income related to our conventional redevelopment properties and affordable properties. In addition to focusing on property operating expense control, we have also been successful at reducing corporate general and administrative expenses. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, general and administrative expenses have been reduced by 43% and 29%, respectively, from the 2008 comparative periods.

Table of Contents

During 2009, we have focused on reducing refunding risk by accelerating refinancing of property loans maturing prior to 2012. At the beginning of the third quarter 2009, property debt maturing during 2009 through 2011 was \$309.0 million. During the third quarter, through refinancing, repayment and property sales, we reduced these maturities by \$43.6 million. As of September 30, 2009, the balance of property debt maturing through 2011 totaled \$265.4 million and was related to nine loans. Of these loans, refunding risk has since been eliminated on all but four loans totaling \$234.5 million, which are expected to be refinanced at maturity in 2011.

At the beginning of the third quarter 2009, we had \$350.0 million of term debt outstanding which is due the first quarter 2011. During the third quarter 2009, we repaid \$90.0 million of the term debt with proceeds from property sales and we made an additional \$50.0 million payment during October 2009, leaving a remaining outstanding balance of \$210.0 million at October 30, 2009.

Our portfolio management strategy includes property dispositions and acquisitions aimed at concentrating our portfolio in our target markets, which are the largest 20 U.S. markets as measured by the total market value of institutional-grade apartment properties in a particular market (total market capitalization). During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we sold 58 properties (including one unconsolidated property), primarily outside these target markets, for gross proceeds of \$741.0 million; proceeds net of transaction related costs and debt repayments were \$263.0 million. We continue to increase our allocation of capital to well located properties within our target markets. We intend to sell approximately \$450 million of conventional and affordable assets located primarily outside these target markets by year end to fund the repayment of our term debt. Once our term debt has been repaid, we intend to use future asset sales to increase the allocation of capital to well located properties within our target markets. We expect the financial and economic conditions for the remainder of 2009 and into 2010 to continue to be very difficult and we will continue to evaluate our activities and organizational structure.

The following discussion and analysis of the results of our operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1.

Results of Operations

Overview

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to September 30, 2008

We reported net loss attributable to Aimco of \$27.5 million and net loss attributable to Aimco common stockholders of \$40.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to net income attributable to Aimco of \$173.7 million and net income attributable to Aimco common stockholders of \$159.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008, decreases of \$201.2 million and \$200.0 million, respectively.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we reported net loss attributable to Aimco of \$70.5 million and net loss attributable to Aimco common stockholders of \$108.1 million, compared to net income attributable to Aimco of \$405.0 million and net income attributable to Aimco common stockholders of \$360.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, decreases of \$475.5 million and \$468.6 million, respectively.

These decreases were principally due to the following items, all of which are discussed in further detail below:

- a decrease in income from discontinued operations, primarily related to the volume of sales in 2008 and the related number of properties included in discontinued operations in 2008 as compared to 2009;

- a decrease in gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate and other, primarily due to a large gain on the sale of an interest in an unconsolidated partnership in 2008;

- a decrease in asset management and tax credit revenues, primarily due to a reduction in promote income, which is income earned in connection with the disposition of properties owned by our consolidated joint ventures;

- an increase in operating real estate impairment losses; and

- an increase in depreciation and amortization expense, primarily related to completed redevelopments and capital expenditures.

Table of Contents

The effects of these items on our operating results were partially offset by:

a decrease in earnings allocable to noncontrolling interests, primarily due to a decrease in gains on sales in 2009 as compared to 2008; and

a decrease in general and administrative expenses, primarily related to reductions in personnel and related expenses from our organizational restructuring initiated during the fourth quarter 2008.

The decreases for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, were additionally affected by an increase in net operating income associated with property operations, primarily related to affordable properties and completed redevelopments.

The following paragraphs discuss these and other items affecting the results of our operations in more detail.

Business Segment Operating Results

We have two reportable segments: real estate (owning, operating and redeveloping apartments) and investment management (portfolio strategy, capital allocation, joint ventures, tax credit syndication, acquisitions, dispositions and other transaction activities). Our chief operating decision maker uses various generally accepted industry financial measures to assess the performance and financial condition of the business, including: Net Asset Value; Funds From Operations; Adjusted Funds From Operations; same store property operating results; net operating income; Free Cash Flow; Economic Income; financial coverage ratios; and leverage as shown on our balance sheet. Our chief operating decision maker emphasizes net operating income as a key measurement of segment profit or loss. Segment net operating income is generally defined as segment revenues less direct segment operating expenses.

Real Estate Segment

Our real estate segment involves the ownership and operation of properties that generate rental and other property-related income through the leasing of apartment units. Our real estate segment's net operating income also includes income from property management services performed for unconsolidated partnerships and unrelated parties. The following table summarizes our real estate segment's net operating income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Real estate segment revenues:				
Rental and other property revenues	\$ 307,907	\$ 310,563	\$ 925,363	\$ 918,772
Property management revenues, primarily from affiliates	1,114	1,227	4,098	4,746
	309,021	311,790	929,461	923,518
Real estate segment expenses:				
Property operating expenses	146,608	147,165	426,258	430,166
Property management expenses	510	1,603	2,415	4,192
	147,118	148,768	428,673	434,358
Real estate segment net operating income	\$ 161,903	\$ 163,022	\$ 500,788	\$ 489,160

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, real estate segment net operating income decreased \$1.1 million, or 0.7%. This decrease was due to a decrease in real estate segment revenues of \$2.8 million, or 0.9%, offset by a decrease in real estate segment expenses of \$1.7 million, or 1.1%.

The decrease in revenues from our real estate segment during the three months ended September 30, 2009, was primarily attributed to a \$6.2 million, or 3.1%, decrease in revenues from our conventional same store properties, due

to a decrease of 20 basis points in average physical occupancy and lower average rent (\$36 per unit). This decrease was partially offset by increases of \$2.6 million in revenues related to our conventional redevelopment properties based on more units in service at these properties in 2009 and \$0.9 million in revenues related to our affordable properties, primarily due to higher average physical occupancy and rents during 2009.

Table of Contents

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, expenses related to our conventional same store properties increased by \$0.6 million due primarily to increases in personnel and related costs and real estate taxes, expenses of our affordable properties increased by \$0.5 million due to properties newly consolidated during the three months ended December 31, 2008 and expenses increased by \$0.4 million related to properties acquired during the latter half of 2008. These increases were offset by decreases in property management expenses related to consolidated and unconsolidated properties of \$3.7 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, both due primarily to reductions in personnel and related costs resulting from our organization restructuring (see Note 4 in our condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1). In addition, expenses related to our conventional redevelopment properties decreased by \$0.9 million primarily due reductions in marketing and administrative costs. Casualty losses incurred by our consolidated properties increased by \$2.2 million during the three months ended September 30, 2009, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, real estate segment net operating income increased \$11.6 million, or 2.4%. This increase was due to an increase in real estate segment revenues of \$5.9 million, or 0.6%, and a decrease in real estate segment expenses of \$5.7 million, or 1.3%.

Revenues from our conventional same store properties decreased by \$11.1 million, or 1.8%, due to a decrease of 120 basis points in average physical occupancy and lower average rent (\$17 per unit). The decrease in revenues from our conventional same store properties was more than offset by increases in revenues from our conventional redevelopment and affordable properties. Revenues related to our conventional redevelopment properties increased by \$9.5 million based on more units in service at these properties in 2009, and revenues related to our affordable properties increased \$6.6 million, primarily due to higher average physical occupancy and rents during 2009. Revenues related to properties acquired subsequent to September 30, 2008 also resulted in a \$3.4 million increase in revenues during 2009.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, expenses related to our conventional same store properties decreased by \$1.0 million, primarily due to decreases in administrative, marketing and contract services expenses. Property management expenses related to consolidated and unconsolidated properties decreased by \$5.9 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, both due primarily to reductions in personnel and related costs resulting from our organization restructuring (see Note 4 in our condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1). These decreases were partially offset by increases of \$1.0 million related to our conventional redevelopment properties, primarily due to more units placed in service, \$0.9 million related to our affordable properties, primarily due to properties that were newly consolidated in 2009, and \$1.2 million related to properties acquired during the latter half of 2008.

Investment Management Segment

Our investment management segment includes activities and services related to our owned portfolio of properties as well as services provided to affiliated partnerships. Activities and services that fall within investment management include portfolio strategy, capital allocation, joint ventures, tax credit syndication, acquisitions, dispositions and other transaction activities. Within our owned portfolio, we refer to these activities as Portfolio Management, and their benefit is seen in property operating results and in investment gains. For affiliated partnerships, we refer to these activities as Asset Management, for which we are separately compensated through fees paid by third party investors. The expenses of this segment consist primarily of the costs of departments that perform these activities. These activities are conducted in part by our taxable subsidiaries, and the related net operating income may be subject to income taxes.

Transactions occur on varying timetables; thus, the income varies from period to period. We have affiliated real estate partnerships for which we have identified a pipeline of transactional opportunities. As a result, we view asset management fees as a predictable part of our core business strategy. Asset management revenue includes certain fees that were earned in a prior period, but not recognized at that time because collectibility was not reasonably assured. Those fees may be recognized in a subsequent period upon occurrence of a transaction or a high level of the probability of occurrence of a transaction within 12 months, or improvement in operations that generates sufficient cash to pay the fees.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the net operating income from our investment management segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended, September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Asset management and tax credit revenues	\$ 10,750	\$ 32,755	\$ 33,779	\$ 83,782
Investment management expenses	4,213	7,850	12,719	18,044
Investment management segment net operating income	\$ 6,537	\$ 24,905	\$ 21,060	\$ 65,738

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, net operating income from investment management decreased \$18.4 million. This decrease is primarily attributable to a \$16.9 million decrease in promote income, which is income earned in connection with the disposition of properties owned by our consolidated joint ventures, and a \$4.7 million decrease in other general partner transactional fees, partially offset by a \$3.6 million decrease in investment management expenses.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, net operating income from investment management decreased \$44.7 million. This decrease is primarily attributable to a \$47.0 million decrease in promote income, and a \$3.2 million decrease in other general partner transactional fees, partially offset by a \$5.3 million decrease in investment management expenses.

Other Operating Expenses (Income)***Depreciation and Amortization***

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, depreciation and amortization increased \$15.0 million, or 14.0%. This increase primarily relates to depreciation for properties acquired subsequent to September 30, 2008, completed redevelopments and other capital projects recently placed in service.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, depreciation and amortization increased \$51.0 million, or 16.7%. This increase primarily relates to depreciation for properties acquired subsequent to September 30, 2008, completed redevelopments and other capital projects recently placed in service.

Provision for Operating Real Estate Impairment Losses

Real estate and other long-lived assets to be held and used are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, unless the carrying amount of the asset is not recoverable. If events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a property may not be recoverable, we make an assessment of its recoverability by comparing the carrying amount to our estimate of the undiscounted future cash flows, excluding interest charges, of the property. If the carrying amount exceeds the estimated aggregate undiscounted future cash flows, we recognize an impairment loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value of the property.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recognized impairment losses of \$21.7 million and \$24.7 million respectively, related to properties classified as held for use as of September 30, 2009. We recognized no such impairment losses during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, general and administrative expenses decreased \$11.7 million, or 42.8%. This decrease is primarily attributable to reductions in personnel and related expenses associated with our organizational restructurings (see Note 4 of the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 for additional information) and reduced incentive compensation costs.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, general and administrative expenses decreased \$22.2 million, or 29.2%. This decrease is primarily attributable to reductions in personnel and related expenses.

For the year ending December 31, 2009, we estimate the reductions in personnel and related expenses associated with our organizational restructurings will reduce our consolidated general and administrative expenses by \$22.0 million to \$25.0 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

Other Expenses, Net

Other expenses, net includes franchise taxes, risk management activities, partnership administration expenses and certain non-recurring items.

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, other expenses, net increased by \$7.2 million. The increase is primarily attributable to \$2.8 million of restructuring costs incurred during the three months ended September 30, 2009 (see Note 4 of the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 for additional information) and a net increase of \$2.8 million in costs related to certain litigation matters.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, other expenses, net decreased by \$4.4 million. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$4.8 million write-off of certain communications hardware and capitalized costs (see Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1) in 2008, and a \$5.3 million reduction in expenses of our self insurance activities, including a decrease in casualty losses on less than wholly owned properties from 2008 to 2009. These decreases are partially offset by increases of \$2.8 million in restructuring costs incurred during the three months ended September 30, 2009 (see Note 4 of the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 for additional information) and \$0.8 million in costs related to certain litigation matters.

Interest Income

Interest income consists primarily of interest on notes receivable from non-affiliates and unconsolidated real estate partnerships, interest on cash and restricted cash accounts, and accretion of discounts on certain notes receivable from unconsolidated real estate partnerships. Transactions that result in accretion occur infrequently and thus accretion income may vary from period to period.

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, interest income decreased \$3.9 million. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$1.5 million decrease in accretion income related to a note receivable for which we ceased accretion following impairment of the note in 2008, and a decrease of \$2.3 million due to lower interest rates on notes receivable, cash and restricted cash balances and lower average balances during 2009.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, interest income decreased \$9.5 million. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease of \$7.4 million due to lower interest rates on notes receivable, cash and restricted cash balances and lower average balances, and a \$4.1 million decrease in accretion income related to a note receivable for which we ceased accretion following impairment of the note in 2008. These decreases were partially offset by a \$2.2 million net adjustment to accretion on certain discounted notes during the nine months ended September 30, 2008, resulting from a change in the timing and amount of collection.

Recovery of (Provision for) Losses on Notes Receivable

During the three months ended September 30, 2009, we recognized a \$1.2 million net recovery of previously recognized provision for losses on notes receivable, as compared to a \$0.8 million net provision for losses on notes receivable during the three months ended September 30, 2008. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, provision for losses on notes receivable decreased by \$0.7 million. These favorable changes were primarily due to our recovery in 2009 of \$1.4 million of previously recognized impairment losses on our note receivable related to a group purchasing organization (see Note 4 in our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 for additional information).

Interest Expense

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, interest expense, which includes the amortization of deferred financing costs, decreased by \$1.7 million, or 2.0%. Interest expense related to non-recourse property loans decreased by \$0.5 million, from \$82.5 million to \$82.0 million, primarily due to lower balances during 2009. Interest expense related to corporate debt, which is primarily floating rate, decreased by \$4.0 million, from \$7.9 million to \$3.9 million, primarily due to lower average balances and interest rates during 2009. Interest expense also decreased due to a \$0.3 million reduction in prepayment penalties associated with refinancing activities, from \$0.3 million in 2008 to less than \$0.1 million in 2009. These decreases were partially

offset by a \$3.1 million decrease in capitalized interest, from \$5.8 million in 2008 to \$2.7 million in 2009, resulting from reduced redevelopment activity in 2009.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, interest expense, which includes the amortization of deferred financing costs, decreased by \$0.3 million, or 0.1%. Interest expense related to corporate debt, which is primarily floating rate, decreased by \$15.6 million, from \$27.7 million to \$12.1 million, primarily due to lower average balances and interest rates during 2009. This decrease in corporate interest was substantially offset by increases in interest on property loans and prepayment penalties, and decreases in capitalized interest. Interest expense related to non-recourse property loans increased by \$2.3 million, from \$245.9 million to \$248.2 million, primarily due higher average interest rates partially offset by lower average balances during 2009. In addition, interest expense increased by \$0.5 million due to an increase in prepayment penalties associated with refinancing activities, from \$3.0 million in 2008 to \$3.5 million in 2009. Interest expense increased by \$12.5 million due to a decrease in capitalized interest, from \$19.6 million in 2008 to \$7.1 million in 2009, resulting from reduced redevelopment activity in 2009.

Table of Contents

Equity in Losses of Unconsolidated Real Estate Partnerships

Equity in losses of unconsolidated real estate partnerships includes our share of net losses of our unconsolidated real estate partnerships and is primarily driven by depreciation expense in excess of the net operating income recognized by such partnerships.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, equity in losses of unconsolidated real estate partnerships increased by \$2.6 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. The increase in our share of losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, was primarily due to our sale in late 2008 of an interest in an unconsolidated real estate partnership that generated approximately \$3.2 million of equity in earnings during the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Gain on Dispositions of Unconsolidated Real Estate and Other

Gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate and other includes our share of gains related to dispositions of real estate by unconsolidated real estate partnerships, gains on disposition of interests in unconsolidated real estate partnerships, gains on dispositions of land and other non-depreciable assets and certain costs related to asset disposal activities. Changes in the level of gains recognized from period to period reflect the changing level of disposition activity from period to period. Additionally, gains on properties sold are determined on an individual property basis or in the aggregate for a group of properties that are sold in a single transaction, and are not comparable period to period. For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate and other decreased \$96.6 million. This decrease is primarily attributable to a gain of \$98.4 million on our disposition in 2008 of interests in two unconsolidated real estate partnerships. This decrease was partially offset by a \$3.9 million gain on the disposition in 2009 of our interest in a group purchasing organization (see Note 4 in our condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1).

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate and other decreased \$81.5 million. This decrease is primarily attributable to a gain of \$98.4 million on our disposition in 2008 of interests in two unconsolidated real estate partnerships. This decrease was partially offset by \$15.7 million of gains on the disposition of interests in unconsolidated partnerships during 2009. Gains recognized in 2009 consist of \$8.6 million related to our receipt in 2009 of additional proceeds related to our disposition during 2008 of one of the partnership interests discussed above (see Note 3 in our condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1), \$3.9 million from the disposition of our interest in a group purchasing organization (see Note 4 in our condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1), and \$3.2 million from our disposition of an interest in an unconsolidated real estate partnership.

Income Tax Benefit

Certain of our operations, such as property management, asset management and risk management, are conducted through, and certain of our properties are owned by, taxable REIT subsidiaries, each of which we refer to as a TRS. A TRS is a C-corporation that has not elected REIT status and, as such, is subject to United States Federal corporate income tax. We use TRS entities to facilitate our ability to offer certain services and conduct certain activities that generally cannot be offered directly by the REIT. We also use TRS entities to hold investments in certain properties. Income taxes related to the results of continuing operations of our TRS entities are included in income tax benefit in our consolidated statements of income.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, income tax benefit decreased by \$3.7 million. This decrease was primarily attributed to a decrease in losses of our taxable subsidiaries.

Income from Discontinued Operations

The results of operations for properties sold during the period or designated as held for sale at the end of the period are generally required to be classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. The components of net earnings that are classified as discontinued operations include all property-related revenues and operating expenses, depreciation expense recognized prior to the classification as held for sale and property-specific interest expense and debt extinguishment gains and losses to the extent there is secured debt on the property. In addition, any impairment losses on assets held for sale and the net gain or loss on the eventual disposal of properties held for sale are reported in discontinued operations.

Table of Contents

For the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, income from discontinued operations totaled \$69.1 million and \$162.3 million, respectively. The \$93.2 million decrease in income from discontinued operations was principally due to a \$91.0 million decrease in gain on dispositions of real estate, net of income taxes, primarily attributable to fewer properties sold in 2009 as compared to 2008, and a \$17.2 million decrease in operating income (inclusive of a \$1.6 million increase in real estate impairment losses), partially offset by a \$13.4 million decrease in interest expense. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, income from discontinued operations totaled \$109.9 million and \$535.9 million, respectively. The \$426.0 million decrease in income from discontinued operations was principally due to a \$396.7 million decrease in gain on dispositions of real estate, net of income taxes, primarily attributable to fewer properties sold in 2009 as compared to 2008, and a \$78.1 million decrease in operating income (inclusive of a \$9.0 million increase in real estate impairment losses), partially offset by a \$45.3 million decrease in interest expense. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, we sold 28 consolidated properties for gross proceeds of \$366.6 million and net proceeds of \$137.8 million, resulting in a net gain on sale of approximately \$74.1 million (which includes \$3.2 million of related income taxes). During the three months ended September 30, 2008, we sold 43 consolidated properties for gross proceeds of \$632.1 million and net proceeds of \$299.5 million, resulting in a gain on sale of approximately \$165.1 million (which is net of \$4.0 million of related income taxes). During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we sold 57 consolidated properties for gross proceeds of \$720.5 million and net proceeds of \$259.6 million, resulting in a net gain on sale of approximately \$131.8 million (which is net of \$1.7 million of related income taxes). During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we sold 88 consolidated properties for gross proceeds of \$1,589.6 million and net proceeds of \$760.9 million, resulting in a gain on sale of approximately \$528.5 million (which is net of \$21.1 million of related income taxes). For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, income from discontinued operations includes the operating results of the properties sold or classified as held for sale as of September 30, 2009.

Changes in the level of gains recognized from period to period reflect the changing level of our disposition activity from period to period. Additionally, gains on properties sold are determined on an individual property basis or in the aggregate for a group of properties that are sold in a single transaction, and are not comparable period to period (see Note 3 of the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 for additional information on discontinued operations).

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Real Estate Partnerships

Noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships reflects the non-Aimco partners', or noncontrolling partners', share of operating results of consolidated real estate partnerships. This generally includes the noncontrolling partners' share of property management fees, interest on notes and other amounts eliminated in consolidation that we charge to such partnerships. As discussed in Note 2 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 160, which are now codified in FASB ASC Topic 810, effective January 1, 2009. Prior to our adoption of SFAS 160, we generally did not recognize a benefit for the noncontrolling interest partners' share of partnership losses for partnerships that have deficit noncontrolling interest balances and we generally recognized a charge to our earnings for distributions paid to noncontrolling partners for partnerships that had deficit noncontrolling interest balances. Under the updated provisions of FASB ASC Topic 810, we are required to attribute losses to noncontrolling interests even if such attribution would result in a deficit noncontrolling interest balance and we are no longer required to recognize a charge to our earnings for distributions paid to noncontrolling partners for partnerships that have deficit noncontrolling interest balances.

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, net earnings attributed to noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships decreased by \$26.8 million. This decrease is attributable to a reduction of \$1.7 million in the noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships' share of gains on dispositions of real estate, due primarily to more sales in 2008 as compared to 2009, and a decrease of \$20.4 million related to deficit distribution charges recognized as a reduction to our earnings. These decreases are in addition to the noncontrolling interest partners' share of increased operating losses of other consolidated real estate partnerships in 2009 as compared to 2008.

Table of Contents

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, net earnings attributed to noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships decreased by \$83.4 million. This decrease is primarily attributable to a reduction of \$42.8 million related to the noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate partnerships' share of gains on dispositions of real estate, due primarily to more sales in 2008 as compared to 2009, \$9.6 million of losses allocated to noncontrolling interests in 2009 that we would not have allocated to the noncontrolling interest partners in 2008 because to do so would have resulted in deficits in their noncontrolling interest balances, and a decrease of \$18.7 million related to deficit distribution charges recognized as a reduction to our earnings. These decreases are in addition to the noncontrolling interest partners' share of increased operating losses of other consolidated real estate partnerships in 2009 as compared to 2008.

Noncontrolling Interests in Aimco Operating Partnership

Noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership consist of common OP Units, High Performance Units and preferred OP Units. We allocate the Aimco Operating Partnership's income or loss to the holders of common OP Units and High Performance Units based on the weighted average number of common OP Units and High Performance Units outstanding during the period. Holders of the preferred OP Units participate in the Aimco Operating Partnership's income or loss only to the extent of their preferred distributions.

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008, the effect on our earnings of income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership changed favorably by \$18.9 million. This favorable change is primarily attributable to a decrease of \$7.5 million related to the noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership's share of income from discontinued operations, due primarily to larger gains on sales in 2008 relative to 2009, and an \$11.4 million increase in noncontrolling interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership's share of losses from continuing operations, which resulted primarily from a large loss from continuing operations in 2009 as compared to income from continuing operations in 2008. These favorable changes were also affected by a decrease in the noncontrolling interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership's effective ownership interest from 2008 to 2009.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the effect on our earnings of income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership changed favorably by \$47.5 million. This favorable change is primarily attributable to a decrease of \$32.6 million related to the noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership's share of income from discontinued operations, due primarily to larger gains on sales in 2008 relative to 2009, and a \$14.9 million increase in noncontrolling interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership's share of losses from continuing operations, which resulted primarily from a loss from continuing operations in 2009 as compared to income from continuing operations in 2008. These changes were also affected by a decrease in the noncontrolling interests in the Aimco Operating Partnership's effective ownership interest from 2008 to 2009.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP, which requires us to make estimates and assumptions. We believe that the following critical accounting policies involve our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Real estate and other long-lived assets to be held and used are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, unless the carrying amount of the asset is not recoverable. If events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a property may not be recoverable, we make an assessment of its recoverability by comparing the carrying amount to our estimate of the undiscounted future cash flows, excluding interest charges, of the property. If the carrying amount exceeds the estimated aggregate undiscounted future cash flows, we recognize an impairment loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value of the property.

From time to time, we have non-revenue producing properties that we hold for future redevelopment. We assess the recoverability of the carrying amount of these redevelopment properties by comparing our estimate of undiscounted future cash flows based on the expected service potential of the redevelopment property upon completion to the carrying amount. In certain instances, we use a probability-weighted approach to determine our estimate of undiscounted future cash flows when alternative courses of action are under consideration.

Table of Contents

Real estate investments are subject to varying degrees of risk. Several factors may adversely affect the economic performance and value of our real estate investments. These factors include:

the general economic climate;

competition from other apartment communities and other housing options;

local conditions, such as loss of jobs or an increase in the supply of apartments, that might adversely affect apartment occupancy or rental rates;

changes in governmental regulations and the related cost of compliance;

increases in operating costs (including real estate taxes) due to inflation and other factors, which may not be offset by increased rents;

changes in tax laws and housing laws, including the enactment of rent control laws or other laws regulating multifamily housing;

availability and cost of financing;

changes in market capitalization rates; and

the relative illiquidity of such investments.

Any adverse changes in these and other factors could cause an impairment of our long-lived assets, including real estate and investments in unconsolidated real estate partnerships. Based on periodic tests of recoverability of long-lived assets, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded impairment losses of \$21.7 million and \$24.7 million, respectively, related to properties to be held and used, due to a reduction in the estimated holding period for the properties. We recognized no such impairment losses during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Other assets in our consolidated balance sheet in Item 1 includes \$75.4 million of goodwill related to our real estate segment as of September 30, 2009. We annually evaluate impairment of intangible assets using an impairment test that compares the fair value of the reporting unit with the carrying amounts, including goodwill. We performed our last impairment analysis during 2008 and concluded no impairment was necessary. We will perform our next impairment analysis during the fourth quarter of 2009 and do not anticipate recognizing an impairment of goodwill in connection with this analysis. As further discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1, we allocate goodwill to real estate properties when they are sold or classified as held for sale, based on the relative fair values of these properties and the retained properties in our real estate segment. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we wrote off \$6.5 million of goodwill in connection with properties sold or classified as held for sale.

Notes Receivable and Interest Income Recognition

Notes receivable from unconsolidated real estate partnerships consist primarily of notes receivable from partnerships in which we are the general partner. Notes receivable from non-affiliates consist of notes receivable from unrelated third parties. The ultimate repayment of these notes is subject to a number of variables, including the performance and value of the underlying real estate and the claims of unaffiliated mortgage lenders. Our notes receivable include loans extended by us that we carry at the face amount plus accrued interest, which we refer to as par value notes, and loans extended by predecessors, some of whose positions we generally acquired at a discount, which we refer to as discounted notes.

We record interest income on par value notes as earned in accordance with the terms of the related loan agreements. We discontinue the accrual of interest on such notes when the notes are impaired, as discussed below, or when there is otherwise significant uncertainty as to the collection of interest. We record income on such nonaccrual loans using the

cost recovery method, under which we apply cash receipts first to the recorded amount of the loan; thereafter, any additional receipts are recognized as income.

We recognize interest income on discounted notes receivable based upon whether the amount and timing of collections are both probable and reasonably estimable. We consider collections to be probable and reasonably estimable when the borrower has closed transactions or has entered into certain pending transactions (which include real estate sales, refinancings, foreclosures and rights offerings) that provide a reliable source of repayment. In such instances, we recognize accretion income, on a prospective basis using the effective interest method over the estimated remaining term of the loans, equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the discounted notes and the estimated collectible value. We record income on all other discounted notes using the cost recovery method. Accretion income recognized in any given period is based on our ability to complete transactions to monetize the notes receivable and the difference between the carrying value and the estimated collectible amount of the notes; therefore, accretion income varies on a period by period basis and could be lower or higher than in prior periods.

Table of Contents

Allowance for Losses on Notes Receivable

We assess the collectibility of notes receivable on a periodic basis, which assessment consists primarily of an evaluation of cash flow projections of the borrower to determine whether estimated cash flows are sufficient to repay principal and interest in accordance with the contractual terms of the note. We recognize impairments on notes receivable when it is probable that principal and interest will not be received in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. The amount of the impairment to be recognized generally is based on the fair value of the partnership's real estate that represents the primary source of loan repayment. In certain instances where other sources of cash flow are available to repay the loan, the impairment is measured by discounting the estimated cash flows at the loan's original effective interest rate.

During the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded a net recovery of previously recognized provision for losses on notes receivable of \$1.2 million and a provision for losses on notes receivable of \$0.8 million, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded provisions for losses on notes receivable of \$0.5 million and \$1.1 million respectively. We will continue to evaluate the collectibility of these notes, and we will adjust related allowances in the future due to changes in market conditions and other factors.

Capitalized Costs

We capitalize costs, including certain indirect costs, incurred in connection with our capital expenditure activities, including redevelopment and construction projects, other tangible property improvements and replacements of existing property components. Included in these capitalized costs are payroll costs associated with time spent by site employees in connection with the planning, execution and control of all capital expenditure activities at the property level. We characterize as indirect costs an allocation of certain department costs, including payroll, at the area operations and corporate levels that clearly relate to capital expenditure activities. We capitalize interest, property taxes and insurance during periods in which redevelopment and construction projects are in progress. We charge to expense as incurred costs that do not relate to capital expenditure activities, including ordinary repairs, maintenance, resident turnover costs and general and administrative expenses.

For the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, for continuing and discontinued operations, we capitalized \$2.7 million and \$5.9 million of interest costs, respectively, and \$7.8 million and \$18.8 million of site payroll and indirect costs, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, for continuing and discontinued operations, we capitalized \$7.1 million and \$19.9 million of interest costs, respectively, and \$32.9 million and \$57.5 million of site payroll and indirect costs, respectively.

Funds From Operations

FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure that we believe, when considered with the financial statements determined in accordance with GAAP, is helpful to investors in understanding our performance because it captures features particular to real estate performance by recognizing that real estate generally appreciates over time or maintains residual value to a much greater extent than do other depreciable assets such as machinery, computers or other personal property. The Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, defines FFO as net income (loss), computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains from sales of depreciable property, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures are calculated to reflect FFO on the same basis. We compute FFO for all periods presented in accordance with the guidance set forth by NAREIT's April 1, 2002, White Paper, which we refer to as the White Paper. We calculate FFO (diluted) by subtracting redemption or repurchase related preferred stock issuance costs and dividends on preferred stock and adding back dividends/distributions on dilutive preferred securities and discounts on preferred stock redemptions or repurchases. FFO should not be considered an alternative to net income or net cash flows from operating activities, as determined in accordance with GAAP, as an indication of our performance or as a measure of liquidity. FFO is not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund future cash needs. In addition, although FFO is a measure used for comparability in assessing the performance of real estate investment trusts, there can be no assurance that our basis for computing FFO is comparable with that of other real estate investment trusts.

Table of Contents

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, our FFO is calculated as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net (loss) income attributable to Aimco common stockholders (1)	\$ (40,490)	\$ 159,544	\$ (108,112)	\$ 360,457
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization	122,362	107,374	355,680	304,668
Depreciation and amortization related to non-real estate assets	(4,292)	(3,879)	(12,584)	(12,499)
Depreciation of rental property related to noncontrolling partners and unconsolidated entities (2)	(11,289)	(13,569)	(32,923)	(23,155)
Gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate and other	(3,345)	(99,954)	(18,580)	(100,118)
Gain on dispositions of non-depreciable assets and other	3,195	1,252	6,330	1,237
Deficit distributions to noncontrolling partners (3)		18,869		23,795
Discontinued operations:				
Gain on dispositions of real estate, net of noncontrolling partners' interest (2)	(37,666)	(128,289)	(79,220)	(443,590)
Depreciation of rental property, net of noncontrolling partners' interest (2)	2,020	17,879	16,126	68,840
Recovery of deficit distributions to noncontrolling partners (3)		(1,980)		(9,139)
Income tax (benefit) expense arising from disposals	(3,181)	4,027	1,671	21,091
Noncontrolling interests in Aimco Operating Partnership's share of above adjustments	(4,942)	8,850	(17,750)	15,705
Preferred stock dividends	12,988	13,706	39,280	41,584
Preferred stock redemption related gains		(1,482)	(1,649)	(1,482)
Amounts allocable to participating securities		1,974		4,488

Notes:

(1) Represents the numerator for earnings per common share, calculated in accordance with GAAP (see Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1).

(2) Noncontrolling partners refers

to
noncontrolling
partners in our
consolidated
real estate
partnerships.

- (3) Prior to our adoption of SFAS 160 (see Note 2 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1), we recognized deficit distributions to noncontrolling partners as charges in our income statement when cash was distributed to a noncontrolling partner in a consolidated partnership in excess of the positive balance in such partner's noncontrolling interest balance. We recorded these charges for GAAP purposes even though there is no economic effect or cost. Deficit distributions to noncontrolling partners occurred when the fair value of the underlying real estate exceeded its

depreciated net
book value
because the
underlying real
estate had
appreciated or
maintained its
value. As a
result, the
recognition of
expense for
deficit
distributions to
noncontrolling
partners
represented, in
substance, either
(a) our
recognition of
depreciation
previously
allocated to the
noncontrolling
partner or (b) a
payment related
to the
noncontrolling
partner's share of
real estate
appreciation.
Based on White
Paper guidance
that requires
real estate
depreciation and
gains to be
excluded from
FFO, we added
back deficit
distributions and
subtracted
related
recoveries in
our
reconciliation of
net income to
FFO.
Subsequent to
the adoption of
SFAS 160,
effective

January 1, 2009,
we may reduce
the balance of
noncontrolling
interests below
zero in such
situations and
we are no longer
required to
recognize such
charges in our
income
statement.

(4) Weighted
average
common shares,
common share
equivalents and
dilutive
preferred
securities
amounts for the
periods
presented have
been
retroactively
adjusted for the
effect of shares
of Common
Stock issued in
connection with
the special
dividends paid
during 2008 and
in January 2009.

(5) Represents the
denominator for
earnings per
common share
diluted,
calculated in
accordance with
GAAP, plus
common share
equivalents that
are dilutive for
FFO.

Table of Contents

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability to meet present and future financial obligations. Our primary source of liquidity is cash flow from our operations. Additional sources are proceeds from property sales and proceeds from refinancings of existing mortgage loans and borrowings under new mortgage loans.

Our principal uses for liquidity include normal operating activities, payments of principal and interest on outstanding debt, capital expenditures, dividends paid to stockholders, distributions paid to noncontrolling interest partners, repurchases of shares of our Common Stock, and acquisitions of, and investments in, properties. We use our cash and cash equivalents and our cash provided by operating activities to meet short-term liquidity needs. In the event that our cash and cash equivalents and cash provided by operating activities are not sufficient to cover our short-term liquidity demands, we have additional means, such as short-term borrowing availability and proceeds from property sales and refinancings, to help us meet our short-term liquidity demands. We may use our revolving credit facility for general corporate purposes and to fund investments on an interim basis. We expect to meet our long-term liquidity requirements, such as debt maturities and property acquisitions, through long-term borrowings, both secured and unsecured, the issuance of debt or equity securities (including OP Units), the sale of properties and cash generated from operations.

The state of credit markets and related effect on the overall economy may have an adverse affect on our liquidity, both through increases in interest rates and credit risk spreads, and access to financing. As further discussed in Item 3, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, we are subject to interest rate risk associated with certain variable rate liabilities, preferred stock and assets. Based on our net variable rate liabilities, preferred stock and assets outstanding at September 30, 2009, we estimate that a 1.0 % increase in 30-day LIBOR with constant credit risk spreads would reduce our income attributable to common stockholders by approximately \$3.9 million on an annual basis. Although base interest rates have generally decreased relative to their levels prior to the disruptions in the financial markets, the tightening of credit markets has affected the credit risk spreads charged over base interest rates on, and the availability of, mortgage loan financing. For future refinancing activities, our liquidity and cost of funds may be affected by increases in base interest rates or higher credit risk spreads. If timely property financing options are not available for maturing debt, we may consider alternative sources of liquidity, such as reductions in certain capital spending or proceeds from asset dispositions.

As further discussed in Note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1, at September 30, 2009, we had total rate of return swap positions with two financial institutions with notional amounts totaling \$365.4 million. We use total rate of return swaps as a financing product to lower our cost of borrowing through conversion of fixed rate tax-exempt bonds payable and fixed rate notes payable to variable interest rates indexed to the SIFMA rate for tax-exempt bonds payable and the 30-day LIBOR rate for notes payable, plus a credit risk spread. The cost of financing through these arrangements is generally lower than the fixed rate on the debt. As of September 30, 2009, we had total rate of return swaps with notional amounts totaling \$320.2 million and \$45.2 million, and maturity dates in May 2012 and October 2012, respectively.

The total rate of return swaps require specified loan-to-value ratios. In the event the values of the real estate properties serving as collateral under these agreements decline or if we sell properties in the collateral pool with low loan-to-value ratios, we have a non-recourse obligation to provide additional collateral pursuant to the swap agreements, which may adversely affect our cash flows. At September 30, 2009, we were not required to provide cash collateral based on the loan-to-value ratios of the real estate properties serving as collateral under these agreements.

We periodically evaluate counterparty credit risk associated with these arrangements. At the current time, we have concluded we do not have material exposure. In the event a counterparty were to default under these arrangements, loss of the net interest benefit we generally receive under these arrangements, which is equal to the difference between the fixed rate we receive and the variable rate we pay, may adversely affect our operating cash flows.

As of September 30, 2009, the amount available under our revolving credit facility was \$119.5 million (after giving effect to \$15.1 million of outstanding borrowings and \$45.4 million outstanding for undrawn letters of credit issued under the revolving credit facility). Our total outstanding term loan of \$260.0 million at September 30, 2009, matures in the first quarter 2011. Additionally, we have limited obligations to fund redevelopment commitments during the year ending December 31, 2009, and no development commitments.

At September 30, 2009, we had \$107.0 million in cash and cash equivalents, a decrease of \$192.6 million from December 31, 2008. At September 30, 2009, we had \$246.8 million of restricted cash, primarily consisting of reserves and escrows held by lenders for bond sinking funds, capital expenditures, property taxes and insurance. In addition, cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash are held by partnerships that are not presented on a consolidated basis. The following discussion relates to changes in cash due to operating, investing and financing activities, which are presented in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows in Item 1.

Table of Contents

Operating Activities

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, our net cash provided by operating activities of \$137.4 million was primarily related to operating income from our consolidated properties, which is affected primarily by rental rates, occupancy levels and operating expenses related to our portfolio of properties, in excess of payments of operating accounts payable and accrued liabilities, including amounts related to our organizational restructuring (see Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1). Cash provided by operating activities decreased \$211.4 million compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2008, driven primarily by a \$120.3 million decrease in operating income of our consolidated properties, including those classified in discontinued operations, which was attributable to property sales in 2009 and 2008, a \$47.0 million decrease in promote income, which is generated by the disposition of properties by consolidated real estate partnerships, and an increase in payments on operating accounts payable and accrued expenses, including payments related to our restructuring accrual, in 2009 as compared to 2008.

Investing Activities

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, our net cash provided by investing activities of \$385.8 million consisted primarily of proceeds from disposition of real estate, partially offset by capital expenditures.

Although we hold all of our properties for investment, we sell properties when they do not meet our investment criteria or are located in areas that we believe do not justify our continued investment when compared to alternative uses for our capital. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we sold 57 consolidated properties. These properties were sold for an aggregate sales price of \$723.2 million and generated proceeds totaling \$689.0 million, after the payment of transaction costs and debt prepayment penalties. The \$689.0 million in proceeds is inclusive of promote income and debt assumed by buyers, which are excluded from proceeds from disposition of real estate in the consolidated statement of cash flows. Sales proceeds were used primarily to repay property debt and for other corporate purposes.

Our portfolio management strategy includes property acquisitions and dispositions to concentrate our portfolio in our target markets. We are currently marketing for sale certain properties that are inconsistent with this long-term investment strategy. Additionally, from time to time, we may market certain properties that are consistent with this strategy but offer attractive returns. We plan to use our share of the net proceeds from such dispositions to reduce debt, fund capital expenditures on existing assets, fund acquisitions, and for other operating needs and corporate purposes.

Capital Expenditures

We classify all capital spending as Capital Replacements (which we refer to as CR), Capital Improvements (which we refer to as CI), casualties or redevelopment. Expenditures other than casualty or redevelopment capital expenditures are apportioned between CR and CI based on the useful life of the capital item under consideration and the period we have owned the property.

CR represents the share of capital expenditures that are deemed to replace the portion of acquired capital assets that was consumed during the period we have owned the asset. CI represents the share of expenditures that are made to enhance the value, profitability or useful life of an asset as compared to its original purchase condition. CR and CI exclude capital expenditures for casualties and redevelopment. Casualty expenditures represent capitalized costs incurred in connection with casualty losses and are associated with the restoration of the asset. A portion of the restoration costs may be reimbursed by insurance carriers subject to deductibles associated with each loss. Redevelopment expenditures represent expenditures that substantially upgrade the property. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we spent a total of \$54.0 million, \$40.8 million, \$11.0 million and \$97.4 million on CR, CI, casualties and redevelopment, respectively.

The table below details our share of actual spending, on both consolidated and unconsolidated real estate partnerships, for CR, CI, casualties and redevelopment for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, on a per unit and total dollar basis. Per unit numbers for CR and CI are based on approximately 98,112 average units for the year, including 82,032 conventional units and 16,080 affordable units. Average units are weighted for the portion of the period that we owned an interest in the property, represent ownership-adjusted effective units, and exclude non-managed units. Total capital expenditures are reconciled to our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the same period (in

thousands, except per unit amounts).

Table of Contents

	Aimco's Share of Expenditures	Per Effective Unit
Capital Replacements Detail:		
Building and grounds	\$ 24,689	\$ 252
Turnover related	23,503	240
Capitalized site payroll and indirect costs	5,846	60
Our share of Capital Replacements	\$ 54,038	\$ 552
Capital Replacements:		
Conventional	\$ 50,138	\$ 611
Affordable	3,900	\$ 243
Our share of Capital Replacements	54,038	\$ 552
Capital Improvements:		
Conventional	37,180	\$ 453
Affordable	3,618	\$ 225
Our share of Capital Improvements	40,798	\$ 416
Casualties:		
Conventional	10,735	
Affordable	217	
Our share of casualties	10,952	
Redevelopment:		
Conventional projects	55,526	
Tax credit projects (1)	41,851	
Our share of redevelopment	97,377	
Our share of capital expenditures	203,165	
Plus noncontrolling partners' share of consolidated spending	15,223	
Less our share of unconsolidated spending	(497)	
Total capital expenditures per condensed consolidated statement of cash flows	\$ 217,891	

- (1) Redevelopment spending on tax credit projects is substantially funded from tax credit investor contributions.

Included in the above spending for CI, casualties and redevelopment, was approximately \$30.3 million of our share of capitalized site payroll and indirect costs related to these activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Financing Activities

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, net cash used in financing activities of \$715.8 million was primarily attributed to debt principal payments, dividends paid to common and preferred stockholders and distributions to noncontrolling interests. Proceeds from property loans partially offset the cash outflows.

Mortgage Debt

At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had \$5.9 billion and \$6.3 billion, respectively, in consolidated mortgage debt outstanding, which included \$47.9 million and \$432.5 million, respectively, of mortgage debt classified within liabilities related to assets held for sale. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we refinanced or closed mortgage loans on 37 properties generating \$681.2 million of proceeds from borrowings with a weighted average interest rate of 5.75%. Our share of the net proceeds after repayment of existing debt, payment of transaction costs and distributions to limited partners, was \$43.6 million. We used these total net proceeds for capital expenditures and other corporate purposes. We intend to continue to refinance mortgage debt primarily as a means of extending current and near term maturities and to finance certain capital projects.

As of September 30, 2009, the balance of property debt maturing through 2011 totaled \$265.4 million and was related to nine loans. Of these loans, refunding risk has been eliminated on all but four loans totaling \$234.5 million, which are expected to be refinanced at maturity in 2011.

Table of Contents

Fair Value Measurements

We enter into total rate of return swaps on various fixed rate secured tax-exempt bonds payable and fixed rate notes payable to convert these borrowings from a fixed rate to a variable rate and provide a financing product to lower our cost of borrowing. We designate total rate of return swaps as hedges of the risk of overall changes in the fair value of the underlying borrowings. At each reporting period, we estimate the fair value of these borrowings and the total rate of return swaps and recognize any changes therein as an adjustment of interest expense.

Our method used to calculate the fair value of the total rate of return swaps generally results in changes in fair value that are equal to the changes in fair value of the related borrowings, which is consistent with our hedging strategy. We believe that these financial instruments are highly effective in offsetting the changes in fair value of the related borrowings during the hedging period, and accordingly, changes in the fair value of these instruments have no material impact on our liquidity, results of operations or capital resources.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, changes in the fair values of these financial instruments resulted in increases of \$3.5 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, in the carrying amount of the hedged borrowings and equal decreases in accrued liabilities and other. At September 30, 2009, the cumulative recognized changes in the fair value of these financial instruments resulted in a \$26.1 million reduction in the carrying amount of the hedged borrowings offset by an equal increase in accrued liabilities and other. The cumulative changes in the fair values of the hedged borrowings and related swaps reflect the recent uncertainty in the credit markets which has decreased demand and increased pricing for similar debt instruments.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, we received net cash receipts of \$4.0 million and \$13.0 million, respectively, under the total return swaps, which positively affected our liquidity. To the extent interest rates increase above the fixed rates on the underlying borrowings, our obligations under the total return swaps will negatively affect our liquidity. At September 30, 2009, we were not required to provide cash collateral pursuant to the total return swaps. In the event the values of the real estate properties serving as collateral under these agreements decline, we may be required to provide additional collateral pursuant to the swap agreements, which would adversely affect our liquidity.

See Note 2 of the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 for additional information on our total rate of return swaps and related borrowings.

Term Loan and Credit Facility

We have an Amended and Restated Senior Secured Credit Agreement, as amended, which we refer to as the Credit Agreement. As of September 30, 2009, the Credit Agreement consisted of aggregate commitments of \$440.0 million, comprised of a \$260.0 million term loan and \$180.0 million of revolving loan commitments. The term loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.5%, or at our option, a base rate equal to the prime rate, and matures March 2011. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility bear interest based on a pricing grid determined by leverage (either at LIBOR plus 4.25% with a LIBOR floor of 2.00% or, at our option, a base rate equal to the Prime rate plus a spread of 3.00%). The revolving credit facility matures May 1, 2011, and may be extended for an additional year, subject to certain conditions, including payment of a 45.0 basis point fee on the total revolving commitments and repayment of the remaining term loan balance by February 1, 2011. Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, while any balance under the term loan is outstanding, repurchases of our Common Stock are permitted with 50% of net asset sale proceeds if the other 50% of such net asset sale proceeds are applied to repay the term loan. The Credit Agreement permits us to increase revolving commitments by up to \$320.0 million, subject to our obtaining such commitments from eligible lenders.

On May 1, 2009, we entered into a letter agreement with certain financial institutions that have revolving commitments under the Credit Agreement, which provides that, notwithstanding the terms of the Credit Agreement, until the revolving loan commitments are further syndicated, we will not (i) request an increase in the revolving loan commitments under the Credit Agreement which would result in the revolving loan commitments exceeding \$200.0 million, (ii) incur recourse debt, subject to certain exceptions, or (iii) purchase or otherwise acquire shares of our Common Stock.

Table of Contents

At September 30, 2009, the term loan had an outstanding principal balance of \$260.0 million and a weighted average interest rate of 1.74% and we had outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility of \$15.1 million with a weighted average interest rate of 6.25% (based on the Prime rate). The amount available under the revolving credit facility at September 30, 2009, was \$119.5 million (after giving effect to \$15.1 million of outstanding borrowings and \$45.4 million outstanding for undrawn letters of credit issued under the revolving credit facility). The proceeds of revolving loans are generally permitted to be used to fund working capital and for other corporate purposes; provided that pursuant to the Sixth Amendment, revolving loans are generally not permitted to be used to fund repurchases of our Common Stock. During October 2009, we repaid \$50.0 million of the outstanding balance of the term loan, leaving a remaining balance of \$210.0 million at October 30, 2009.

Equity Transactions

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we paid cash dividends totaling \$39.3 million and \$83.8 million to preferred and common stockholders, respectively, and cash distributions totaling \$96.6 million to noncontrolling interest partners. Additionally, during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we paid dividends totaling \$149.0 million to common stockholders through the issuance of approximately 15.5 million shares.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we repurchased 12 shares, or \$6.0 million in liquidation preference, of CRA Preferred Stock for \$4.2 million.

We and the Aimco Operating Partnership have a shelf registration statement that provides for the issuance of debt and equity securities by Aimco and debt securities by the Aimco Operating Partnership.

Future Capital Needs

We expect to fund any future acquisitions, redevelopment projects, capital improvements and capital replacement principally with proceeds from property sales (including tax-free exchange proceeds), short-term borrowings, debt and equity financing (including tax credit equity) and operating cash flows.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our primary market risk exposure relates to changes in base interest rates, credit risk spreads and availability of credit. We are not subject to any other material market rate or price risks. We use predominantly long-term, fixed-rate non-recourse mortgage debt in order to avoid the refunding and repricing risks of short-term borrowings. We use short-term debt financing and working capital primarily to fund short-term uses and acquisitions and generally expect to refinance such borrowings with cash from operating activities, property sales proceeds, long-term debt or equity financings. We use total rate-of-return swaps to obtain the benefit of variable rates on certain of our fixed rate debt instruments. We make limited use of other derivative financial instruments and we do not use them for trading or other speculative purposes.

We had \$937.7 million of floating rate debt and \$67.0 million of floating rate preferred stock outstanding at September 30, 2009. Of the total floating rate debt, the major components were floating rate tax-exempt bond financing (\$474.7 million), floating rate secured notes (\$179.4 million), revolving loans (\$15.0 million) and term loans (\$260.0 million). At September 30, 2009, we had approximately \$511.8 million in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and notes receivable, the majority of which bear interest. The effect of our interest bearing assets would partially reduce the effect of an increase in variable interest rates. Historically, changes in tax-exempt floating interest rates have been at a ratio of less than 1:1 with changes in taxable floating interest rates. Floating rate tax-exempt bond financing is benchmarked against the SIFMA rate, which since 1989 has averaged 73% of the 30-day LIBOR rate. If the historical relationship continues, on an annual basis, an increase in 30-day LIBOR of 1.0% (0.73% in tax-exempt interest rates) with constant credit risk spreads would result in our net income and our net income attributable to Aimco common stockholders being reduced by \$3.2 million and \$3.9 million, respectively.

The estimated aggregate fair value and carrying value of our consolidated debt (including amounts reported in liabilities related to assets held for sale) was approximately \$6.2 billion at September 30, 2009. If market rates for our fixed-rate debt were higher by 1.0% with constant credit risk spreads, the estimated fair value of our debt discussed above would decrease from \$6.2 billion to \$5.9 billion. If market rates for our debt discussed above were lower by 1.0% with constant credit risk spreads, the estimated fair value of our fixed-rate debt would increase from \$6.2 billion to \$6.6 billion.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the third quarter of 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

As of the date of this report, there have been no material changes from the risk factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) *Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities.* During the three months ended September 30, 2009, we acquired noncontrolling limited partnership interests in a consolidated real estate partnership in exchange for the issuance of approximately 6,300 shares of common stock. This issuance was exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(c) *Repurchases of Equity Securities.* There were no repurchases of our equity securities during the three months ended September 30, 2009. Our Board of Directors has, from time to time, authorized us to repurchase shares of our outstanding capital stock. As of September 30, 2009, we were authorized to repurchase approximately 19.3 million additional shares. This authorization has no expiration date. These repurchases may be made from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions.

Dividend Payments. Our Credit Agreement includes customary covenants, including a restriction on dividends and other restricted payments, but permits dividends during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount of up to 95% of our Funds From Operations, subject to certain non-cash adjustments, for such period or such amount as may be necessary to maintain our REIT status.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this report:

EXHIBIT NO. (1)

- 3.1 Charter (Exhibit 3.1 to Aimco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, is incorporated herein by this reference)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws (Exhibit 3.2 to Aimco's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, is incorporated herein by this reference)
- 10.1 Seventh Amendment to Senior Secured Credit Agreement, dated as of August 4, 2009, by and among Apartment Investment and Management Company, AIMCO Properties, L.P., and AIMCO/Bethesda Holdings, Inc., as the Borrowers, the pledgors and guarantors named therein and the lenders party thereto (Exhibit 10.1 to Aimco's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 6, 2009, is incorporated herein by this reference)
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 99.1 Agreement Regarding Disclosure of Long-Term Debt Instruments

(1) Schedules and supplemental materials to the exhibits have been omitted but will be provided to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

APARTMENT INVESTMENT AND
MANAGEMENT COMPANY

By: /s/ DAVID ROBERTSON
David Robertson
*President, Chief Investment Officer
and Chief Financial Officer
(duly authorized officer and
principal financial officer)*

By: /s/ PAUL BELDIN
Paul Beldin
*Senior Vice President and
Chief Accounting Officer*

Date: October 30, 2009

Table of Contents

Exhibit Index

EXHIBIT NO. (1)

- | | |
|------|--|
| 3.1 | Charter (Exhibit 3.1 to Aimco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, is incorporated herein by this reference) |
| 3.2 | Amended and Restated Bylaws (Exhibit 3.2 to Aimco's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, is incorporated herein by this reference) |
| 10.1 | Seventh Amendment to Senior Secured Credit Agreement, dated as of August 4, 2009, by and among Apartment Investment and Management Company, AIMCO Properties, L.P., and AIMCO/Bethesda Holdings, Inc., as the Borrowers, the pledgors and guarantors named therein and the lenders party thereto (Exhibit 10.1 to Aimco's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 6, 2009, is incorporated herein by this reference) |
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.1 | Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.2 | Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 99.1 | Agreement Regarding Disclosure of Long-Term Debt Instruments |

- (1) Schedules and supplemental materials to the exhibits have been omitted but will be provided to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.