



UDR Definitions and Reconciliations

June 2019



Acquired Communities: The Company defines Acquired Communities as those communities acquired by the Company, other than through development and redevelopment activity, that did not achieve stabilization as of the most recent quarter.

Adjusted Funds from Operations (“AFFO”) attributable to common stockholders and unitholders: The Company defines AFFO as FFO as Adjusted attributable to common stockholders and unitholders less recurring capital expenditures on consolidated communities that are necessary to help preserve the value of and maintain functionality at our communities.

Management considers AFFO a useful supplemental performance metric for investors as it is more indicative of the Company's operational performance than FFO or FFO as Adjusted. AFFO is not intended to represent cash flow or liquidity for the period, and is only intended to provide an additional measure of our operating performance. The Company believes that net income/(loss) attributable to common stockholders is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to AFFO. Management believes that AFFO is a widely recognized measure of the operations of REITs, and presenting AFFO will enable investors to assess our performance in comparison to other REITs. However, other REITs may use different methodologies for calculating AFFO and, accordingly, our AFFO may not always be comparable to AFFO calculated by other REITs. AFFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income/(loss) (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indication of financial performance, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions. A reconciliation from net income/(loss) attributable to common stockholders to AFFO is provided on page A-11 of this presentation.

Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio – adjusted for non-recurring items: The Company defines Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items as Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items divided by total consolidated interest, excluding the impact of costs associated with debt extinguishment, plus preferred dividends.

Management considers Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items a useful metric for investors as it provides ratings agencies, investors and lending partners with a widely-used measure of the Company's ability to service its consolidated debt obligations as well as compare leverage against that of its peer REITs. A reconciliation of the components that comprise Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items is provided on page A-10 of this presentation.

Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio – adjusted for non-recurring items: The Company defines Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items as Consolidated EBITDAre – adjusted for non-recurring items divided by total consolidated interest, excluding the impact of costs associated with debt extinguishment.

Management considers Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items a useful metric for investors as it provides ratings agencies, investors and lending partners with a widely-used measure of the Company's ability to service its consolidated debt obligations as well as compare leverage against that of its peer REITs. A reconciliation of the components that comprise Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items is provided on page A-10 of this presentation.

Consolidated Net Debt-to-EBITDAre – adjusted for non-recurring items: The Company defines Consolidated Net Debt-to-EBITDAre - adjusted for non-recurring items as total consolidated debt net of cash and cash equivalents divided by annualized Consolidated EBITDAre - adjusted for non-recurring items. Consolidated EBITDAre - adjusted for non-recurring items is defined as EBITDAre excluding the impact of income/(loss) from unconsolidated entities, adjustments to reflect the Company's share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated joint ventures and other non-recurring items including, but not limited to casualty-related charges/(recoveries), net of wholly owned communities.

Management considers Consolidated Net Debt-to-EBITDAre - adjusted for non-recurring items a useful metric for investors as it provides ratings agencies, investors and lending partners with a widely-used measure of the Company's ability to service its consolidated debt obligations as well as compare leverage against that of its peer REITs. A reconciliation between net income/(loss) and Consolidated EBITDAre - adjusted for non-recurring items is provided on page A-10 of this presentation.

Cost of Capital: The cost to a company, such as a REIT, of raising capital in the form of equity (common or preferred stock) or debt. The cost of equity capital generally is considered to include both the dividend yield as well as the expected equity growth either by higher dividends or appreciation in stock price. The cost of debt capital generally is the after-tax interest expense on the debt incurred.

Debt-to-Asset Value: The amount of debt in relation to gross assets.

Development Communities: The Company defines Development Communities as those communities recently developed or under development by the Company, that are currently majority owned by the Company and have not achieved stabilization as of the most recent quarter.

Dividend Payout Ratio: Measures the percentage of a REIT's common dividend that is covered by recurring cash flow.

Dividend Yield: A valuation metric typically used to compare dividend return potential. Dividend yield is the expected annual dividend per share as a percentage of the current share price.

DownREIT: A DownREIT is structured much like an UPREIT, but the REIT also owns and operates properties other than its interest in a controlled partnership that owns and operates a separate group of properties.

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization for Real Estate (EBITDAre): The Company defines EBITDAre as net income/(loss) (computed in accordance with GAAP), plus interest expense, including costs associated with debt extinguishment, plus real estate depreciation and amortization, plus other depreciation and amortization, plus (minus) income tax provision/(benefit), net, (minus) plus net gain/(loss) on the sale of depreciable real estate owned, plus impairment write-downs of depreciable real estate, plus the adjustments to reflect the Company's share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated joint ventures. The Company computes EBITDAre in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or Nareit, which may not be comparable to EBITDAre reported by other REITs that do not compute EBITDAre in accordance with the Nareit definition, or that interpret the Nareit definition differently than the Company does. The White Paper on EBITDAre was approved by the Board of Governors of Nareit in September 2017.

Management considers EBITDAre a useful metric for investors as it provides an additional indicator of the Company's ability to incur and service debt, and will enable investors to assess our performance against that of its peer REITs. EBITDAre should be considered along with, but not as an alternative to, net income and cash flow as a measure of the Company's activities in accordance with GAAP. EBITDAre does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and is not necessarily indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs. A reconciliation between net income/(loss) and EBITDAre is provided on page A-10 of this presentation.

Effective New Lease Rate Growth: The Company defines Effective New Lease Rate Growth as the increase in gross potential rent realized less concessions for the new lease term (current effective rent) versus prior resident effective rent for the prior lease term on new leases commenced during the current quarter.

Management considers Effective New Lease Rate Growth a useful metric for investors as it indicates market-level new demand trends.

Effective Renewal Lease Rate Growth: The Company defines Effective Renewal Lease Rate Growth as the increase in gross potential rent realized less concessions for the new lease term (current effective rent) versus prior effective rent for the prior lease term on renewed leases commenced during the current quarter.

Management considers Effective Renewal Lease Rate Growth a useful metric for investors as it indicates market-level, in-place demand trends.

Equity Market Cap: The market value of all outstanding common stock and equivalents of a company based on the trading price of the common stock on a given day.

Equity REIT: A REIT which owns, or has an “equity interest” in, income-producing real estate (rather than making loans secured by real estate collateral).

Estimated Quarter of Completion: The Company defines Estimated Quarter of Completion of a development or redevelopment project as the date on which construction is expected to be completed, but it does not represent the date of stabilization.

Funds from Operations as Adjusted (“FFO as Adjusted”) attributable to common stockholders and unitholders: The Company defines FFO as Adjusted attributable to common stockholders and unitholders as FFO excluding the impact of non-comparable items including, but not limited to, acquisition-related costs, prepayment costs/benefits associated with early debt retirement, impairment write-downs or gains and losses on sales of real estate or other assets incidental to the main business of the Company and income taxes directly associated with those gains and losses, casualty-related expenses and recoveries, severance costs and legal and other costs.

Management believes that FFO as Adjusted is useful supplemental information regarding our operating performance as it provides a consistent comparison of our operating performance across time periods and allows investors to more easily compare our operating results with other REITs. FFO as Adjusted is not intended to represent cash flow or liquidity for the period, and is only intended to provide an additional measure of our operating performance. The Company believes that net income/(loss) attributable to common stockholders is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to FFO as Adjusted. However, other REITs may use different methodologies for calculating FFO as Adjusted or similar FFO measures and, accordingly, our FFO as Adjusted may not always be comparable to FFO as Adjusted or similar FFO measures calculated by other REITs. FFO as Adjusted should not be considered as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indication of financial performance, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of our liquidity. A reconciliation from net income attributable to common stockholders to FFO as Adjusted is provided on page A-11 of this presentation.

Funds From Operations (“FFO”) attributable to common stockholders and unitholders: The Company defines FFO attributable to common stockholders and unitholders as net income/(loss) attributable to common stockholders (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding impairment write-downs of depreciable real estate related to the main business of the Company or of investments in non-consolidated investees that are directly attributable to decreases in the fair value of depreciable real estate held by the investee, gains and losses from sales of depreciable real estate related to the main business of the Company and income taxes directly associated with those gains and losses, plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for noncontrolling interests, and the Company’s share of unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. This definition conforms with the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trust’s definition issued in April 2002 and restated in November 2018. In the computation of diluted FFO, if OP Units, DownREIT Units, unvested restricted stock, unvested LTIP Units, stock options, and the shares of Series E Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock are dilutive, they are included in the diluted share count.

Management considers FFO a useful metric for investors as the Company uses FFO in evaluating property acquisitions and its operating performance and believes that FFO should be considered along with, but not as an alternative to, net income and cash flow as a measure of the Company's activities in accordance with GAAP. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and is not necessarily indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs. A reconciliation from net income/(loss) attributable to common stockholders to FFO is provided on page A-11 of this presentation.

Held For Disposition Communities: The Company defines Held for Disposition Communities as those communities that were held for sale as of the end of the most recent quarter.

Internal Rate of Return (“IRR”): The discount rate that sets estimated discounted cash flows equal to the initial investment.

Joint Venture Reconciliation at UDR's weighted average ownership interest:

In thousands

	<u>1Q 2019</u>
Income/(loss) from unconsolidated entities	\$ 49
Management fee	1,221
Interest expense	10,322
Depreciation	15,674
General and administrative	132
West Coast Development JV Preferred Return - Attachment 12(B)	(276)
Developer Capital Program - Other (excludes Alameda Point Block 11)	(3,972)
Other (income)/expense	(81)
Total Joint Venture NOI at UDR's Ownership Interest	<u>\$ 23,069</u>

Net Asset Value: Net Asset Value (“NAV”) is defined as marked-to-market value of assets less marked-to-market value of liabilities and preferred equity, divided by total outstanding diluted shares and operating partnership units.

Management considers NAV a useful metric for investors as it provides context to portfolio value changes over time based on widely accepted market inputs.

Net Operating Income (“NOI”): The Company defines NOI as rental income less direct property rental expenses. Rental income represents gross market rent and other revenues less adjustments for concessions, vacancy loss and bad debt. Rental expenses include real estate taxes, insurance, personnel, utilities, repairs and maintenance, administrative and marketing. Excluded from NOI is property management expense which is calculated as 2.875% of property revenue to cover the regional supervision and accounting costs related to consolidated property operations, and land rent.

Management considers NOI a useful metric for investors as it is a more meaningful representation of a community's continuing operating performance than net income as it is prior to corporate-level expense allocations, general and administrative costs, capital structure and depreciation and amortization and is a widely used input, along with capitalization rates, in the determination of real estate valuations. A reconciliation from net income attributable to UDR, Inc. to NOI is provided on page A-6 of this presentation.

In thousands	1Q 2019	4Q 2018	3Q 2018	2Q 2018	1Q 2018
Net income/(loss) attributable to UDR, Inc.	\$ 24,503	\$ 82,139	\$ 18,610	\$ 20,601	\$ 81,756
Property management	7,703	7,280	7,240	7,057	6,888
Other operating expenses	5,646	3,952	3,314	2,825	2,009
Real estate depreciation and amortization	112,468	106,469	107,881	106,520	108,136
Interest expense	33,542	38,226	34,401	31,598	29,943
Casualty-related charges/(recoveries), net	-	(243)	678	746	940
General and administrative	12,467	10,955	11,896	12,373	11,759
Tax provision/(benefit), net	2,212	70	158	233	227
(Income)/loss from unconsolidated entities	(49)	(36)	1,382	2,032	1,677
Interest income and other (income)/expense, net	(9,813)	(1,660)	(1,188)	(1,128)	(2,759)
Joint venture management and other fees	(2,751)	(2,935)	(2,888)	(3,109)	(2,822)
Other depreciation and amortization	1,656	1,616	1,682	1,684	1,691
(Gain)/loss on sale of real estate owned, net of tax	-	(65,897)	-	-	(70,300)
Net income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	2,099	7,476	1,648	1,843	7,469
Total consolidated NOI	\$ 189,683	\$ 187,412	\$ 184,814	\$ 183,275	\$ 176,614

Nominal Cap Rate: Nominal cap rates represent the expected unleveraged first year yield a property buyer expects to realize on its investment.

Non-Mature Communities: The Company defines Non-Mature Communities as those communities that have not met the criteria to be included in same-store communities.

Non-Residential / Other: The Company defines Non-Residential / Other as non-apartment components of mixed-use properties, land held, properties being prepared for redevelopment and properties where a material change in home count has occurred.

Physical Occupancy: The Company defines Physical Occupancy as the number of occupied homes divided by the total homes available at a community.

Proposition 13: In California, an amendment enacted in 1978 that limits the tax rate on real estate. The proposition decreased property taxes by assessing property values at their 1975 value and restricted annual increases of assessed value to an inflation factor, not to exceed 2% per year. It also prohibited reassessment of a new base year except for: (a) a change in ownership, or (b) completion of new construction.

QTD Same-Store Communities: The Company defines QTD Same-Store Communities as those communities Stabilized for five full consecutive quarters. These communities were owned and had stabilized operating expenses as of the beginning of the quarter in the prior year, were not in process of any substantial redevelopment activities, and not held for disposition.

Real Estate Investment Trust Act of 1960: The federal law that authorized REITs. Its purpose was to allow small investors to pool their investments in real estate in order to get the same benefits as might be obtained by direct ownership, while also diversifying their risks and obtaining professional management.

Real Estate Investment Trust (“REIT”): A REIT is a company dedicated to owning and, in most cases, operating income-producing real estate, such as apartments, shopping centers, offices and warehouses. Some REITs also are engaged in financing real estate.

Recurring Capital Expenditures: The Company defines Recurring Capital Expenditures as expenditures that are necessary to help preserve the value of and maintain functionality at its communities.

Redevelopment Communities: The Company generally defines Redevelopment Communities as those communities where substantial redevelopment is in progress that is expected to have a material impact on the community's operations, including occupancy levels and future rental rates.

Redevelopment Projected Weighted Average Return on Incremental Capital Invested: The projected weighted average return on incremental capital invested for redevelopment projects is NOI as set forth in the definition of Stabilization Period for Redevelopment Yield, less Recurring Capital Expenditures, minus the project's annualized NOI prior to commencing the redevelopment, less Recurring Capital Expenditures, divided by the total cost of the project.

Revenue Enhancing Capital Expenditures ("Cap Ex"): The Company defines Revenue Enhancing Capital Expenditures as expenditures that result in increased income generation over time.

Management considers Revenue Enhancing Capital Expenditures a useful metric for investors as it quantifies the amount of capital expenditures that are expected to grow, not just maintain, revenues.

Sold Communities: The Company defines Sold Communities as those communities that were disposed of prior to the end of the most recent quarter.

Stabilization/Stabilized: The Company defines Stabilization/Stabilized as when a community's occupancy reaches 90% or above for at least three consecutive months.

Stabilized, Non-Mature Communities: The Company defines Stabilized, Non-Mature Communities as those communities that have reached Stabilization but are not yet in the same-store portfolio.

Stabilization Period for Development Yield: The Company defines the Stabilization Period for Development Yield as the forward twelve month NOI, excluding any remaining lease-up concessions outstanding, commencing one year following the delivery of the final home of the project.

Stabilization Period for Redevelopment Yield: The Company defines the stabilization period for a redevelopment property yield for purposes of computing the Redevelopment Projected Weighted Average Return on Incremental Capital Invested, as the forward twelve month NOI, excluding any remaining lease-up concessions outstanding, commencing one year following the delivery of the final home of a project.

Stabilized Yield on Developments: The Company calculates expected stabilized yields on development as follows: projected stabilized NOI less management fees divided by budgeted construction costs on a project-specific basis. Projected stabilized NOI for development projects, calculated in accordance with the NOI reconciliation provided on page A-5, is set forth in the definition of Stabilization Period for Development Yield. Given the differing completion dates and years for which NOI is being projected for these communities as well as the complexities associated with estimating other expenses upon completion such as corporate overhead allocation, general and administrative costs and capital structure, a reconciliation to GAAP measures is not meaningful. Projected NOI for these projects is neither provided, nor is representative of Management's expectations for the Company's overall financial performance or cash flow growth and there can be no assurances that forecast NOI growth implied in the estimated construction yield of any project will be achieved.

Management considers estimated Stabilized Yield on Developments as a useful metric for investors as it helps provide context to the expected effects that development projects will have on the Company's future performance once stabilized.

Total Return: A stock's dividend income plus capital appreciation, before taxes and commissions.

Total Revenue per Occupied Home: The Company defines Total Revenue per Occupied Home as rental and other revenues, calculated in accordance with GAAP, divided by the product of occupancy and the number of apartment homes.

Management considers Total Revenue per Occupied Home a useful metric for investors as it serves as a proxy for portfolio quality, both geographic and physical.

TRS: The Company's taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS") focuses on development, land entitlement and short-term hold investments. TRS gains on sales, net of taxes, is defined as net sales proceeds less a tax provision and the gross investment basis of the asset before accumulated depreciation.

UPREIT: In the typical umbrella partnership REIT (UPREIT), the partners of the existing partnerships and a REIT become partners in a new partnership termed the operating partnership. For their respective interests in the operating partnership (OP units), the partners contribute the properties from the existing partnership and the REIT contributes the cash proceeds from its public offering. The REIT typically is the general partner and the majority owner of the operating partnership.

After a period of time (often one year), the partners may enjoy the same liquidity of the REIT shareholders by tendering their OP units for redemption for either cash or REIT shares (at the option of the REIT or operating partnership). This redemption may result in the partners incurring the tax deferred at the UPREIT's formation.

YTD Same-Store Communities: The Company defines YTD Same-Store Communities as those communities Stabilized for two full consecutive calendar years. These communities were owned and had stabilized operating expenses as of the beginning of the prior year, were not in process of any substantial redevelopment activities, and not held for disposition.

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All guidance is based on current expectations of future economic conditions and the judgment of the Company's management team. The following reconciles from GAAP Net income/(loss) per share for full year 2019 and second quarter of 2019 to forecasted FFO, FFO as Adjusted and AFFO per share and unit:

	Full-Year 2019	
	Low	High
Forecasted net income per diluted share	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.40
Conversion from GAAP share count	(0.02)	(0.02)
Depreciation	1.67	1.67
Noncontrolling interests	0.03	0.03
Preferred dividends	0.01	0.01
Forecasted FFO per diluted share and unit	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.09
Legal and other costs	0.01	0.01
Cost associated with debt extinguishment	-	-
Casualty-related charges/(recoveries)	-	-
Joint venture development success fee	(0.01)	(0.01)
Promoted interest on settlement of note receivable, net of tax	(0.02)	(0.02)
Forecasted FFO as Adjusted per diluted share and unit	\$ 2.03	\$ 2.07
Recurring capital expenditures	(0.16)	(0.16)
Forecasted AFFO per diluted share and unit	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.91

	2Q 2019	
	Low	High
Forecasted net income per diluted share	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.10
Conversion from GAAP share count	(0.01)	(0.01)
Depreciation	0.42	0.42
Noncontrolling interests	0.01	0.01
Preferred dividends	-	-
Forecasted FFO per diluted share and unit	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.52
Legal and other costs	-	-
Cost associated with debt extinguishment	-	-
Casualty-related charges/(recoveries)	-	-
Forecasted FFO as Adjusted per diluted share and unit	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.52
Recurring capital expenditures	(0.05)	(0.05)
Forecasted AFFO per diluted share and unit	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.47

Coverage Ratios	Quarter Ended March 31, 2019	
Net income/(loss)	\$	26,602
Adjustments:		
Interest expense, including costs associated with debt extinguishment		33,542
Real estate depreciation and amortization		112,468
Other depreciation and amortization		1,656
Tax (provision)/benefit, net		2,212
Adjustments to reflect the Company's share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated joint ventures		25,996
EBITDAre	\$	<u>202,476</u>
Casualty-related charges/(recoveries), net		15
Casualty-related charges/(recoveries) on unconsolidated joint ventures, net		146
Promoted interest on settlement of note receivable		(8,500)
Legal and other costs ⁽¹⁾		3,431
(Income)/loss from unconsolidated entities		(49)
Adjustments to reflect the Company's share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated joint ventures		(25,996)
Management fee expense on unconsolidated joint ventures		(1,221)
Consolidated EBITDAre - adjusted for non-recurring items	\$	<u>170,302</u>
Annualized consolidated EBITDAre - adjusted for non-recurring items	\$	<u>681,208</u>
Interest expense, including costs associated with debt extinguishment		33,542
Capitalized interest expense		1,112
Total interest	\$	34,654
Preferred dividends	\$	1,011
Total debt	\$	3,589,829
Cash		(1,043)
Net debt	\$	<u>3,588,786</u>
Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items		<u>4.9x</u>
Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio - adjusted for non-recurring items		<u>4.8x</u>
Consolidated Net Debt-to-EBITDAre - adjusted for non-recurring items		<u>5.3x</u>

(1) During 1Q19, UDR adopted ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (codified as ASC 842), which changed how UDR recognizes costs incurred to obtain resident and retail leases. Prior to adoption, UDR deferred and amortized over the lease term certain direct leasing costs. Under the updated standard, only those direct costs that are incremental to the arrangement may be deferred and any direct costs to negotiate or arrange a lease that would have been incurred regardless of whether the lease was obtained ("non-incremental costs") shall be expensed as incurred. The standard also provided a practical expedient whereby an entity need not reassess direct costs for any pre-existing leases upon adoption. As such, the adoption of the standard resulted in UDR expensing any new non-incremental costs as incurred and continuing to amortize the pre-existing non-incremental costs deferred upon adoption over the remaining lease terms. The impact in 1Q19 for the amortization expense related to the pre-existing non-incremental costs was \$1.1 million, which is backed out for FFO as Adjusted in Legal and other costs.

Source: Company documents.

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In thousands, except per share and unit amounts	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net income/(loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 23,492	\$ 80,801
Real estate depreciation and amortization	112,468	108,136
Noncontrolling interests	2,099	7,469
Real estate depreciation and amortization on unconsolidated joint ventures	15,674	14,340
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	(2,100)
Net gain on the sale of depreciable real estate owned	-	(70,300)
Funds from operations ("FFO") attributable to common stockholders and unitholders, basic	<u>\$ 153,733</u>	<u>\$ 138,346</u>
Distributions to preferred stockholders - Series E (Convertible) ⁽¹⁾	1,011	955
FFO attributable to common stockholders and unitholders, diluted	<u>\$ 154,744</u>	<u>\$ 139,301</u>
FFO per weighted average common share and unit, basic	<u>\$ 0.51</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>
FFO per weighted average common share and unit, diluted	<u>\$ 0.51</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>
Weighted average number of common shares and OP/DownREIT Units outstanding - basic	301,282	292,052
Weighted average number of common shares, OP/DownREIT Units, and common stock equivalents outstanding - diluted	304,848	296,725
Impact of adjustments to FFO:		
Promoted interest on settlement of note receivable, net of tax ⁽²⁾	\$ (6,482)	\$ -
Legal and other costs ⁽³⁾	3,431	-
Casualty-related charges/(recoveries), net	15	1,009
Casualty-related charges/(recoveries) on unconsolidated joint ventures, net	146	-
	<u>\$ (2,890)</u>	<u>\$ 1,009</u>
FFO as Adjusted attributable to common stockholders and unitholders, diluted	<u>\$ 151,854</u>	<u>\$ 140,310</u>
FFO as Adjusted per weighted average common share and unit, diluted	<u>\$ 0.50</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>
Recurring capital expenditures	(7,218)	(6,669)
AFFO attributable to common stockholders and unitholders, diluted	<u>\$ 144,636</u>	<u>\$ 133,641</u>
AFFO per weighted average common share and unit, diluted	<u>\$ 0.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.45</u>

See pages A-1 through A-11 for definitions and other terms.

(1) Series E preferred shares are dilutive for purposes of calculating FFO per share. Consequently, distributions to Series E preferred stockholders are added to FFO and the weighted average number of shares are included in the denominator when calculating FFO per common share and unit, diluted.

(2) During 1Q19, UDR earned a promoted interest of \$8.5 million on the payment of a promissory note receivable from a multifamily technology company. The estimated tax provision on the payment was approximately \$2.0 million.

(3) During 1Q19, UDR adopted ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (codified as ASC 842), which changed how UDR recognizes costs incurred to obtain resident and retail leases. Prior to adoption, UDR deferred and amortized over the lease term certain direct leasing costs. Under the updated standard, only those direct costs that are incremental to the arrangement may be deferred and any direct costs to negotiate or arrange a lease that would have been incurred regardless of whether the lease was obtained ("non-incremental costs") shall be expensed as incurred. The standard also provided a practical expedient whereby an entity need not reassess direct costs for any pre-existing leases upon adoption. As such, the adoption of the standard resulted in UDR expensing any new non-incremental costs as incurred and continuing to amortize the pre-existing non-incremental costs deferred upon adoption over the remaining lease terms. The impact in 1Q19 for the amortization expense related to the pre-existing non-incremental costs was \$1.1 million, which is backed out for FFO as Adjusted in Legal and other costs.

Source: Company documents.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this press release may constitute “forward-looking statements.” Words such as “expects,” “intends,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “likely,” “will,” “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 our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the results of operations or plans expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, unfavorable changes in the apartment market, changing economic conditions, the impact of inflation/deflation on rental rates and property operating expenses, expectations concerning the availability of capital and the stability of the capital markets, the impact of competition and competitive pricing, acquisitions, developments and redevelopments not achieving anticipated results, delays in completing developments and redevelopments, delays in completing lease-ups on schedule or at expected rent and occupancy levels, expectations on job growth, home affordability and demand/supply ratio for multifamily housing, expectations concerning development and redevelopment activities, expectations on occupancy levels and rental rates, expectations concerning joint ventures and partnerships with third parties, expectations that automation will help grow net operating income, expectations on annualized net operating income and other risk factors discussed in documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time, including the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. Actual results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements and such risks, uncertainties and other factors speak only as of the date of this presentation, and the Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to update or revise any forward-looking statement contained herein, to reflect any change in the Company's expectations with regard thereto, or any other change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based, except to the extent otherwise required under the U.S. securities laws.

Definitions and reconciliations can be found in the attached appendix and on UDR’s investor relations website at <http://ir.udr.com/> under the News and Presentations heading.

