

MID AMERICA APARTMENT COMMUNITIES INC
Form 10-Q
May 03, 2013

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013
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: 1-12762

MID-AMERICA APARTMENT COMMUNITIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

TENNESSEE

62-1543819

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

6584 POPLAR AVENUE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

38138

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(901) 682-6600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting

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company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

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

Class	Number of Shares Outstanding at April 29, 2013
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	42,723,167

MID-AMERICA APARTMENT COMMUNITIES, INC. (MAA)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements.	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2013 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2012 (Unaudited).	2
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited).	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited).	4
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited).	5
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).	6
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.	19
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.	30
Item 4. Controls and Procedures.	31
PART II – OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings.	31
Item 1A. Risk Factors.	31
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.	41
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.	41
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.	41
Item 5. Other Information.	41
Item 6. Exhibits.	42
Signatures.	43

MAA

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets:		
Real estate assets:		
Land	\$389,839	\$386,670
Buildings and improvements	3,223,326	3,170,413
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	101,214	98,044
Development and capital improvements in progress	51,625	52,455
	3,766,004	3,707,582
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,059,563)	(1,027,618)
	2,706,441	2,679,964
Land held for future development	1,205	1,205
Commercial properties, net	7,875	8,065
Investments in real estate joint ventures	749	4,837
Real estate assets, net	2,716,270	2,694,071
Cash and cash equivalents	8,224	9,075
Restricted cash	649	808
Deferred financing costs, net	12,989	13,842
Other assets	32,770	29,166
Goodwill	4,106	4,106
Total assets	\$2,775,008	\$2,751,068
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:		
Liabilities:		
Secured notes payable	\$1,114,253	\$1,190,848
Unsecured notes payable	577,000	483,000
Accounts payable	5,672	4,586
Fair market value of interest rate swaps	17,313	21,423
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	86,436	94,719
Security deposits	6,830	6,669
Total liabilities	1,807,504	1,801,245
Redeemable stock	5,191	4,713
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 42,683,322 and 42,316,398 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively ⁽¹⁾	426	422
Additional paid-in capital	1,565,755	1,542,999
Accumulated distributions in excess of net income	(612,128)	(603,315)
Accumulated other comprehensive losses	(21,869)	(26,054)
Total MAA shareholders' equity	932,184	914,052

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Noncontrolling interest	30,129	31,058
Total equity	962,313	945,110
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,775,008	\$2,751,068

Number of shares issued and outstanding represent total shares of common stock regardless of classification on the (1) consolidated balance sheet. The number of shares classified as redeemable stock on the consolidated balance sheet for March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are 75,167 and 72,786, respectively.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MAA

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Operating revenues:		
Rental revenues	\$122,711	\$106,342
Other property revenues	10,479	9,675
Total property revenues	133,190	116,017
Management fee income	177	269
Total operating revenues	133,367	116,286
Property operating expenses:		
Personnel	14,682	13,946
Building repairs and maintenance	3,335	3,733
Real estate taxes and insurance	15,987	13,524
Utilities	6,867	6,064
Landscaping	3,041	2,822
Other operating	8,865	8,249
Depreciation and amortization	33,433	29,718
Total property operating expenses	86,210	78,056
Acquisition expense (credit)	10	(634)
Property management expenses	5,331	5,454
General and administrative expenses	3,239	3,447
Income from continuing operations before non-operating items	38,577	29,963
Interest and other non-property income	47	142
Interest expense	(15,716)	(14,110)
(Loss) gain on debt extinguishment/modification	(169)	20
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(804)	(771)
Net casualty gain (loss) after insurance and other settlement proceeds	16	(4)
Income from continuing operations before gain (loss) from real estate joint ventures	21,951	15,240
Gain (loss) from real estate joint ventures	54	(31)
Income from continuing operations	22,005	15,209
Discontinued operations:		
Income from discontinued operations before gain on sale	—	484
Net casualty loss after insurance and other settlement proceeds on discontinued operations	—	(54)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	—	9,429
Consolidated net income	22,005	25,068
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	825	1,178
Net income available for MAA common shareholders	\$21,180	\$23,890
Earnings per common share - basic:		
Income from continuing operations available for common shareholders	\$0.50	\$0.37
Discontinued property operations	—	0.23
Net income available for common shareholders	\$0.50	\$0.60

Earnings per share - diluted:

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Income from continuing operations available for common shareholders	\$0.50	\$0.37
Discontinued property operations	—	0.23
Net income available for common shareholders	\$0.50	\$0.60
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.6950	\$0.6600
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

MAA

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Consolidated net income	\$22,005	\$25,068
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized losses from the effective portion of derivative instruments	(179)	(1,300)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income for the effective portion of derivative instruments	4,545	5,548
Total comprehensive income	26,371	29,316
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,003)	(1,378)
Comprehensive income attributable to MAA	\$25,368	\$27,938

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MAA

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Consolidated net income	\$22,005	\$25,068
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Retail revenue accretion	(10)	—
Depreciation and amortization	34,237	31,549
Stock compensation expense	630	814
Redeemable stock issued	159	116
Amortization of debt premium	(225)	(90)
(Gain) loss from investments in real estate joint ventures	(54)	31
Loss (gain) on debt extinguishment	169	(20)
Derivative interest expense	267	164
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	—	(9,429)
Net casualty (gain) loss and other settlement proceeds	(16)	58
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	159	207
Other assets	(3,466)	2,445
Accounts payable	1,086	1,910
Accrued expenses and other	(12,985)	(14,994)
Security deposits	161	82
Net cash provided by operating activities	42,117	37,911
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of real estate and other assets	(32,561)	—
Normal capital improvements	(8,701)	(11,426)
Construction capital and other improvements	(576)	(795)
Renovations to existing real estate assets	(2,187)	(2,934)
Development	(12,240)	(26,745)
Distributions from real estate joint ventures	4,964	459
Contributions to real estate joint ventures	(16)	(51)
Proceeds from disposition of real estate assets	76	28,964
Funding of escrow for future acquisitions	—	(21,585)
Net cash used in investing activities	(51,241)	(34,113)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net change in credit lines	19,000	(158,802)
Proceeds from notes payable	—	50,000
Principal payments on notes payable	(1,370)	(807)
Payment of deferred financing costs	(120)	(1,397)
Repurchase of common stock	(673)	(1,415)
Proceeds from issuances of common shares	22,058	120,135
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(1,204)	(1,280)
Dividends paid on common shares	(29,418)	(25,723)

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	8,273	(19,289)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(851)	(15,491)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	9,075	57,317
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$8,224	\$41,826

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Interest paid	\$16,400	\$16,911
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Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Conversion of units to shares of common stock	\$443	\$28
Accrued construction in progress	\$7,126	\$10,027
Interest capitalized	\$448	\$638
Marked-to-market adjustment on derivative instruments	\$4,096	\$4,084

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MAA

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

1. Consolidation and Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

Mid-America Apartment Communities, Inc., or we, or our, or MAA, is a self-administered real estate investment trust, or REIT, that owns, acquires, renovates, develops and manages apartment communities in the Sunbelt region of the United States. As of March 31, 2013, we owned or owned interests in a total of 166 multifamily apartment communities comprising 49,697 apartments located in 13 states, including one community comprising 316 apartments owned through our joint venture, Mid-America Multifamily Fund I, LLC, and four communities comprising 1,156 apartments owned through our joint venture, Mid-America Multifamily Fund II, LLC. We also had two development communities and a second phase to an existing community under construction totaling 774 units as of March 31, 2013. A total of 106 units for the development projects were completed as of March 31, 2013, and therefore have been included in the totals above. Total expected costs for the development projects are \$101.3 million, of which \$56.3 million has been incurred through March 31, 2013. We expect to complete construction on the three projects by the fourth quarter of 2014. Four of our properties include retail components with approximately 107,000 square feet of gross leasable area.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by our management in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, for interim financial information and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and our accounting policies as set forth in our December 31, 2012 annual consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements presented herein include the accounts of MAA, Mid-America Apartments, L.P, or the Operating Partnership, and all other subsidiaries in which MAA has a controlling financial interest. MAA owns approximately 96% to 100% of all consolidated subsidiaries. In our opinion, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the condensed consolidated financial statements have been included, and all such adjustments were of a normal recurring nature. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The results of operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 22, 2013. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual amounts realized or paid could differ from those estimates.

MAA invests in entities which may qualify as variable interest entities, or VIE. A VIE is a legal entity in which the equity investors lack sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or, as a group, the holders of the equity investment at risk lack the power to direct the activities of a legal entity as well as the obligation to absorb its expected losses or the right to receive its expected residual returns. MAA consolidates all VIEs for which it is the primary beneficiary and uses the equity method to account for investments that qualify as VIEs but for which we are not the primary beneficiary. In determining whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we consider qualitative and quantitative factors, including but not limited to, those activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and which party controls such activities.

MAA uses the equity method of accounting for its investments in entities for which we exercise significant influence, but do not have the ability to exercise control. These entities are not variable interest entities. The factors considered in determining that MAA does not have the ability to exercise control include ownership of voting interests and participatory rights of investors.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. All outstanding unvested restricted share awards contain rights to non-forfeitable dividends and participate in undistributed earnings with common shareholders and, accordingly, are considered participating securities that are included in the two class method of computing basic earnings per share. Both the unvested restricted shares and other potentially dilutive common shares, and the related impact to earnings, are considered when calculating earnings per share on a diluted basis with our diluted earnings per share being the more dilutive of the treasury

stock or two-class methods. Operating partnership units are included in dilutive earnings per share calculations when they are dilutive to earnings per share. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, our basic earnings per share is computed using the two-class method; and our diluted earnings per share is computed using the more dilutive of the treasury stock method or two-class method:

(dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Shares Outstanding		
Weighted average common shares - basic	42,354	39,505
Weighted average partnership units outstanding	1,715	1,936
Effect of dilutive securities	80	102
Weighted average common shares - diluted	44,149	41,543
Calculation of Earnings per Share - basic		
Income from continuing operations	\$22,005	\$15,209
Income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	(825)	(691)
Income from continuing operations allocated to unvested restricted shares	(20)	(16)
Income from continuing operations available for common shareholders, adjusted	\$21,160	\$14,502
Income from discontinued operations	\$—	\$9,859
Income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	(488)
Income from discontinued operations allocated to unvested restricted shares	—	(11)
Income from discontinued operations available for common shareholders, adjusted	\$—	\$9,360
Weighted average common shares - basic	42,354	39,505
Earnings per share - basic	\$0.50	\$0.60
Calculation of Earnings per Share - diluted		
Net income available for common shareholders	\$21,180	\$23,890
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	825	1,178
Net income attributable to discontinued operations	—	(9,859)
Adjusted net income from continuing operations available for common shareholders	\$22,005	\$15,209
Weighted average common shares - diluted	44,149	41,543
Earnings per share - diluted	\$0.50	\$0.60

2. Segment Information

As of March 31, 2013, we owned or had an ownership interest in 166 multifamily apartment communities in 13 different states from which we derived all significant sources of earnings and operating cash flows. Senior management evaluates performance and determines resource allocations by reviewing apartment communities individually and in the following reportable operating segments:

• Large market same store communities are generally communities:

in markets with a population of at least one million and at least 1% of the total public multifamily REIT units; and that we have owned and have been stabilized for at least a full 12 months and have not been classified as held for sale.

• Secondary market same store communities are generally communities:

in markets with populations of more than one million but less than 1% of the total public multifamily REIT units or in markets with a population of less than one million; and

that we have owned and have been stabilized for at least a full 12 months and have not been classified as held for sale.

•

Non same store communities and other includes recent acquisitions, communities in development or lease-up and communities that have been classified as held for sale. Also included in non same store communities are non multifamily activities, which represent less than 1% of our portfolio.

On the first day of each calendar year, we determine the composition of our same store operating segments for that year as well as adjusting the previous year, which allows us to evaluate full period-over-period operating comparisons. Properties in development or lease-up will be added to the same store portfolio on the first day of the calendar year after they have been owned and stabilized for at least a full 12 months. We utilize net operating income, or NOI, in evaluating the performance of the segments. Total NOI represents total property revenues less total property operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization, for all properties held during the period regardless of their status as held for sale. We believe NOI is a helpful tool in evaluating the operating performance of our segments because it measures the core operations of property performance by excluding corporate level expenses and other items not related to property operating performance.

Revenues and NOI for each reportable segment for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues		
Large Market Same Store	\$62,703	\$59,254
Secondary Market Same Store	51,342	49,647
Non-Same Store and Other	19,145	7,116
Total property revenues	133,190	116,017
Management fee income	177	269
Total operating revenues	\$133,367	\$116,286
NOI		
Large Market Same Store	\$37,755	\$34,599
Secondary Market Same Store	31,049	29,312
Non-Same Store and Other	11,609	5,605
Total NOI	80,413	69,516
Discontinued operations NOI included above	—	(1,837)
Management fee income	177	269
Depreciation and amortization	(33,433)	(29,718)
Acquisition (expense) credit	(10)	634
Property management expense	(5,331)	(5,454)
General and administrative expense	(3,239)	(3,447)
Interest and other non-property income	47	142
Interest expense	(15,716)	(14,110)
(Loss) gain on debt extinguishment	(169)	20
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(804)	(771)
Net casualty gain (loss) after insurance and other settlement proceeds	16	(4)
Gain (loss) from real estate joint ventures	54	(31)
Discontinued operations	—	9,859
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(825)	(1,178)
Net income attributable to MAA	\$21,180	\$23,890

Assets for each reportable segment as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Large Market Same Store	\$1,279,957	\$1,108,827
Secondary Market Same Store	812,641	654,315

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Non-Same Store and Other	643,028	949,398
Corporate assets	39,382	38,528
Total assets	\$2,775,008	\$2,751,068

8

3. Equity

Total equity and its components for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013, and 2012 were as follows (dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit data):

	Mid-America Apartment Communities, Inc. Shareholders					
	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
EQUITY BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2012	\$ 422	\$ 1,542,999	\$ (603,315)	\$ (26,054)	\$ 31,058	\$945,110
Net income			21,180		825	22,005
Other comprehensive income - derivative instruments (cash flow hedges)				4,185	178	4,363
Issuance and registration of common shares	3	22,055				22,058
Shares repurchased and retired	—	(673)				(673)
Shares issued in exchange for units	1	442			(443)	—
Redeemable stock fair market value			(319)			(319)
Adjustment for noncontrolling interest ownership in operating partnership		302			(302)	—
Amortization of unearned compensation		630				630
Dividends on common stock (\$0.6950 per share)			(29,674)		—	(29,674)
Dividends on noncontrolling interest units (\$0.6950 per unit)					(1,187)	(1,187)
EQUITY BALANCE MARCH 31, 2013	\$ 426	\$ 1,565,755	\$ (612,128)	\$ (21,869)	\$ 30,129	\$962,313

	Mid-America Apartment Communities, Inc. Shareholders					
	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
EQUITY BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2011	\$ 389	\$ 1,375,623	\$ (621,833)	\$ (35,848)	\$ 25,131	\$743,462
Net income			23,890		1,178	25,068
Other comprehensive income - derivative instruments (cash flow hedges)				4,048	200	4,248
Issuance and registration of common shares	20	120,123				120,143
Shares repurchased and retired	—	(1,415)				(1,415)
Shares issued in exchange for units	—	28			(28)	—

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Redeemable stock fair market value	(293)	(293)
Adjustment for noncontrolling interest ownership in operating partnership	(3,990)	3,990 —
Amortization of unearned compensation	814	814
Dividends on common stock (\$0.6600 per share)	(27,030)	— (27,030)
Dividends on noncontrolling interest units (\$0.6600 per unit)		(1,279) (1,279)
EQUITY BALANCE MARCH 31, 2012	\$ 409 \$ 1,491,183 \$ (625,266) \$ (31,800)	\$ 29,192 \$863,718

4. Real Estate Acquisitions

On February 1, 2013, we purchased Milstead Village, a 310-unit apartment community located in Kennesaw (Atlanta), Georgia. This property was previously a part of Mid-America Multifamily Fund I, LLC, or Fund I.

5. Discontinued Operations

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, we did not dispose of any properties. Income from continuing operations attributable to MAA was \$21.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$14.5 million

for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, there was no income from discontinued operations attributable to MAA. Income from discontinued operations attributable to MAA was \$9.4 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012. Income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interest was \$0.8 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$0.7 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, there was no income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interest. Income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interest was \$0.5 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012.

The following is a summary of discontinued operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues		
Rental revenues	\$—	\$3,565
Other revenues	—	417
Total revenues	—	3,982
Expenses		
Property operating expenses	—	2,179
Depreciation and amortization	—	1,060
Interest expense	—	259
Total expense	—	3,498
Gain from discontinued operations before gain on sale	—	484
Net loss on insurance and other settlement proceeds on discontinued operations	—	(54)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	—	9,429
Income from discontinued operations	\$—	\$9,859

6. Share and Unit Information

On March 31, 2013, 42,683,322 common shares and 1,707,660 operating partnership units were issued and outstanding, representing a total of 44,390,982 shares and units. At March 31, 2012, 40,940,360 common shares and 1,935,708 operating partnership units were outstanding, representing a total of 42,876,068 shares and units. There were no outstanding options as of March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012.

On August 26, 2010, we and our Operating Partnership entered into distribution agreements with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., Raymond James & Associates, Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated pursuant to our at-the-market offerings or negotiated transactions through a controlled equity offering program, or ATM for a combined total of 6,000,000 shares of our common stock. On February 25, 2013, we and our Operating Partnership entered into distribution agreements with J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, BMO Capital Markets Corp., KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and UBS Securities LLC to sell up to 4,500,000 shares of our common stock with materially the same terms as our previous ATM agreements.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, we issued 325,166 shares through our ATM programs for net proceeds of \$22.0 million. The gross proceeds for these issuances were \$22.3 million. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, we did not issue any shares through our ATM programs. We have 4,174,834 shares remaining under our ATM program as of March 31, 2013.

On March 2, 2012, we closed on an underwritten public offering of 1,955,000 shares of common stock. UBS Investment Bank and Jefferies & Company, Inc. acted as joint bookrunning managers. We received net proceeds of approximately \$120 million after underwriter discounts. The gross proceeds for this offering were approximately \$124.1 million. We had no such offerings during the three-month period ended March 31, 2013.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, we issued 141 shares of common stock through the optional cash purchase feature of our Dividend and Distribution Reinvestment and Share Purchase Program, or DRSP. The issuances

resulted in gross proceeds of approximately \$10,000. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, we issued 120 shares of common stock through the optional cash purchase feature of our DRSP resulting in gross proceeds of approximately \$8,000.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, 4,582 shares of our common stock were acquired from employees to satisfy minimum tax withholding obligations that arose upon vesting of restricted stock granted pursuant to approved plans. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, 15,565 shares were acquired for these purposes.

7. Notes Payable

On March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we had total indebtedness of approximately \$1.69 billion and \$1.67 billion, respectively. Our indebtedness as of March 31, 2013 consisted of both conventional and tax exempt debt. Borrowings were made through individual property mortgages as well as company-wide credit facilities. We utilize both secured and unsecured debt.

On March 1, 2012, we entered into a \$150 million unsecured term loan agreement with a syndicate of banks led by KeyBank and J.P. Morgan with a variable rate resetting monthly at LIBOR plus a spread of 1.40% to 2.15% based on a leveraged based pricing grid and a maturity date of March 1, 2017. As of March 31, 2013 the full amount was outstanding under this agreement. In July 2012, we received an investment grade rating (Baa2) from Moody's rating service, which caused the variable rate to reset monthly at LIBOR plus a spread of 1.10% to 2.05% based on an investment grade ratings grid.

On August 31, 2012, our Operating Partnership issued \$175 million of Senior Unsecured Notes to be funded at three separate times. The notes were offered in a private placement with four tranches: \$18 million at 3.15% maturing on November 30, 2017; \$20 million at 3.61% maturing on November 30, 2019; \$117 million at 4.17% maturing on November 30, 2022; and \$20 million at 4.33% maturing on November 30, 2024. As of March 31, 2013, the full amount of the Notes has been funded and is included in our balance sheet.

As of March 31, 2013, approximately 43% of our outstanding debt was borrowed through secured credit facility relationships with Prudential Mortgage Capital, which are credit enhanced by the Federal National Mortgage Association, or FNMA, and Financial Federal, which are credit enhanced by Freddie Mac.

We utilize interest rate swaps and interest rate caps to help manage our current and future interest rate risk and entered into 18 interest rate swaps and 14 interest rate caps as of March 31, 2013, representing notional amounts totaling \$484.0 million and \$232.6 million, respectively. We also held 9 non-designated interest rate caps with notional amounts totaling \$55.9 million as of March 31, 2013.

The following table summarizes our outstanding debt structure as of March 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Borrowed Balance	Effective Rate	Contract Maturity
Fixed Rate Secured Debt			
Individual property mortgages	\$371,116	4.8	% 9/2/2019
FNMA conventional credit facilities	50,000	4.7	% 3/31/2017
Credit facility balances with:			
LIBOR-based interest rate swaps	334,000	5.3	% 4/22/2014
Total fixed rate secured debt	\$755,116	5.0	% 2/19/2017
Variable Rate Secured Debt ⁽¹⁾			
FNMA conventional credit facilities	\$189,721	0.8	% 7/27/2016
FNMA tax-free credit facilities	89,969	0.9	% 7/23/2031
Freddie Mac credit facilities	64,247	0.7	% 7/1/2014
Freddie Mac mortgage	15,200	3.6	% 1/1/2016
Total variable rate secured debt	\$359,137	0.9	% 12/6/2019
Total Secured Debt	\$1,114,253	3.7	% 1/14/2018
Unsecured Debt			
Variable rate credit facility	\$117,000	1.5	% 11/1/2015
Term loan fixed with swaps	150,000	2.4	% 3/1/2017
Fixed rate senior private placement bonds	310,000	4.5	% 7/27/2021
Total Unsecured Debt	\$577,000	3.4	% 4/6/2019
Total Outstanding Debt	\$1,691,253	3.6	% 6/15/2018

⁽¹⁾ Includes capped balances.

8. Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

We are exposed to certain risk arising from both our business operations and economic conditions. We principally manage our exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of our core business activities. We manage economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity and credit risk, primarily by managing the amount, sources and duration of our debt funding and the use of derivative financial instruments. Specifically, we enter into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the payment of future contractual and forecasted cash amounts, principally related to our borrowings, the value of which are determined by changing interest rates, related cash flows and other factors.

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

Our objectives in using interest rate derivatives are to add stability to interest expense and to manage our exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish this objective, we use interest rate swaps and interest rate caps as part of our interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable amounts from a counterparty in exchange for us making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount. Interest rate caps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable amounts from a counterparty if interest rates rise above the strike rate on the contract in exchange

for an up front premium.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, such derivatives were used to hedge the variable cash flows associated with existing variable-rate debt. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of

the derivatives is recognized directly in earnings. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, we recorded ineffectiveness of \$4,000 (decrease to interest expense) and \$10,000 (increase to interest expense), respectively, attributable to a mismatch in the underlying indices of the derivatives and the hedged interest payments made on our variable-rate debt.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we also had two interest rate caps with a total notional amount of \$7.9 million, where only the changes in intrinsic value are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value of these interest rate caps due to changes in time value (e.g. volatility, passage of time, etc.) are excluded from effectiveness testing and are recognized directly in earnings. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we had no changes in the time value of these interest rate caps. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we had a loss of less than \$1,000, due to changes in the time value of these interest rate caps.

Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive income related to derivatives designated as qualifying cash flow hedges will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on our variable-rate debt. During the next 12 months, we estimate that an additional \$13.4 million will be reclassified to earnings as an increase to interest expense, which primarily represents the difference between our fixed interest rate swap payments and the projected variable interest rate swap payments.

As of March 31, 2013, we had the following outstanding interest rate derivatives that were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk:

Interest Rate Derivative	Number of Instruments	Notional
Interest Rate Caps	14	\$232,576,000
Interest Rate Swaps	18	\$484,000,000

Non-Designated Hedges

Derivatives not designated as hedges are not speculative and are used to manage the Company's exposure to interest rate movements and other identified risks but do not meet the strict hedge accounting requirements of FASB ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated in hedging relationships are recorded directly in earnings and resulted in a loss of \$13,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and a loss of \$24,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

As of March 31, 2013, we had the following outstanding interest rate derivatives that were not designated as hedges:

Interest Rate Derivative	Number of Instruments	Notional
Interest rate caps	9	\$55,875,000

Tabular Disclosure of Fair Values of Derivative Instruments on the Balance Sheet

The table below presents the fair value of our derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. This chart also shows the gross presentation of our derivatives as we do not net assets and liabilities:

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands)

		Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives		
		March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location Fair market value of interest rate swaps	Fair Value	Fair Value
Interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$244	\$245		\$17,313	\$21,423
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		\$244	\$245		\$17,313	\$21,423
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$30	\$43		\$—	\$—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$30	\$43		\$—	\$—

Tabular Disclosure of the Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Operations

The table below presents the effect of our derivative financial instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands)

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	
Three months ended March 31,	2013	2012		2013	2012		2013	2012
Interest rate contracts	\$(179)	\$(1,300)	Interest expense	\$(4,545)	\$(5,548)	Interest expense	\$4	\$(11)
Total derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships	\$(179)	\$(1,300)		\$(4,545)	\$(5,548)		\$4	\$(11)
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments								
Three months ended March 31,								
Interest rate products						Interest expense	\$(13)	\$(24)
Total							\$(13)	\$(24)

Credit-Risk-Related Contingent Features

As of March 31, 2013, derivatives that were in a net liability position and subject to credit-risk-related contingent features had a termination value of \$19.1 million, which includes accrued interest but excludes any adjustment for nonperformance risk. These derivatives had a fair value, gross of asset positions, of \$17.3 million at March 31, 2013.

Certain of our derivative contracts contain a provision where if we default on any of our indebtedness, including default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then we could also be declared in default on our derivative obligations. As of March 31, 2013, we had not breached the provisions of these agreements. If we had breached these provisions, we could have been required to settle our obligations under the agreements at their termination value of \$10.4 million.

Certain of our derivative contracts contain a provision where we could be declared in default on our derivative obligations if repayment of the underlying indebtedness is accelerated by the lender due to our default on the

indebtedness. As of March 31, 2013, we had not breached the provisions of these agreements. If we had breached these provisions, we could have been required to settle our obligations under the agreements at the termination value of \$2.9 million.

Certain of our derivative contracts are credit enhanced by either FNMA or Freddie Mac. These derivative contracts require that our credit enhancing party maintain credit ratings above a certain level. If our credit support providers were downgraded below Baa1 by Moody's or BBB+ by Standard & Poor's, or S&P, we may be required to either post 100 percent collateral or settle the obligations at their termination value of \$16.2 million as of March 31, 2013. Both FNMA and Freddie Mac are currently rated Aaa by Moody's and AA+ by S&P, and therefore, the provisions of this agreement have not been breached, and no collateral has been posted related to these agreements as of March 31, 2013.

Although our derivative contracts are subject to master netting arrangements, which serve as credit mitigants to both us and our counterparties under certain situations, we do not net our derivative fair values or any existing rights or obligations to cash collateral on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Other Comprehensive Income

Our other comprehensive income consists entirely of gains and losses attributable to the effective portion of our cash flow hedges. The chart below shows the change in the balance for the three months ended March 31, 2013, and 2012:

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component	Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statements Of Operations	Gains and Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	
		2013	2012
For the three months ended March 31,			
Beginning balance		\$(26,054	) \$(35,848)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		(179	) (1,300)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (interest rate contracts)	Interest (income)/expense	4,545	5,548
Net current-period other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest		(181	) (200)
Net current-period other comprehensive income attributable to MAA		4,185	4,048
Ending balance		\$(21,869	) \$(31,800)

See also discussions in Item 1. Financial Statements – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 9.

9. Fair Value Disclosure of Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities and security deposits are carried at amounts that reasonably approximate their fair value due to their short term nature.

On January 1, 2008, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, ASC 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, or ASC 820. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 applies to reported balances that are required or permitted to be measured at fair value under existing accounting pronouncements; accordingly, the standard does not require any new fair value measurements of reported balances.

ASC 820 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy).

Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, as well as inputs that are observable for the asset or liability (other than quoted prices), such as

interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which are typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity. In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Fixed rate notes payable at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, totaled \$731 million and \$732 million, respectively, and had estimated fair values of \$782 million and \$778 million (excluding prepayment penalties), respectively, as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The carrying value of variable rate notes payable (excluding the effect of interest rate swap and cap agreements) at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, totaled \$960 million and \$941 million, respectively, and had estimated fair values of \$882 million and \$860 million (excluding prepayment penalties), respectively, as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The valuation of our debt is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each debt instrument. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the debt, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and credit spreads. The fair values of fixed debt are determined by using the present value of future cash outflows discounted with the applicable current market rate plus a credit spread. The fair values of variable debt are determined using the stated variable rate plus the current market credit spread. Our variable rates reset every 30 to 90 days and we conclude that these rates reasonably estimate current market rates. We have determined that inputs used to value our debt fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and therefore our fair market valuation of debt is considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Currently, we use interest rate swaps and interest rate caps (options) to manage our interest rate risk. The valuation of these instruments is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. The fair values of interest rate swaps are determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash receipts (or payments) and the discounted expected variable cash payments (or receipts). The variable cash payments (or receipts) are based on an expectation of future interest rates (forward curves) derived from observable market interest rate curves.

The fair values of interest rate options are determined using the market standard methodology of discounting the future expected cash receipts that would occur if variable interest rates rise above the strike rate of the caps. The variable interest rates used in the calculation of projected receipts on the cap are based on an expectation of future interest rates derived from observable market interest rate curves and volatilities.

To comply with the provisions of ASC 820, we incorporate credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of our derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, we have considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts and guarantees. In conjunction with the FASB's fair value measurement guidance, we made an accounting policy election to measure the credit risk of our derivative financial instruments that are subject to master netting agreements on a net basis by counterparty portfolio.

We have determined that the majority of the inputs used to value our derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, and as a result, all of our derivatives held as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The table below presents our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fall.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis at March 31, 2013
(dollars in thousands)

Balance at

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	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	March 31, 2013
Assets				
Derivative financial instruments	\$—	\$274	\$—	\$274
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$—	\$17,313	\$—	\$17,313

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis at December 31, 2012
(dollars in thousands)

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at December 31, 2012
Assets				
Derivative financial instruments	\$—	\$288	\$—	\$288
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$—	\$21,423	\$—	\$21,423

The fair value estimates presented herein are based on information available to management as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. These estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts we could ultimately realize. See also discussions in Item 1. Financial Statements – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 8.

10. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, No. 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. Under ASU 2013-02, an entity is required to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of Accumulated other comprehensive income, or AOCI, by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of AOCI by the respective line items of net income, but only if the amount reclassified is required to be reclassified in its entirety in the same reporting period. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures that provide additional details about those amounts. ASU 2013-02 does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in the financial statements. ASU 2013-02 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2012 and early adoption is permitted. We early adopted ASU 2013-02 for the annual period ended December 31, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2013-02 has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU, No. 2013-01, Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. ASU 2013-01 clarifies that the scope of ASU 2011-11, Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities, would apply to derivatives accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, including bifurcated embedded derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45 or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. We adopted ASU 2013-01 during the period ended March 31, 2013. The adoption of ASU 2013-01 has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income. This ASU allows an entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other

comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. ASU 2011-05 is applied retrospectively. The amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. We adopted ASU 2011-05 during the reporting period ended December 31, 2011, and this changed the presentation of our financial statements but not our consolidated financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole.

In November 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05. This ASU supersedes certain paragraphs in ASU 2011-05 addressing reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The effective dates and changes to our presentation are the same as noted in ASU 2011-05 above.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs. The amendments change the wording, mainly for clarification, used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. For many of the requirements, the Board does not intend for the amendments in this update to result in a change in the application of the requirements in ASU 2011-04. The amendments in this ASU are to be applied prospectively. The amendments are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We adopted ASU 2011-04 for the interim and annual periods of fiscal year 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole.

11. Subsequent Events

Real Estate Acquisitions

On May 1, 2013, we closed on the purchase of the 316-unit Greenwood Forest apartment community located in Greenwood Forest (Houston), Texas. This property was previously a part of Fund I.

Financings

On April 23, 2013, we entered into three LIBOR-based forward swaps intended to hedge the interest rate on planned future financings with a total notional amount of \$150 million.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this report. Historical results and trends that might appear in the condensed consolidated financial statements should not be interpreted as being indicative of future operations.

Forward Looking Statements

Mid-America Apartment Communities, Inc. considers this and other sections of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, with respect to our expectations for future periods. Forward-looking statements do not discuss historical fact, but instead include statements related to expectations, projections, intentions or other items related to the future. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements concerning property acquisitions and dispositions, joint venture activity, development and renovation activity as well as other capital expenditures, capital raising activities, rent and expense growth, occupancy, financing activities and interest rate and other economic expectations. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the results of operations, financial conditions or plans expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, unanticipated adverse business developments affecting us, or our properties, adverse changes in the real estate markets and general and local economies and business conditions. Although we believe that

the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and therefore such forward-looking statements included in this report may not prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that the results or conditions described in such statements or our objectives and plans will be achieved.

The following factors, among others, could cause our future results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements:

- inability to generate sufficient cash flows due to market conditions, changes in supply and/or demand, competition, uninsured losses, changes in tax and housing laws, or other factors;
- failure of new acquisitions to achieve anticipated results or be efficiently integrated;

- failure of development communities to be completed, if at all, on a timely basis or to lease-up as anticipated;
- inability of a joint venture to perform as expected;
- inability to acquire additional or dispose of existing apartment units on favorable economic terms;
- unexpected capital needs;
- increasing real estate taxes and insurance costs;
- losses from catastrophes in excess of our insurance coverage;
- inability to acquire funding through the capital markets;
- the availability of credit, including mortgage financing, and the liquidity of the debt markets, including a material
- deterioration of the financial condition of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation;
- inability to replace financing with the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation should their investment in the multifamily industry decrease or cease to exist;
- changes in interest rate levels, including that of variable rate debt, which are extensively used by us;
- loss of hedge accounting treatment for interest rate swaps or interest rate caps;
- the continuation of the good credit of our interest rate swap and cap providers;
- inability to meet loan covenants;
- significant decline in market value of real estate serving as collateral for mortgage obligations;
- inability to pay required distributions to maintain REIT status due to required debt payments;
- significant change in the mortgage financing market that would cause single-family housing, either as an owned or rental product, to become a more significant competitive product;
- imposition of federal taxes if we fail to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code in any taxable year or foregone opportunities to ensure REIT status;
- inability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- potential liability for environmental contamination;
- adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes;
- and
- litigation and compliance costs associated with laws requiring access for disabled persons.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, and the notes thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make a number of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the condensed consolidated financial statements. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions based upon historical experience and various other factors and circumstances. We believe that our estimates and assumptions are reasonable under the circumstances; however, actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

We believe that the estimates and assumptions listed below are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations because they require the greatest subjective determinations and form the basis of accounting policies deemed to be most critical. These critical accounting policies include revenue recognition, capitalization of expenditures and depreciation and amortization of assets, impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill, acquisition of real estate assets and fair value of derivative financial instruments.

Revenue Recognition and Real Estate Sales

We lease multifamily residential apartments under operating leases primarily with terms of one year or less. Rental revenues are recognized using a method that represents a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and other revenues are recorded when earned.

We record gains and losses on real estate sales in accordance with accounting standards governing the sale of real estate. For sale transactions meeting the requirements for the full accrual method, we remove the assets and liabilities from our Consolidated Balance Sheets and record the gain or loss in the period the transaction closes. For properties contributed to our joint ventures, we record gains on the partial sale in proportion to the outside partners' interest in the joint venture.

Capitalization of expenditures and depreciation and amortization of assets

We carry real estate assets at depreciated cost. Depreciation and amortization is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which range from 8 to 40 years for land improvements and buildings, 5 years for furniture, fixtures, and equipment, 3 to 5 years for computers and software, and 6 months amortization for acquired leases, all

of which are subjective determinations. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred while significant improvements, renovations and replacements are capitalized. The cost to complete any deferred repairs and maintenance at properties acquired by us in order to elevate the condition of the property to our standards is capitalized as incurred.

Development costs are capitalized in accordance with accounting standards for costs and initial rental operations of real estate projects and standards for the capitalization of interest cost, real estate taxes and personnel expense.

Impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill

We account for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of accounting standards for the impairment or disposal on long-lived assets and evaluate our goodwill for impairment under accounting standards for goodwill and other intangible assets. We evaluate goodwill for impairment on at least an annual basis, or more frequently if a goodwill impairment indicator is identified. We periodically evaluate long-lived assets, including investments in real estate and goodwill, for indicators that would suggest that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. The judgments regarding the existence of such indicators are based on factors such as operating performance, market conditions and legal factors.

Long-lived assets, such as real estate assets, equipment and purchased intangibles subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of are separately presented on the balance sheet and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and are no longer depreciated. The assets and liabilities of a disposed group classified as held for sale are presented separately in the appropriate asset and liability sections of the balance sheet.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and is tested for impairment more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss for goodwill is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill. This determination is made at the reporting unit level and consists of two steps. First, we determine the fair value of a reporting unit and compare it to its carrying amount. In the apartment industry, the primary method used for determining fair value is to divide annual operating cash flows by an appropriate capitalization rate. We determine the appropriate capitalization rate by reviewing the prevailing rates in a property's market or submarket. Second, if the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for any excess of the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill over the implied fair value of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation in accordance with accounting standards for business combinations. The residual fair value after this allocation is the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill.

Acquisition of real estate assets

We account for our acquisitions of investments in real estate in accordance with ASC 805-10, Business Combinations, which requires the fair value of the real estate acquired to be allocated to the acquired tangible assets, consisting of land, building and furniture, fixtures and equipment, and identified intangible assets, consisting of the value of in-place leases.

We allocate the purchase price to the fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, based on management's determination of the relative fair values of these assets.

Management determines the as-if-vacant fair value of a property using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. These methods include using stabilized NOI and market specific capitalization and discount rates.

In allocating the fair value of identified intangible assets of an acquired property, the in-place leases are valued based on current rent rates and time and cost to lease a unit. Management concluded that the residential leases acquired on each of its property acquisitions are approximately at market rates since the residential lease terms generally do not extend beyond one year.

Our policy is to expense the costs incurred to acquire properties in the period these costs occur. Acquisition costs include appraisal fees, title fees, broker fees, and other legal costs to acquire the property. These costs are recorded in our Statement of Operations under the line Acquisition expenses.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

We utilize certain derivative financial instruments, primarily interest rate swaps and interest rate caps, during the normal course of business to manage, or hedge, the interest rate risk associated with our variable rate debt or as hedges in anticipation of future debt transactions to manage well-defined interest rate risk associated with the transaction.

In order for a derivative contract to be designated as a hedging instrument, changes in the hedging instrument must be highly effective at offsetting changes in the hedged item. The historical correlation of the hedging instruments and the underlying hedged items are assessed before entering into the hedging relationship and on a quarterly basis thereafter, and have been found to be highly effective.

We measure ineffectiveness using the change in the variable cash flows method or the hypothetical derivative method for interest rate swaps and the hypothetical derivative method for interest rate caps for each reporting period through the term of the hedging instruments. Any amounts determined to be ineffective are recorded in earnings. The change in fair value of the interest rate swaps and the intrinsic value or fair value of interest rate caps designated as cash flow hedges are recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The valuation of our derivative financial instruments is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. The fair values of interest rate swaps are determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash payments and the discounted expected variable cash receipts. The variable cash receipts are based on an expectation of future interest rates (forward curves) derived from observable market interest rate curves. The fair values of interest rate caps are determined using the market standard methodology of discounting the future expected cash receipts that would occur if variable interest rates rise above the strike rate of the interest rate caps. The variable interest rates used in the calculation of projected receipts on the interest rate cap are based on an expectation of future interest rates derived from observable market interest rate curves and volatilities. Additionally, we incorporate credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. Changes in the fair values of our derivatives are primarily the result of fluctuations in interest rates. See Notes 8 and 9 of the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Overview of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

We experienced an increase in income from continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 over the three months ended March 31, 2012 as increases in revenues outpaced increases in property operating expenses. The increases in revenues came from a 5.8% increase in our large market same store segment, a 3.4% increase in our secondary market same store segment and a 169.0% increase in our non-same store and other segment, which was primarily a result of acquisitions. Our same store portfolio represents those communities that have been held and have been stabilized for at least 12 months. Communities excluded from the same store portfolio would include recent acquisitions, communities being developed or in lease-up, communities undergoing extensive renovations, and communities identified as discontinued operations.

As of March 31, 2013, our wholly-owned portfolio consisted of 48,225 apartment units in 161 communities, compared to 46,424 apartment units in 160 communities at March 31, 2012. For these communities, the average effective rent per apartment unit, excluding units in lease-up, increased to \$861.76 per unit at March 31, 2013 from \$805.00 per unit at March 31, 2012. For these same communities, overall occupancy at March 31, 2013 and 2012 was 96.1% and 96.3%, respectively. Average effective rent per unit is equal to the average of gross rent amounts after the effect of leasing concessions for occupied units plus prevalent market rates asked for unoccupied units, divided by the total number of units. Leasing concessions represent discounts to the current market rate. We believe average effective

rent is a helpful measurement in evaluating average pricing. It does not represent actual rental revenue collected per unit.

The following is a discussion of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. This discussion should be read in conjunction with all of the consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2013 to the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2012

Property revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013 were approximately \$133.2 million, an increase of approximately \$17.2 million from the three months ended March 31, 2012 due to (i) a \$3.5 million increase in property

revenues from our large market same store group primarily as a result of an increase in average rent per unit, (ii) a \$1.7 million increase in property revenues from our secondary market same store group primarily as a result of an increase in average rent per unit, and (iii) a \$12.0 million increase in property revenues from our non-same store and other group, primarily as a result of acquisitions. See further discussion on revenue growth in the Trends section below.

Property operating expenses include costs for property personnel, property personnel bonuses, building repairs and maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, utilities, landscaping and depreciation and amortization. Property operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 were approximately \$52.8 million, an increase of approximately \$4.4 million from the three months ended March 31, 2012 due primarily to (i) an increase in property operating expenses of \$0.3 million from our large market same store group, (ii) a decrease of \$0.1 million from our secondary market same store group, and (iii) an increase of \$4.2 million from our non-same store and other group, primarily as a result of acquisitions. The increase in the large market same store group is mainly the result of increases in real estate taxes. The decrease in the secondary market same store group is mainly the result of decreases in building repairs and maintenance. Other increases are the result of normal operating costs.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was approximately \$33.4 million, an increase of approximately \$3.7 million from the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily due to (i) a decrease in depreciation and amortization expense of \$0.1 million from our large market same store group, (ii) a decrease of \$0.1 million from our secondary market same store group, and (iii) an increase of \$3.9 million from our non-same store and other group, mainly as a result of acquisitions.

Acquisition credit for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was approximately \$0.6 million due to a correction of land acquisition costs. There was no material acquisition expense or credit for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Interest expense increased by approximately \$1.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily as a result of an increase in our average debt outstanding of approximately \$84.4 million.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded total gain on sale of discontinued operations of approximately \$9.4 million. There was no material gain (loss) on sale of discontinued operations during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Primarily as a result of the foregoing, net income attributable to MAA decreased by approximately \$2.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013 from the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Funds From Operations and Net Income

Funds from operations, or FFO, represents net income (computed in accordance with GAAP) excluding extraordinary items, net income attributable to noncontrolling interest, asset impairment, gains or losses on disposition of real estate assets, plus depreciation and amortization of real estate, and adjustments for joint ventures to reflect FFO on the same basis. This definition of FFO is in accordance with the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, definition. Disposition of real estate assets includes sales of discontinued operations.

Our policy is to expense the cost of interior painting, vinyl flooring, and blinds as incurred for stabilized properties. During the

stabilization period for acquisition properties, these items are capitalized as part of the total repositioning program of newly acquired properties, and, thus are not deducted in calculating FFO.

FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income or any other GAAP measurement of performance, as an indicator of operating performance or as an alternative to cash flow from operating, investing, and financing activities as a measure of liquidity. We believe that FFO is helpful to investors in understanding our operating performance in that such calculation excludes depreciation and amortization expense on real estate assets. We believe that GAAP historical cost depreciation of real estate assets is generally not correlated with changes in the value of those assets, whose value does not diminish predictably over time, as historical cost depreciation implies. Our calculation of FFO may differ from the methodology for calculating FFO utilized by other REITs and, accordingly, may not be comparable to such other REITs.

The following table is a reconciliation of FFO to net income available for MAA common shareholders for the three month periods ended March 31, 2013, and 2012 (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net income available for MAA common shareholders	\$21,180	\$23,890
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	32,834	29,136
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets of discontinued operations	—	1,114
Gain on sales of discontinued operations	—	(9,429)
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets of real estate joint ventures	380	557
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	825	1,178
Funds from operations	\$55,219	\$46,446

FFO for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 increased by approximately \$8.8 million, respectively, from the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 primarily as a result of the increases in property revenues of approximately \$17.2 million discussed above that was only partially offset by the \$4.4 million increase in property operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization.

Trends

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, rental demand for apartments continued to be strong, as it was throughout 2012. This strength was evident on two fronts: same store physical occupancy during the quarter ended March 31, 2013 remained consistent with the quarter ended March 31, 2012, ending at over 96% for both periods; and pricing continued to increase on both new leases and renewals signed during the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three-month period ended December 31, 2012 and the three-month period ended March 31, 2012. We have maintained this momentum despite job formation, one of the primary drivers of apartment demand, continuing to increase at a below average pace.

An important part of our portfolio strategy is to maintain a broad diversity of markets across the Sunbelt region of the United States. The diversity of markets tends to mitigate exposure to economic issues in any one geographic market or area. We believe that a well diversified portfolio, including both large and select secondary markets, will perform well in “up” cycles as well as weather “down” cycles better. As of March 31, 2013, we were invested in approximately 50 markets, with 58.5% of our gross assets in large markets and 41.5% of our gross assets in select secondary markets.

We also continued to benefit in the first quarter of 2013 on the supply side. New supply of rental units entering the market was low, running below historical new supply delivery averages. Multifamily permitting did pick up in 2012 and continued in the first quarter of 2013. We believe this permitting will ultimately lead to an increase in supply, but also believe the lack of new apartments in recent years combined with demand from new households will help keep supply and demand in balance. Competition from condominiums reverting back to rental units, or new condominiums being converted to rental, was not a major factor in our portfolio because most of our submarkets have not been primary areas for condominium development. We have found the same to be true for rental competition from single family homes. We have avoided committing a significant amount of capital to markets or submarkets where most of the excessive inflation in house prices has occurred. We saw significant rental competition from condominiums or single family houses in only a few of our submarkets.

Our focus continues to be on increasing pricing where possible through our revenue management system, while maintaining strong physical occupancy. Through these efforts, same store effective monthly rent per unit for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 was higher than the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 by 4.7%.

With strong occupancy in place heading into the typically busy spring and summer leasing season, this pricing power is likely poised to continue.

Overall same store revenues increased 4.7% for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three-month period ended March 31, 2012. This increase was primarily due to rising rents, and helped by increases in ancillary income. Although new multifamily development is occurring, the permitting data so far suggests that levels will remain below pre-recession deliveries, although there can be no assurance in this regard. Also, we believe that more sustainable credit terms for residential mortgages, as evidenced by the recently announced “Qualified Mortgage Rule”, should work to favor rental demand at existing multi-family properties. Long term, we expect demographic trends (including the growth of prime age groups for

rentals and immigration and population movement to the southeast and southwest) will continue to build apartment rental demand for our markets.

Should the economy fall back into a recession, more disciplined mortgage financing for single family home buying should lessen the impact to the multifamily sector to some degree, but a weak economy and employment market would nevertheless limit rent growth prospects.

We continue to develop improved products, operating systems and procedures that enable us to capture more revenues. The continued benefit of ancillary services (such as our cable saver and deposit saver programs), improved collections and utility reimbursements enable us to capture increased revenue dollars. We also actively work on improving processes and products to reduce expenses, such as new web-sites and internet access for our residents that enable them to transact their business with us more simply and effectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash flow provided by operating activities increased to \$42.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from \$37.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. This increase is mainly a result of cash inflows from property operations induced by the \$17.2 million increase in property revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from the three months ended March 31, 2012 being above the \$4.4 million increase in property operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization and other incremental operating expenses in total over the same period. The change is also due to the timing of payments of operating liabilities.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$51.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$34.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we had \$32.6 million in cash outflows for property acquisitions. We had no cash outflows for property acquisitions for the three months ended March 31, 2012. We also had cash outflows of \$8.7 million related to normal recurring capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$11.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. We also had cash outflows of \$12.2 million related to development activities during the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to approximately \$26.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. In addition to acquisition costs and development costs, we had outflows of \$2.2 million for renovations to existing real estate assets during the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$2.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. Since we did not dispose of any properties during the three months ended March 31, 2013, we did not receive any material cash flows related to property dispositions. We received approximately \$29.0 million related to the disposition of two properties during the three months ended March 31, 2012. We received approximately \$5.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 as distributions from our joint ventures compared to \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we had approximately \$21.6 million in cash outflows related to funding of escrow for future acquisitions. We did not have any cash outflows related to funding of escrow for future acquisitions during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Net cash inflow for financing activities was approximately \$8.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to net cash outflow for financing activities of \$19.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we received net proceeds of approximately \$22.1 million primarily from the issuance of shares of common stock through our ATM and the optional cash purchase feature of our DRSP. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we received proceeds of approximately \$120.1 million from the issuance of shares of common stock through our March 2, 2012 public offering and the optional cash purchase feature of our DRSP. We used a portion of the proceeds to partially fund the pay down of our credit lines during the three months ended March 31, 2012. We currently have 4,174,834 shares remaining under our ATM program. We incurred

approximately \$17.6 million of debt in the three months ended March 31, 2013 primarily due to new unsecured financing offset by cash outflows for the reduction in outstanding debt in the FNMA and FMAC credit facilities compared to paying off \$109.6 million of debt in the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The weighted average interest rate at March 31, 2013 for the \$1.1 billion of secured debt outstanding was 3.7%, compared to the weighted average interest rate of 3.7% on \$1.4 billion of secured debt outstanding at March 31, 2012. The weighted average interest rate at March 31, 2013 for the \$577.0 million of unsecured debt was 3.4% compared to the weighted average interest rate of 4.3% on \$187 million of unsecured debt outstanding at March 31, 2012. We utilize both conventional and tax exempt debt to help finance our activities. Borrowings are made through individual property mortgages as well as company-wide credit facilities and bond placements. We utilize fixed rate borrowings, interest rate swaps and interest rate caps to manage our current and future interest rate risk. More details on our borrowings can be found in the schedules presented later in this section.

On March 1, 2012, we entered into a \$150 million unsecured term loan agreement with a syndicate of banks led by KeyBank and J.P. Morgan at a rate of LIBOR plus a spread of 1.40% to 2.15% based on a leveraged based pricing grid and a maturity date of March 1, 2017. We had borrowings of \$150 million outstanding under this agreement at March 31, 2013. In July 2012, we received an investment grade rating (Baa2) from Moody's pricing service, which reduced the variable rate to LIBOR plus a spread of 1.10% to 2.05% based on an investment grade ratings grid.

On August 31, 2012, we issued \$175 million of Senior Unsecured Notes to be funded at three separate times. The notes were offered in a private placement with four tranches: \$18 million at 3.15% maturing on November 30, 2017; \$20 million at 3.61% maturing on November 30, 2019; \$117 million at 4.17% maturing on November 30, 2022; and \$20 million at 4.33% maturing on November 30, 2024. As of March 31, 2013, the full amount of the Notes has been funded and is included in our balance sheet.

Approximately 31% of our outstanding obligations at March 31, 2013 were borrowed through credit facilities with/or credit enhanced by FNMA, also referred to as the FNMA Facilities. The FNMA Facilities have a combined line limit of approximately \$883.9 million, of which \$529.7 million was collateralized and available to borrow at March 31, 2013. We had total borrowings outstanding under the FNMA Facilities of \$529.7 million at March 31, 2013. Various tranches of the FNMA Facilities mature from 2013 through 2033. The FNMA Facilities provide for both fixed and variable rate borrowings. The interest rate on the majority of the variable portion is based on the FNMA Discount Mortgage Backed Security, or DMBS, rate, which are credit-enhanced by FNMA and are typically sold every 90 days by Prudential Mortgage Capital at interest rates approximating three-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, less a spread that has averaged 0.17% over the life of the FNMA Facilities, plus a credit enhancement fee of 0.49% to 0.67%.

Approximately 12% of our outstanding obligations at March 31, 2013 were borrowed through a facility with/or credit enhanced by Freddie Mac, also referred to as the Freddie Mac Facility. The Freddie Mac Facility has a total line limit of \$200.0 million, of which \$198.2 million was collateralized and available to borrow at March 31, 2013. We had total borrowings outstanding under the Freddie Mac Facility of approximately \$198.2 million at March 31, 2013. The Freddie Mac facility matures in 2014. The interest rate on the Freddie Mac Facility renews every 30 or 90 days and is based on the Freddie Mac Reference Bill Rate on the date of renewal, which has historically approximated the equivalent one month or three month LIBOR, plus a credit enhancement fee of 0.65%. The Freddie Mac Reference Bill rate has traded consistently below LIBOR, and the historical average spread is 0.31% below LIBOR.

We also maintain a \$325.0 million unsecured credit facility with nine banks led by KeyBank, which bears interest at one-month LIBOR plus a spread of 1.05% to 1.85% based on an investment pricing grid. This credit facility expires in November 2015 with a one year extension option. At March 31, 2013, we had \$323.6 million available to be borrowed under this credit facility with \$117.0 million borrowed. Approximately \$1.4 million of this credit facility is used to support letters of credit.

Each of our credit facilities is subject to various covenants and conditions on usage, and the secured facilities are subject to periodic re-evaluation of collateral. If we were to fail to satisfy a condition to borrowing, the available credit under one or more of the facilities could not be drawn, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In the event of a reduction in real estate values, the amount of available credit could be reduced. Moreover, if we were to fail to make a payment or violate a covenant under a credit facility, one or more of our lenders could declare a default after applicable cure periods, accelerate the due date for repayment of all amounts outstanding and/or foreclose on properties securing such facilities. A default on an obligation to repay outstanding debt could also create a cross default on a separate piece of debt, whereby one or more of our lenders could accelerate the due date for repayment of all amounts outstanding and/or foreclose on properties securing the related facilities. Any such event could have a material adverse effect. We believe we were in compliance with these covenants and conditions on usage at March 31, 2013.

The following schedule details the line limits, availability, outstanding balances and contract maturities of our various borrowings as of March 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Line Limit	Amount Collateralized and/or Available	Amount Borrowed	Average Years to Contract Maturity
Fannie Mae Credit Facilities	\$883,883	\$529,690	\$529,690	5.9
Freddie Mac Credit Facilities	200,000	198,247	198,247	1.3
Other Secured Borrowings	386,316	386,316	386,316	6.3
Unsecured Credit Facility	325,000	323,637	117,000	2.6
Other Unsecured Borrowings	460,000	460,000	460,000	6.9
Total Debt	\$2,255,199	\$1,897,890	\$1,691,253	5.5

As of March 31, 2013, we had entered into designated interest rate swaps totaling a notional amount of \$484.0 million. To date, these swaps have proven to be highly effective hedges. We also entered into interest rate cap agreements totaling a notional amount of approximately \$232.6 million as of March 31, 2013. Four major banks provide approximately 94% of our derivative fair value, all of which have investment grade ratings from Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

The following schedule outlines our variable versus fixed rate debt, including the impact of interest rate swaps and caps, outstanding as of March 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Principal Balance	Average Years to Rate Maturity	Effective Rate	
SECURED DEBT				
Conventional - Fixed Rate or Swapped	\$755,116	3.9	5.0	%
Conventional - Variable Rate - Capped ^{(1) (2)}	213,136	2.9	1.0	%
Tax-free – Variable Rate - Capped ⁽¹⁾	89,969	3.0	1.0	%
Total Fixed or Hedged Rate Maturity	\$1,058,221	3.6	3.9	%
Conventional - Variable Rate	56,032	0.2	0.8	%
Total Secured Rate Maturity	\$1,114,253	3.4	3.7	%
UNSECURED DEBT				
Fixed Rate or Swapped	\$460,000	6.9	3.8	%
Variable Rate	117,000	0.1	1.5	%
Total Unsecured Rate Maturity	\$577,000	5.5	3.4	%
TOTAL DEBT RATE MATURITY	\$1,691,253	4.1	3.6	%
TOTAL FIXED OR HEDGED DEBT RATE MATURITY	\$1,518,221	4.6	3.9	%

⁽¹⁾ The effective rate represents the average rate on the underlying variable debt unless the cap rates are reached, which average 4.6% of LIBOR for conventional caps and 5.4% of SIFMA for tax-free caps.

⁽²⁾ Includes a \$15.2 million mortgage with an embedded cap at a 7% all-in interest rate.

The following schedule outlines the contractual maturity dates of our total borrowings outstanding as of March 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Maturity	Credit Facility Amount Borrowed					Total
	Fannie Mae Secured	Freddie Mac Secured	Key Bank Unsecured	Other Secured (1)	Other Unsecured	
2013	—	—	—	—	—	—
2014	78,721	198,247	—	16,127	—	293,095
2015	120,000	—	117,000	50,583	—	287,583
2016	80,000	—	—	—	—	80,000
2017	80,000	—	—	60,539	168,000	308,539
Thereafter	170,969	—	—	259,067	292,000	722,036
Total	\$529,690	\$198,247	\$117,000	\$386,316	\$460,000	\$1,691,253

Chart does not present the principal amortization of property mortgages with amortizing principal balances. The (1) total outstanding balances for these mortgages are presented in the year of the contract's maturity. See cash obligation table below for debt maturity requirement by year including the amortization of these balances.

The following schedule outlines the interest rate maturities of our outstanding interest rate swap agreements and fixed rate debt along with our interest rate caps as of March 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Fixed Rate Debt	Interest Rate Swaps	Total Fixed Rate Balances	Contract Rate	Interest Rate Caps (1)	Total Fixed or Hedged
2013	—	115,000	115,000	5.2	% 7,945	122,945
2014	16,127	144,000	160,127	5.7	% 59,570	219,697
2015	35,383	75,000	110,383	5.6	% 55,200	165,583
2016	—	—	—	—	% 89,280	89,280
2017	128,539	150,000	278,539	2.7	% 66,110	344,649
Thereafter	551,067	—	551,067	4.7	% 25,000	576,067
Total	\$731,116	\$484,000	\$1,215,116	4.5	% \$303,105	\$1,518,221

(1) Includes a \$15.2 million mortgage with an embedded cap at a 7% all-in interest rate.

We believe that we have adequate resources to fund our current operations, annual refurbishment of our properties, and incremental investment in new apartment properties. We rely on the efficient operation of the financial markets to finance debt maturities, and on FNMA and Freddie Mac, or the Agencies, who have now been placed into conservatorship by the United States government. The Agencies provide credit enhancement for approximately \$728 million of our outstanding debt through credit facilities as of March 31, 2013.

The interest rate markets for FNMA DMBS and Freddie Mac Reference Bills, which in our experience are highly liquid and highly correlated with three-month LIBOR interest rates, are also an important component of our liquidity and interest rate swap and cap effectiveness. Prudential Mortgage Capital, a delegated underwriting and servicing lender for Fannie Mae, markets 90-day Fannie Mae Discount Mortgage Backed Securities, or DMBS, monthly, and is obligated to advance funds to us at DMBS rates plus a credit spread under the terms of the credit agreements between Prudential and us. Financial Federal, a Freddie Mac Program Plus Lender and Servicer, is obligated to advance funds under the terms of credit agreements between Financial Federal and us.

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, our net cash provided by operating activities was in excess of funding for recurring capital improvements, distributions to unitholders, and dividends paid on common shares by approximately \$2.8 million. This compares to a deficit of approximately \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

While we have sufficient liquidity to permit distributions at current rates through additional borrowings, if necessary, any significant deterioration in operations could result in our financial resources being insufficient to pay distributions to shareholders at the current rate, in which event we would be required to reduce the distribution rate.

The following table reflects our total contractual cash obligations as of March 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Contractual Obligations (1)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
Long-Term Debt (2)	\$5,108	\$299,281	\$292,429	\$88,091	\$162,444	\$843,900	\$1,691,253
Fixed Rate or Swapped Interest (3)	34,194	39,592	33,431	30,824	25,612	75,161	238,814
Purchase Obligations (4)	2,868	1,386	—	—	—	—	4,254
Operating Leases	7	10	7	6	6	—	36
Total	\$42,177	\$340,269	\$325,867	\$118,921	\$188,062	\$919,061	\$1,934,357

(1) Fixed rate and swapped interest are shown in this table. The average interest rates of variable rate debt are shown in preceding tables.

(2) Represents principal payments.

(3) Swapped interest is subject to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges as described in Note 8 to the financial statements.

(4) Represents development fees.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At March 31, 2013, and 2012, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. Mid-America Multifamily Fund I, LLC, one of our joint ventures, was established to acquire \$500 million of apartment communities with redevelopment upside offering value creation opportunity through capital improvements, operating enhancements and restructuring in-place financing. As of March 31, 2013, Mid-America Multifamily Fund I, LLC owned one property but does not expect to acquire any additional communities. Mid-America Multifamily Fund II, LLC, our other joint venture, was established to acquire \$250 million of apartment communities with redevelopment upside offering value creation opportunity through capital improvements, operating enhancements and restructuring in-place financing. As of March 31, 2013, Mid-America Multifamily Fund II, LLC, or Fund II, owned four properties. In addition, we do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts. As such, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships. We do not have any relationships or transactions with persons or entities that derive benefits from their non-independent relationships with us or our related parties other than those disclosed in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 12 in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2013.

Our investments in our real estate joint ventures are unconsolidated and are recorded using the equity method as we do not have a controlling interest.

Insurance

We renegotiated our insurance programs effective July 1, 2012. We believe that the property and casualty insurance program in place provides appropriate insurance coverage for financial protection against insurable risks such that any insurable loss experienced that can be reasonably anticipated would not have a significant impact on our liquidity, financial position or results of operations.

Inflation

Our resident leases at the apartment communities allow, at the time of renewal, for adjustments in the rent payable there under, and thus may enable us to seek rent increases. Almost all leases are for one year or less. The short-term

nature of these leases generally serves to reduce our risk to adverse effects of inflation.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, No. 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. Under ASU 2013-02, an entity is required to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of Accumulated other comprehensive income, or AOCI, by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of AOCI by the respective line items of net income, but only if the amount reclassified is required to be reclassified in its entirety in the same reporting period. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures that provide additional details about those amounts. ASU 2013-02 does not change the

current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in the financial statements. ASU 2013-02 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2012 and early adoption is permitted. We early adopted ASU 2013-02 for the annual period ended December 31, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2013-02 has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU, No. 2013-01, Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. ASU 2013-01 clarifies that the scope of ASU 2011-11, Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities, would apply to derivatives accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, including bifurcated embedded derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45 or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. We adopted ASU 2013-01 during the period ended March 31, 2013. The adoption of ASU 2013-01 has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income. This ASU allows an entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. ASU 2011-05 is applied retrospectively. The amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. We adopted ASU 2011-05 during the reporting period ended December 31, 2011, and this changed the presentation of our financial statements but not our consolidated financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole.

In November 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05. This ASU supersedes certain paragraphs in ASU 2011-05 addressing reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The effective dates and changes to our presentation are the same as noted in ASU 2011-05 above.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs. The amendments change the wording, mainly for clarification, used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. For many of the requirements, the Board does not intend for the amendments in this update to result in a change in the application of the requirements in ASU 2011-04. The amendments in this ASU are to be applied prospectively. The amendments are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We adopted ASU 2011-04 for the interim and annual periods of fiscal year 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to interest rate changes associated with our credit facilities and other variable rate debt as well as refinancing risk on our fixed rate debt. Our involvement with derivative financial instruments is limited to managing our exposure to changes in interest rates and we do not expect to use them for trading or other speculative purposes.

There have been no material changes in our market risk as disclosed in the 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K except for the changes as discussed under Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section, which are incorporated by reference herein.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive and financial officers, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, including ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive and financial officers have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2013 (the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q).

Changes in Internal Controls

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we have identified the following additional risks and uncertainties that may have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, financial condition or results of operations. Investors should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. Our business faces significant risks and the risks described below may not be the only risks we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also significantly impair our business operations. If any of these risks occur, our business prospects, results of operations or financial condition could suffer, the market price of our common stock and the trading price of our debt securities could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment in our common stock or debt securities.

Risks Related to Our Real Estate Investments and Our Operations

Economic slowdown in the United States and downturns in the housing and real estate markets may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations

There have been significant declines in economic growth, both in the United States and globally. Both the real estate industry and the broader United States economy have experienced unfavorable conditions, which adversely affected our revenues. Although our industry and the United States economy showed signs of improvement in 2012 and the first quarter of 2013, we cannot accurately predict that market conditions will continue to improve in the near future or that our financial condition and results of operations will not continue to be adversely effected. Factors such as weakened economies and related reduction in spending, falling home prices and job losses, price volatility, and/or dislocations and liquidity disruptions in the financial and credit markets could, among other things, impede the ability of our tenants and other parties with which we conduct business to perform their contractual obligations, which could lead to an increase in defaults by our tenants and other contracting parties, which could adversely affect our revenues. Furthermore, our ability to lease our properties at favorable rates, or at all, could be adversely affected by increases in supply and deterioration in multifamily markets and is partially dependent upon the overall level of spending in the

economy, which is adversely affected by, among other things, job losses and unemployment levels, recession, personal debt levels, downturns in the housing market, stock market volatility and uncertainty about the future. With regard to our ability to lease our multifamily properties, the increasing rental of excess for sale condominiums and single family homes, which increases the supply of multifamily units and housing alternatives, may reduce our ability to lease our multifamily units and depress rental rates in certain markets. When we experience a downturn, we cannot predict how long demand and other factors in the real estate market will remain unfavorable, but if the markets remain weak over extended periods of time or deteriorate significantly, our ability to lease our properties or our ability to increase or maintain rental rates in certain markets may weaken, which would adversely effect our revenues.

Failure to generate sufficient cash flows could limit our ability to make payments on our debt and to pay distributions to shareholders

Our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to make payments on our debt and to pay distributions to our shareholders depends on our ability to generate funds from operations in excess of capital expenditure requirements and/or to have access to the markets for debt and equity financing. Funds from operations and the value of our apartment communities may be insufficient because of factors that are beyond our control. Such events or conditions could include:

- competition from other apartment communities;
- overbuilding of new apartment units or oversupply of available apartment units in our markets, which might adversely affect apartment occupancy or rental rates and/or require rent concessions in order to lease apartment units;
- conversion of condominiums and single family houses to rental use;
- weakness in the overall economy which lowers job growth and the associated demand for apartment housing;
- increases in operating costs (including real estate taxes and insurance premiums) due to inflation and other factors, which may not be offset by increased rents;
- inability to initially, or subsequently after lease terminations, rent apartments on favorable economic terms;
- inability to complete or lease-up development communities on a timely basis, if at all;
 - changes in governmental regulations and the related costs of compliance;
- changes in laws including, but not limited to, tax laws and housing laws including the enactment of rent control laws or other laws regulating multifamily housing;
- withdrawal of government support of apartment financing through its financial backing of the Federal National Mortgage Association, or FNMA, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Freddie Mac;
- an uninsured loss, including those resulting from a catastrophic storm, earthquake, or act of terrorism;
- changes in interest rate levels and the availability of financing, borrower credit standards, and down-payment requirements which could lead renters to purchase homes (if interest rates decrease and home loans are more readily available) or increase our acquisition and operating costs (if interest rates increase and financing is less readily available); and
- the relative illiquidity of real estate investments.

At times, we rely on external funding sources to fully fund the payment of distributions to shareholders and our capital investment program, including our existing property expansion developments. While we have sufficient liquidity to permit distributions at current rates through additional borrowings, if necessary, any significant and sustained deterioration in operations could result in our financial resources being insufficient to make payments on our debt and to pay distributions to shareholders at the current rate, in which event we would be required to reduce the distribution rate. Any decline in our funds from operations could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our shareholders or to meet our loan covenants and could have a material adverse effect on our stock price or the trading price of our debt securities.

We may be adversely affected by new laws and regulations

The current United States administration and Congress have enacted, or called for consideration of, proposals relating to a variety of issues, including with respect to health care, financial regulation reform, climate control, executive compensation and others. We believe that these and other potential proposals could have varying degrees of impact on us ranging from minimal to material. At this time, we are unable to predict with certainty what level of impact specific proposals could have on us.

Certain rulemaking and administrative efforts that may have an impact on us focus principally on the areas perceived as contributing to the global financial crisis and the continuing economic downturn. These initiatives have created a

degree of uncertainty regarding the basic rules governing the real estate industry and many other businesses that is unprecedented in the United States at least since the wave of lawmaking and regulatory reform that followed in the wake of the Great Depression. The federal legislative response in this area has culminated most recently in the enactment on July 21, 2010 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act. Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act have extended implementation periods and delayed effective dates and will require extensive rulemaking by regulatory authorities; thus, the impact on us may not be known for an extended period of time. The Dodd-Frank Act, including future rules implementing its provisions and the interpretation of those rules, along with other legislative and regulatory proposals that are proposed or pending in the United States Congress, may limit our revenues, impose fees or taxes on us, and/or intensify the regulatory framework in which we operate in ways that are not currently identifiable.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure in particular, including certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, have created uncertainty for public companies like ours and could significantly increase the costs and risks associated with accessing the United States public

markets. Because we are committed to maintaining high standards of internal control over financial reporting, corporate governance and public disclosure, our management team will need to devote significant time and financial resources to comply with these evolving standards for public companies. We intend to continue to invest appropriate resources to comply with both existing and evolving standards, and this investment has resulted and will likely continue to result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue generating activities to compliance activities.

We are dependent on key personnel

Our success depends in part on our ability to attract and retain the services of executive officers and other personnel. There is substantial competition for qualified personnel in the real estate industry, and the loss of several of our key personnel could have an adverse effect on us.

New acquisitions may fail to perform as expected, and failure to integrate acquired communities and new personnel could create inefficiencies

We intend to actively acquire and improve multifamily communities for rental operations. We may underestimate the costs necessary to bring an acquired community up to standards established for our intended market position. Additionally, to grow successfully, we must be able to apply our experience in managing our existing portfolio of apartment communities to a larger number of properties. We must also be able to integrate new management and operations personnel as our organization grows in size and complexity. Failures in either area will result in inefficiencies that could adversely affect our overall results of operations.

We may not be able to sell communities when appropriate

Real estate investments are relatively illiquid and generally cannot be sold quickly. We may not be able to change our portfolio promptly in response to economic or other conditions. Further, we own seven communities, which are subject to restrictions on sale and are required to be exchanged through a 1031(b) tax-free exchange, unless we pay the tax liability of the contributing partners. This inability to respond promptly to changes in the performance of our investments could adversely affect our financial condition and ability to service our debt and to make distributions to our shareholders.

Environmental problems are possible and can be costly

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

Over the past several years, there have been an increasing number of lawsuits against owners and managers of multifamily properties alleging personal injury and property damage caused by the presence of mold in residential real estate. Some of these lawsuits have resulted in substantial monetary judgments or settlements. We cannot be assured that existing environmental assessments of our communities reveal all environmental liabilities, that any prior owner of any of our properties did not create a material environmental condition not known to us, or that a material environmental condition does not otherwise exist.

Changes in the system for establishing United States accounting standards may materially and adversely affect our reported results of operations

Accounting for public companies in the United States has historically been conducted in accordance with GAAP. GAAP is established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, an independent body whose standards are recognized by the SEC as authoritative for publicly held companies. The International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB, is a London-based independent board established in 2001 and charged with the development of International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS. IFRS generally reflects accounting practices that prevail in Europe and in developed nations around the world.

IFRS differs in material respects from GAAP. Among other things, IFRS has historically relied more on “fair value” models of accounting for assets and liabilities than GAAP. “Fair value” models are based on periodic revaluation of assets and liabilities,

often resulting in fluctuations in such values as compared to GAAP, which relies more frequently on historical cost as the basis for asset and liability valuation.

It is unclear at this time if or how the SEC will transition from GAAP to IFRS. Switching to a new method of accounting and adopting IFRS will be a complex undertaking. We may need to develop new systems and controls based on the principles of IFRS. Since these are new endeavors, and the precise requirements of the pronouncements ultimately adopted are not now known, the magnitude of costs associated with this conversion is uncertain. We are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of IFRS on our financial position and results of operations. Such evaluation cannot be completed, however, without more clarity regarding the specific IFRS standards that will be adopted. Until there is more certainty with respect to the IFRS standards to be adopted, prospective investors should consider that our conversion to IFRS could have a material adverse effect on our reported results of operations.

Losses from catastrophes may exceed our insurance coverage

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

Increasing real estate taxes and insurance costs may negatively impact operating results

As a result of our substantial real estate holdings, the cost of real estate taxes and insuring our apartment communities is a significant component of expense. Real estate taxes and insurance premiums are subject to significant increases and fluctuations, which can be widely outside of our control. If the costs associated with real estate taxes and insurance should rise, our financial condition could be negatively impacted, and our ability to pay our dividend could be affected.

We may experience increased costs arising from health care reform

In March 2010, the United States government enacted comprehensive health care reform legislation which, among other things, includes guaranteed coverage requirements, eliminates pre-existing condition exclusions and annual and lifetime maximum limits, restricts the extent to which policies can be rescinded and imposes new and significant taxes on health insurers and health care benefits. The legislation imposes implementation effective dates beginning in 2010 and extending through 2020, and many of the changes require additional guidance from government agencies or federal regulations. On June 28, 2012, the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the health care reform legislations mandate to purchase health insurance but struck down a provision allowing the federal government to withhold Medicaid funds unless a state agrees to the expansion of Medicaid eligibility. Therefore, due to the phased-in nature of the implementation and the lack of interpretive guidance it is difficult to determine at this time what impact the health care reform legislation will have on our financial results. Possible adverse effects of the health reform legislation include increased costs, exposure to expanded liability and requirements for us to revise ways in which we provide healthcare and other benefits to our employees. In addition, our results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Property insurance limits may be inadequate, and deductibles may be significant in the event of a catastrophic loss or a series of major losses, which may cause a breach of loan covenants

We have a significant proportion of our assets in areas exposed to windstorms and to the New Madrid seismic zone. A major wind or earthquake loss, or series of losses, could require that we pay significant deductibles as well as additional amounts above the per occurrence limit of our insurance for these risks. We may then be judged to have breached one or more of our loan covenants, and any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on our assets, financial condition, and results of operation.

Compliance or failure to comply with laws requiring access to our properties by disabled persons could result in substantial cost

The Americans with Disabilities Act, the Fair Housing Act of 1988 and other federal, state and local laws generally require that public accommodations be made accessible to disabled persons. Noncompliance could result in the imposition of fines by the government or the award of damages to private litigants. These laws may require us to modify our existing communities. These

laws may also restrict renovations by requiring improved access to such buildings by disabled persons or may require us to add other structural features that increase our construction costs. Legislation or regulations adopted in the future may impose further burdens or restrictions on us with respect to improved access by disabled persons. We cannot ascertain the costs of compliance with these laws, which may be substantial.

Development and construction risks could impact our profitability

Currently, we have two development communities and a second phase to an existing community under construction totaling 774 units as of March 31, 2013. We have completed 106 units for the development projects as of March 31, 2013. Our development and construction activities are subject to the following risks:

- we may be unable to obtain, or face delays in obtaining, necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations, which could result in increased development costs, could delay initial occupancy dates for all or a portion of a development community, and could require us to abandon our activities entirely with respect to a project for which we are unable to obtain permits or authorizations;
- yields may be less than anticipated as a result of delays in completing projects, costs that exceed budget and/or higher than expected concessions for lease up and lower rents than pro forma;
- bankruptcy of developers in our development projects could impose delays and costs on us with respect to the development of our communities and may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations;
- we may abandon development opportunities that we have already begun to explore, and we may fail to recover expenses already incurred in connection with exploring such opportunities;
- we may be unable to complete construction and lease-up of a community on schedule, or incur development or construction costs that exceed our original estimates, and we may be unable to charge rents that would compensate for any increase in such costs;
- occupancy rates and rents at a newly developed community may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions, preventing us from meeting our profitability goals for that community; and
- when we sell to third parties communities or properties that we developed or renovated, we may be subject to warranty or construction defects that are uninsured or exceed the limit of our insurance.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness and Financing Activities

A change in United States government policy with regard to FNMA and Freddie Mac could impact our financial condition

On February 11, 2011, the Obama Administration released a report to Congress which included options, among others, to gradually shrink and eventually shut down FNMA and Freddie Mac. In August 2011, Standard & Poor's Rating Services downgraded the credit ratings of FNMA and Freddie Mac from AAA to AA+. We do not know when or if FNMA or Freddie Mac will restrict their support of lending to the multifamily industry or to us in particular. As of March 31, 2013, 43% of our outstanding debt was borrowed through credit facilities provided by or credit-enhanced by FNMA or Freddie Mac with agency rate-based maturities ranging from 2013 through 2018. While the report to Congress recognized the critically important role that FNMA and Freddie Mac play in the housing finance market and committed to ensuring they have sufficient capital to perform under any guarantees issued now or in the future and the ability to meet any of their debt obligations, should they be unable to meet their obligations it would have a material adverse effect on both us and the multifamily industry, and we would seek alternative sources of funding. This could jeopardize the effectiveness of our interest rate swaps, require us to post collateral up to the market value of the interest rate swaps, and either of these occurrences could potentially cause a breach in one or more of our loan covenants, and through reduced loan availability, impact the value of multifamily assets, which could impair the value of our properties.

Our financing could be impacted by negative capital market conditions

Over the past several years, domestic financial markets have experienced unusual volatility and uncertainty. Liquidity tightened in financial markets, including the investment grade debt, the commercial mortgage backed securities, or

CMBS, commercial paper, and equity capital markets. We have seen an increase in the volatility of short term interest rates and changes in historic relationships between LIBOR (which is the basis for the majority of the payments to us by our swap counterparties) and the actual interest rate we pay through the FNMA DMBS and the Freddie Mac Reference Bill programs. This creates a risk that our interest expense will fluctuate to a greater extent than it has in the past, and it makes forecasting more difficult. Were our credit arrangements with Prudential Mortgage Capital, credit-enhanced by FNMA, or with Financial Federal, credit-enhanced by Freddie Mac, to fail, or their ability to lend money to finance apartment communities to become impaired or cease, we would have to seek alternative sources of capital, which might not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. In addition, any such event would most likely cause our interest costs to rise. This could also cause our interest rate swaps and caps to become

ineffective, triggering a default in one or more of our credit agreements. If any of the foregoing events were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and prospects.

A change in the value of our assets could cause us to experience a cash shortfall, to be in default of our loan covenants, or to incur a charge for the impairment of assets

We borrow on a secured basis from FNMA, Freddie Mac, and on an unsecured basis from a syndicate of banks led by Key Bank. A significant reduction in the value of our assets could require us to post additional collateral. While we believe that we have significant excess collateral and capacity, future asset values are uncertain. If we were unable to meet a request to add collateral to a credit facility, this would have a material adverse affect on our liquidity and our ability to meet our loan covenants. We may determine that the value of an individual asset, or group of assets, was irrevocably impaired, and that we may need to record a charge to write-down the value of the asset to reflect its current value.

Debt level, refinancing and loan covenant risk may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results and our ability to maintain our status as a REIT

At March 31, 2013, we had total debt outstanding of \$1.7 billion. Payments of principal and interest on borrowings may leave us with insufficient cash resources to operate the apartment communities or to pay distributions that are required to be paid in order for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT. We currently intend to limit our total debt to a range of approximately 40% to 55% of the undepreciated book value of our assets, although our charter and bylaws do not limit our debt levels. Circumstances may cause us to exceed that target from time-to-time. As of March 31, 2013, our ratio of net-debt to undepreciated book value was approximately 44%. Our Board of Directors can modify this policy at any time, which could allow us to become more highly leveraged and decrease our ability to make distributions to our shareholders. In addition, we must repay our debt upon maturity, and the inability to access debt or equity capital at attractive rates could adversely affect our financial condition and/or our funds from operations. We rely on FNMA and Freddie Mac, which we refer to as the Agencies, for the majority of our debt financing and have agreements with the Agencies and with other lenders that require us to comply with certain covenants, including maintaining adequate collateral that is subject to revaluation quarterly. The breach of any one of these covenants would place us in default with our lenders and may have serious consequences on our operations.

Interest rate hedging may not be effective

We rely on the financial markets to refinance debt maturities, and also are heavily reliant on the Agencies, which provided credit or credit enhancement for a large portion of our outstanding debt as of March 31, 2013. The debt is provided under the terms of credit facilities with Prudential Mortgage Capital (credit-enhanced by FNMA) and Financial Federal (credit-enhanced by Freddie Mac). We pay fees to the credit facility providers and the Agencies plus interest, which is based on the FNMA DMBS rate and the Freddie Mac Reference Bill Rate.

The interest rate market for the FNMA DMBS rate and the Freddie Mac Reference Bill Rate, both of which have been highly correlated with LIBOR interest rates, are also an important component of our liquidity and interest rate swap and cap effectiveness. In our experience, the FNMA DMBS rate has historically averaged 17 basis points below three-month LIBOR, and the Freddie Mac Reference Bill rate has averaged 31 basis points below the associated LIBOR rate, but in the past four years the spreads increased significantly and have been more volatile than we have historically seen. We cannot forecast when or if the uncertainty and volatility in the market may change. Continued unusual volatility over a period of time could cause us to lose hedge accounting treatment for our interest rate swaps and caps, resulting in material changes to our consolidated statements of operations and balance sheet, and potentially cause a breach with one of our debt covenants.

Fluctuations in interest rate spreads between the DMBS and Reference Bill rates and three-month LIBOR causes ineffectiveness to flow through interest expense in the current period if we are in an overhedged position, and together with the unrecognized ineffectiveness, reduces the effectiveness of the swaps and caps.

We also rely on the credit of the counterparties that provide swaps and caps to hedge the interest rate risk on our credit facilities. We use four major banks to provide approximately 94% of our derivative fair value, all of which have investment grade ratings from Moody's and S&P. In the event that one of our derivative providers should suffer a significant downgrade of its credit rating or fail, our swaps or caps may become not effective, in which case all or a portion of the fair value of the swap or cap would be recorded to earnings, possibly causing a substantial loss

sufficient to cause a breach of one of our debt covenants.

One or more interest rate swap or cap counterparties could default, causing us significant financial exposure

We enter into interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements only with counterparties that are highly rated (A or above by Standard & Poors, or Aa3 or above by Moody's). We also try to diversify our risk amongst several counterparties. In the event

one or more of these counterparties were to go into liquidation or to experience a significant rating downgrade, this could cause us to liquidate the interest rate swap or to lose the interest rate protection of an interest rate cap. Liquidation of an interest rate swap could cause us to be required to pay the swap counter party the net present value of the swap, which may represent a significant current period cash charge, possibly sufficient to cause us to breach our debt covenants.

Variable interest rates may adversely affect funds from operations

At March 31, 2013, effectively \$173.0 million of our debt bore interest at a variable rate and was not hedged by interest rate swaps or caps. We may incur additional debt in the future that also bears interest at variable rates.

Variable rate debt creates higher debt service requirements if market interest rates increase, which would adversely affect our funds from operations and the amount of cash available to pay distributions to shareholders. Our \$883.9 million in secured credit facilities with Prudential Mortgage Capital, credit enhanced by FNMA, are predominately floating rate facilities. We also have a credit facility with Freddie Mac totaling \$200.0 million that is a variable rate facility. At March 31, 2013, a total of \$727.9 million was outstanding under these facilities. These facilities represent the majority of the variable interest rates we were exposed to at March 31, 2013. Large portions of the interest rates on these facilities have been hedged by means of a number of interest rate swaps and caps. Upon the termination of these swaps and caps, we will be exposed to the risks of varying interest rates unless acceptable replacement swaps or caps are obtainable.

Issuances of additional debt or equity may adversely impact our financial condition

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

Risks Related to Our Organization and Ownership of Our Stock

Our ownership limit restricts the transferability of our capital stock

Our charter limits ownership of our capital stock by any single shareholder to 9.9% of the value of all outstanding shares of our capital stock, both common and preferred, unless approved by our Board of Directors. The charter also prohibits anyone from buying shares if the purchase would result in our losing REIT status. This could happen if a share transaction results in fewer than 100 persons owning all of our shares or in five or fewer persons, applying certain broad attribution rules of the Code, owning 50% or more of our shares. If you acquire shares in excess of the ownership limit or in violation of the ownership requirements of the Code for REITs, we:

- will consider the transfer to be null and void;
- will not reflect the transaction on our books;
- may institute legal action to enjoin the transaction;
- will not pay dividends or other distributions with respect to those shares;
- will not recognize any voting rights for those shares;
- will consider the shares held in trust for our benefit; and
- will either direct you to sell the shares and turn over any profit to us, or we will redeem the shares. If we redeem the shares, you will be paid a price equal to the lesser of:
 - the principal price paid for the shares by the holder,
 - a price per share equal to the market price (as determined in the manner set forth in our charter) of the applicable capital stock,
 - the market price (as so determined) on the date such holder would, but for the restrictions on transfers set forth in our charter, be deemed to have acquired ownership of the shares and

the maximum price allowed under Tennessee Greenmail Act (such price being the average of the highest and lowest closing market price for the shares during the 30 trading days preceding the purchase of such shares or, if the holder of such shares has commenced a tender offer or has announced an intention to seek control of us, during the 30 trading days preceding the commencement of such tender offer or the making of such announcement).

The redemption price may be paid, at our option, by delivering one common unit (subject to adjustment from time to time in the event of, among other things, stock splits, stock dividends, or recapitalizations affecting our common stock or certain mergers, consolidations or asset transfers by us) issued by our Operating Partnership for each Excess Share being redeemed.

If you acquire shares in violation of the limits on ownership described above:

- you may lose your power to dispose of the shares;
- you may not recognize profit from the sale of such shares if the market price of the shares increases; and
- you may be required to recognize a loss from the sale of such shares if the market price decreases.

Provisions of our charter and Tennessee law may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us

Ownership Limit

The 9.9% ownership limit discussed above may have the effect of precluding acquisition of control of us by a third party without the consent of our Board of Directors.

Preferred Stock

Our charter authorizes our Board of Directors to issue up to 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The Board of Directors may establish the preferences and rights of any preferred shares issued. The issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying or preventing someone from taking control of us, even if a change in control were in our shareholders' best interests. As of March 31, 2013, no shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding.

Tennessee Anti-Takeover Statutes

As a Tennessee corporation, we are subject to various legislative acts, which impose restrictions on and require compliance with procedures designed to protect shareholders against unfair or coercive mergers and acquisitions. These statutes may delay or prevent offers to acquire us and increase the difficulty of consummating any such offers, even if our acquisition would be in our shareholders' best interests.

Our investments in joint ventures may involve risks

Investments in joint ventures may involve risks that may not otherwise be present in our direct investments such as:

- the potential inability of our joint venture partner to perform;
- the joint venture partner may have economic or business interests or goals which are inconsistent with or adverse to ours;
- the joint venture partner may take actions contrary to our requests or instructions or contrary to our objectives or policies; and
- the joint venturers may not be able to agree on matters relating to the property they jointly own.

Although each joint owner will have a right of first refusal to purchase the other owner's interest, in the event a sale is desired, the joint owner may not have sufficient resources to exercise such right of first refusal.

Market interest rates and low trading volume may have an adverse effect on the market value of our common shares. The market price of shares of a REIT may be affected by the distribution rate on those shares, as a percentage of the price of the shares, relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates increase, prospective purchasers of our shares may expect a higher annual distribution rate. Higher interest rates would not, however, result in more funds for us to distribute and, in fact, would likely increase our borrowing costs and potentially decrease funds available for distribution. This could cause the market price of our common shares to go down. In addition, although our common shares are listed on The New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, the daily trading volume of our shares may be lower than the trading volume for other industries. As a result, our investors who desire to liquidate substantial holdings may find that they are unable to dispose of their shares in the market without causing a substantial decline in the market value of the shares.

Changes in market conditions or a failure to meet the market's expectations with regard to our results of operations and cash distributions could adversely affect the market price of our common shares

We believe that the market value of a REIT's equity securities is based primarily upon the market's perception of the REIT's growth potential and its current and potential future cash distributions, and is secondarily based upon the real estate market value of the underlying assets. For that reason, our shares may trade at prices that are higher or lower than the net asset value per share. To the extent we retain operating cash flow for investment purposes, working capital reserves or other purposes,

these retained funds, while increasing the value of our underlying assets, may not correspondingly increase the market price of our common shares. In addition, we are subject to the risk that our cash flow will be insufficient to pay distributions to our shareholders. Our failure to meet the market's expectations with regard to future earnings and cash distributions would likely adversely affect the market price of our shares.

The stock markets, including NYSE, on which we list our common shares, have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. As a result, the market price of our common shares could be similarly volatile, and investors in our common shares may experience a decrease in the value of their shares, including decreases unrelated to our operating performance or prospects. Among the market conditions that may affect the market price of our publicly traded securities are the following:

- our financial condition and operating performance and the performance of other similar companies;
- actual or anticipated differences in our quarterly and annual operating results;
- changes in our revenues or earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts;
- publication of research reports about us or our industry by securities analysts;
- additions and departures of key personnel;
- inability to access the capital markets;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, dispositions, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
- the issuance of additional shares of our common stock, or the perception that such sales may occur, including under our at-the-market controlled equity offering programs;
- the reputation of REITs generally and the reputation of REITs with portfolios similar to ours;
- the attractiveness of the securities of REITs in comparison to securities issued by other entities (including securities issued by other real estate companies);
- an increase in market interest rates, which may lead prospective investors to demand a higher distribution rate in relation to the price paid for our shares;
- the passage of legislation or other regulatory developments that adversely affect us or our industry;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- actions by institutional shareholders or hedge funds;
- changes in accounting principles;
- terrorist acts; and
- general market conditions, including factors unrelated to our performance.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in their stock price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

Risks Related to Tax Laws

Failure to qualify as a REIT would cause us to be taxed as a corporation

If we failed to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we would be taxed as a corporation. The Internal Revenue Service may challenge our qualification as a REIT for prior years, and new legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may change the tax laws with respect to qualification as a REIT or the federal tax consequences of such qualification. For any taxable year that we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at corporate rates, plus any applicable alternative minimum tax. In addition, unless entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification is lost. This treatment would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to shareholders because of the additional tax liability for the year or years involved. In addition, distributions would no longer qualify for the dividends paid deduction nor be required to be made in order to preserve REIT status. We might be required to borrow funds or to liquidate some of our investments to pay any applicable tax resulting from our failure to qualify as a REIT.

Failure to make required distributions would subject us to income taxation

In order to qualify as a REIT, each year we must distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our taxable income (determined without regard to the dividend paid deduction and by excluding net capital gains). To the extent that we

satisfy the distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of taxable income, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on the undistributed income. In addition, we would incur a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which our distributions in any year are less than the sum of:

85% of ordinary income for that year;

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

100% of undistributed taxable income from prior years.

Differences in timing between the recognition of income and the related cash receipts or the effect of required debt amortization payments could require us to borrow money or sell assets to pay out enough of the taxable income to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid corporate income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax in a particular year.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forgo otherwise attractive opportunities or engage in marginal investment opportunities

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of income, the nature and diversification of assets, the amounts distributed to shareholders and the ownership of our stock. In order to meet these tests, we may be required to forgo attractive business or investment opportunities or engage in marginal investment opportunities. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

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

MAA Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾
January 1, 2013 - January 31, 2013	3,301	65.52	—	2,138,000
February 1, 2013 - February 28, 2013	778	67.25	—	2,138,000
March 1, 2013 - March 31, 2013	5,842	69.24	—	2,138,000
Total	9,921	67.85	—	2,138,000

Represents 2,223, 778, 2,338 shares of common stock repurchased in January 2013, February 2013 and March 2013, respectively, under our ESOP Plan. In addition, employees are allowed to surrender shares to settle the tax liability incurred upon the vesting of shares under the various employee equity compensation plans. When we withhold these shares, we are required to remit to the appropriate taxing authorities the market price of the shares

⁽¹⁾ withheld, which could be deemed a purchase of the common stock by us on the date of withholding. We received 1,078, 0, and 3,504 shares in January 2013, February 2013 and March 2013, respectively, that were surrendered by employees in payment for the minimum required withholding taxes due to the vesting of non-vested shares. In the above table, these shares are included in columns (a) and (b), but excluded from columns (c) and (d). These shares do not reduce the number of shares that may yet be purchased under the publicly announced plans or programs.

⁽²⁾ This number reflects the amount of shares that are available for purchase under our 4,000,000 share repurchase program authorized by our Board in 1999.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

(a) The following exhibits are filed as part of this Quarterly report.

Exhibit

Number	Exhibit Description
10.1†	2013 Annual Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Mid-America Apartment Communities, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 15, 2013)
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
23.2	Consent of Watkins Uiberall PLLC
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	The following financial information from Mid-America Apartment Communities, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2013, filed with the SEC on May 3, 2013, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2013 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2012 (Unaudited); (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited); (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited); and (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited); (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text (Unaudited).*

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the XBRL related information in Exhibit 101 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be deemed part of a registration statement, prospectus or other document filed under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filings.

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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.

MID-AMERICA APARTMENT COMMUNITIES, INC.

Date: May 3, 2013

/s/Albert M. Campbell, III
Albert M. Campbell, III
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)