

CEDAR REALTY TRUST, INC.

Form 424B5

August 06, 2013

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-179956

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To prospectus dated May 2, 2012)

CEDAR REALTY TRUST, INC.

10,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

We have entered into a sales agreement, or the Sales Agreement, with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC, or collectively the Agents, relating to our shares of common stock, par value \$0.06 per share, offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus pursuant to a continuous offering program. In accordance with the terms of the Sales Agreement, we may from time to time offer and sell up to 10,000,000 shares of common stock through one of the Agents, as our sales agent.

Sales of the shares, if any, will be made by means of ordinary brokers' transactions or otherwise at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices.

We will pay each Agent a commission not to exceed 2.0% of the gross sales price of shares sold through such Agent as sales agent under the Sales Agreement.

Under the terms of the Sales Agreement, we also may sell shares of our common stock to either Agent as principal for its own account at a price agreed upon at the time of sale. If we sell shares of our common stock to an Agent as principal, we will enter into a separate terms agreement with the Agent, and we will describe this agreement in a separate prospectus supplement or pricing supplement.

The Agents are not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of shares of our common stock but will use their commercially reasonable efforts, as our sales agents and subject to the terms of the Sales Agreement, to sell the shares offered by this prospectus supplement, as instructed by us. The offering of common stock pursuant to the Sales Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (1) the sale of 10,000,000 shares of our common stock subject to the Sales Agreement and (2) the termination of the Sales Agreement by us or by the Agents.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, under the symbol CDR. On August 5, 2013, the last reported sales price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$5.47 per share.

There are restrictions on ownership of our common stock intended, among other purposes, to preserve our qualification as a real estate investment trust, or REIT. See "Description of Common Stock - Restrictions on Ownership" in the accompanying prospectus.

Investing in our common stock involves risks that are described in the "Risk Factors" sections beginning on page S-3 of this prospectus supplement, page 3 of the accompanying prospectus and page 13 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

BofA Merrill Lynch

KeyBanc Capital Markets

RBC Capital Markets

The date of this prospectus supplement is August 6, 2013.

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In this prospectus supplement, the terms Company, we, us or our include Cedar Realty Trust, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Cedar Realty Trust Partnership, L.P., or the operating partnership.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any free writing prospectus prepared by us. We have not, and the Agents have not, authorized any person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the Agents are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any free writing prospectus prepared by us, as well as the documents incorporated by reference, is accurate only as of their respective dates or on other dates which are specified in those documents. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus including the sections entitled Risk Factors beginning on page S-3 of this prospectus supplement and page 3 of the accompanying prospectus, as well as the information appearing under the caption Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, before making a decision to invest in the common stock. You should also read the documents we have referred you to in Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information and financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

The Company

We are a fully-integrated real estate investment trust that focuses primarily on ownership and operation of grocery-anchored shopping centers straddling the Washington D.C. to Boston corridor. At June 30, 2013, we owned and managed a portfolio of 67 operating properties (excluding properties held for sale/conveyance) totaling approximately 9.8 million square feet of gross leasable area, or GLA. We conduct our business and own all of our properties through Cedar Realty Trust Partnership, L.P., or the operating partnership, in which we owned at June 30, 2013 an approximate 99.6% economic interest, and are its sole general partner. Our principal executive offices are located at 44 South Bayles Avenue, Port Washington, NY 11050, our telephone number is (516) 767-6492 and our website address is www.cedarrealtytrust.com. The contents of our website are not a part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

The Offering

The following is a brief summary of certain terms of this offering. For a more complete description of the terms of the common stock, see Description of Common Stock in the accompanying prospectus.

Issuer	Cedar Realty Trust, Inc.
Securities Offered	Up to 10,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.06 per share
Restrictions on Ownership	Our charter provides that no person or entity may beneficially own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the applicable constructive ownership provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, more than 9.9% of the outstanding shares of our common stock.
Use of Proceeds	We will contribute the net proceeds from this offering to our operating partnership. Our operating partnership presently intends to use all the net proceeds from this offering for general working capital and other corporate purposes, including the repayment of outstanding indebtedness, the development or acquisition of additional properties and the redevelopment of existing properties. Pending such use, the net proceeds will be used to temporarily repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility. See Use of Proceeds.

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Risk Factors

See Risk Factors beginning on page S-3 of this prospectus supplement, on page 3 of the accompanying prospectus and on page 13 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, for risks you should consider before purchasing shares of our common stock.

NYSE symbol

CDR

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a number of risks. Before making an investment decision to purchase our common stock, you should carefully consider all of the risks described in this prospectus supplement, the risks described under Risk Factors beginning on page 3 of the accompanying prospectus and on page 13 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, as well as the other information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. If this were to occur, the value of our common stock could decline significantly and you may lose all or part of your investment.

The market price of our shares of common stock may fluctuate or decline significantly.

The market price of our shares of common stock may fluctuate or decline significantly in response to many factors, including those described under Forward-Looking Statements in this prospectus supplement, as well as:

actual or anticipated changes in operating results or business prospects;

changes in earnings estimates by securities analysts;

an inability to meet or exceed securities analysts' estimates or expectations;

difficulties or inability to access capital or extend or refinance existing debt;

decreasing (or uncertainty in) real estate valuations;

publication of research reports about us or the real estate industry;

changes in analyst ratings or our credit ratings;

conditions or trends in our industry or sector;

the performance of our competitors and related market valuations;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, divestitures, joint ventures or other strategic initiatives;

changes in interest rates;

additions or departures of key personnel;

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future sales of our common stock or securities convertible into, or exchangeable or exercisable for, our common stock;

the realization of any of the other risk factors included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus; and

general market and economic conditions.

You may experience significant dilution as a result of this offering and additional issuances of our securities, which could harm the market price of our common stock.

Our board of directors is authorized, without shareholder approval, to issue additional common or preferred stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities. We may, from time to time and at any time, seek to offer and sell common or preferred stock or other securities, including sales of common stock in this offering through the Agents, based on market conditions and other factors that may be beyond our control.

This offering may have a dilutive effect on our earnings per share and funds from operations per share after giving effect to the issuance of our common stock in this offering and the receipt and application of the expected

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net proceeds. The actual amount of dilution from this offering, or from any future offering of common or preferred stock, will be based on numerous factors, particularly the use of proceeds and the return expected to be generated by such investment, and cannot be determined at this time. The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of our common stock in the market pursuant to this offering or otherwise, as a result of the perception or expectation that such sales could occur.

Holders of our debt or preferred stock have liquidation and other rights that are senior to the rights of the holders of our common stock. Any future issuance of debt or preferred stock could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

As of June 30, 2013, we had approximately \$735.6 million of debt outstanding and approximately 7.95 million shares of Series B Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding. Holders of our debt and preferred stock have liquidation rights and other rights that are senior to the rights of holders of our common stock. Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, payment will be made to holders of our debt and preferred stock before any payment is made to the holders of our common stock. This will reduce the amount of our assets, if any, available for distribution to holders of our common stock. The decision to issue debt and preferred stock is dependent on market conditions and other factors that may be beyond our control. As a result, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future issuances. Any such future issuance could reduce the market price of our common stock.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain or incorporate by reference forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Such forward looking statements include, without limitation, statements containing the words anticipates , believes , expects , intends , future , and words of similar import which express our beliefs, expectations or intentions regarding future performance or future events or trends. While forward-looking statements reflect good faith beliefs, expectations or intentions, they are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements as a result of factors outside of our control. Certain factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, the following: real estate investment considerations, such as the effect of economic and other conditions in general and in our market areas in particular; the financial viability of our tenants (including an inability to pay rent, filing for bankruptcy protection, closing stores and/or vacating the premises); the continuing availability of acquisition, ground up development and redevelopment opportunities, on favorable terms; the availability of equity and debt capital (including the availability of construction financing) in the public and private markets; the availability of suitable joint venture partners and potential purchasers of our properties if offered for sale; the adequacy of impairment provisions for properties treated as held for sale/conveyance; changes in interest rates; the fact that returns from acquisition, ground up development and redevelopment activities may not be at expected levels or at expected times; risks inherent in ongoing ground up development and redevelopment projects including, but not limited to, cost overruns resulting from weather delays, changes in the nature and scope of ground up development and redevelopment efforts, changes in governmental regulations relating thereto, and market factors involved in the pricing of material and labor; the need to renew leases or relet space upon the expiration or termination of current leases and incur applicable required replacement costs; and the financial flexibility of us and our joint venture partners to repay or refinance debt obligations when due and to fund tenant improvements and capital expenditures. For a discussion of these and other factors that could cause actual results to differ from those contemplated in the forward-looking statements in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and in documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, see the section entitled Risk Factors

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in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and in documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. We do not intend, and disclaim any duty or obligation, to update or revise any forward-looking statements set forth or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement to reflect any change in expectations, change in information, new information, future events or other circumstances on which such information may have been based.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will contribute the net proceeds from this offering to our operating partnership in exchange for common limited partnership units in our operating partnership. Our operating partnership presently intends to use all the net proceeds from this offering for working capital and other corporate purposes, including the repayment of outstanding indebtedness, the development or acquisition of additional properties and the redevelopment of existing properties. Pending such use, the net proceeds will be used to temporarily repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility. At August 1, 2013, we had approximately \$122.5 million outstanding on our revolving credit facility with a weighted-average interest rate of 2.2%. The \$310 million facility entered into in August 2013 is comprised of a five-year \$50 million term loan maturing in August 2018 and a three-year \$260 million revolving credit facility maturing in August 2016. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 195 basis points and can range from LIBOR plus 165 to 225 basis points based on our leverage ratio. The revolving credit facility may be extended for two additional one-year periods at our option.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. are co-lead arrangers and co-lead book managers, an affiliate of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is the syndication agent and a lender, an affiliate of KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. is the administrative agent and a lender, and an affiliate of RBC Capital Markets, LLC is a lender, under our revolving credit facility. To the extent that the net proceeds are used to repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility, those parties will receive their pro rata portion of the net proceeds used to repay amounts outstanding under this facility. See Plan of Distribution Conflicts of Interest.

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MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary of certain material federal income tax considerations is based on current law, is for general information only, and is not tax advice. This discussion does not purport to address all aspects of taxation that may be relevant to particular stockholders in light of their personal investment or tax circumstances, or to certain types of stockholders (including, without limitation, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations (except as described below in Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders), financial institutions and broker dealers) subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws. In addition, this discussion (except to the extent described below in Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders) does not address the tax consequences applicable to stockholders that are not U.S. holders. For this purpose, a U.S. holder is a holder of the common stock that, for federal income tax purposes, is: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (including an entity treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the United States, any of its States or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate whose income is subject to federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) any trust if (a) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person. If a partnership (including any entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes) holds the common stock, the federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding the common stock, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Common stock by the partnership.

EACH PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER SHOULD CONSULT WITH ITS TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND SALE OF THE COMMON STOCK AND OF THE COMPANY'S ELECTION TO BE TAXED AS A REIT, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP, SALE AND ELECTION, AND OF POTENTIAL CHANGES IN APPLICABLE TAX LAWS, SOME OF WHICH MAY APPLY RETROACTIVELY.

Taxation of Our Company

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 1986. We believe that we have been organized and have operated in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT, and intend to continue to operate in such a manner. However, qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual annual operating results, asset composition, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership, the various qualification tests and organizational requirements imposed under the Code, as discussed below. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that we have been organized and have operated, or will continue to be organized and operate, in a manner so as to remain qualified as a REIT.

The following is a general summary of the material Code provisions and the corresponding Treasury Regulations that govern the federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its stockholders. These provisions of the Code and Treasury Regulations are highly technical and complex. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions, the Treasury Regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof.

At the closing of this offering we expect to receive an opinion of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP to the effect that commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1998, we have been operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code, and our actual method of operation from January 1, 2013 through the date of the opinion and our proposed method of operation, as described in the Prospectus and this Prospectus Supplement and as represented by us, will enable us to continue to so qualify through the end of our current taxable year and thereafter. It must be emphasized that the opinion of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP is based on various assumptions relating to our organization and operation, and is

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conditioned upon representations and covenants made by our management regarding our organization, income, assets, distribution levels, diversity of ownership and the past, present and future conduct of our business operations, the compliance with which has not and will not be reviewed by Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP. In addition, our ability to qualify as a REIT depends in part upon the operating results, organizational structure and entity classification for federal income tax purposes of certain affiliated entities, and also requires that we satisfy certain asset tests, some of which depend upon the fair market values of assets directly or indirectly owned by us which may not be susceptible to a precise determination. Accordingly, while we intend to operate so that we will qualify as a REIT, given the highly complex nature of the rules governing REITs, the ongoing importance of factual determinations, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given by Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP or us that we will so qualify for any particular year. The opinion is expressed as of the date issued and counsel will have no obligation to advise us or the holders of the common stock of any subsequent change in the matters stated, represented or assumed, or of any subsequent change in the applicable law. You should be aware that opinions of counsel are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, or the courts, and no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge the conclusions set forth in such opinions or that a court would not sustain such a challenge.

Provided we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be required to pay federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the double taxation (at the corporate and stockholder levels) that generally results from investment in a corporation. However, we will still be required to pay federal income tax as follows:

We will be required to pay tax at regular corporate rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.

We may be required to pay the alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference under some circumstances.

If we have (1) net income from the sale or other disposition of foreclosure property which is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or (2) other nonqualifying income from foreclosure property, we will be required to pay tax at the highest corporate rate on this income. Foreclosure property generally is defined as property we acquired through foreclosure or after a default on a loan secured by the property or a lease of the property.

We will be required to pay a 100% tax on any net income from prohibited transactions. Prohibited transactions are, in general, sales or other taxable dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

If we fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, as discussed below, but have otherwise maintained our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements are met, we will be required to pay a tax equal to the greater of the amount by which we failed to satisfy the 75% or 95% gross income tests, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

If we fail to satisfy any of the REIT asset tests (other than a *de minimis* failure of the 5% asset test, 10% vote test or the 10% value test), as described below, due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, and we nonetheless maintain our REIT qualification because of specified cure provisions, we will be required to pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the highest corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the nonqualifying assets that caused us to fail such test.

If we fail to satisfy any provision of the Code that would result in our failure to qualify as a REIT (other than a violation of the REIT gross income tests or certain violations of the asset tests described below) and the violation is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, we may retain our REIT qualification but we will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure.

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We will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent we fail to distribute, as specially defined in the Code, during each calendar year at least the sum of (1) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for the year, (2) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for the year, and (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods.

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If we acquire any asset in a conversion transaction (which generally refers to a transaction in which the basis of the acquired asset in our hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of a C corporation or partnership that has one or more corporate partners), and we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of the asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired the asset, then we will be required to pay tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate on this gain to the extent of the excess of (1) the fair market value of the asset over (2) our adjusted basis in the asset, in each case determined as of the date on which we acquired the asset. The results described in this paragraph with respect to the recognition of gain assume that the C corporation or partnership, as applicable, will refrain from making an election to receive different treatment under existing Treasury Regulations on its tax return for the year in which we acquire the asset.

We will be required to pay a 100% tax on any redetermined rents, redetermined deductions or excess interest. See Penalty Tax. In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of services furnished to any of our tenants by a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours. Redetermined deductions and excess interest generally represent amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's length negotiations.

We may be required to pay monetary penalties to the IRS in certain circumstances, including if we fail to meet record-keeping requirements intended to monitor our compliance with rules relating to the composition of our stockholders, as described below in Requirements for Qualification as a REIT.

In addition, we and our subsidiaries may be subject to a variety of taxes other than federal income taxes, including payroll taxes and state, local and foreign income, property or other taxes on assets and operations.

Requirements for Qualification as a REIT. The Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

1. that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
2. that issues transferable shares or transferable certificates to evidence its beneficial ownership;
3. that would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for Sections 856 through 860 of the Code;
4. that is not a financial institution or an insurance company within the meaning of certain provisions of the Code;
5. that is beneficially owned by 100 or more persons;
6. not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock of which is owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals, including, for this purpose, specified entities; and
7. that meets other tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets and the amount of its distributions.

The Code provides that conditions (1) to (4), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year, that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months, and condition (6) must be met during the last half of the taxable year. Conditions (5) and (6) do not apply until after the first taxable year for which an election is made to be taxed as a REIT. For purposes of condition (6), specified tax-exempt entities generally are treated as individuals and a look-through rule applies with respect to pension funds.

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We believe that we have been organized, have operated and have issued sufficient shares of capital stock with sufficient diversity of ownership to allow us to satisfy conditions (1) through (7) inclusive, during the relevant time periods. In addition, our charter provides for restrictions regarding ownership and transfer of our shares which are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in (5) and (6) above. A description of the transfer restrictions relating to our outstanding common stock is contained

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in Description of Common Stock Restrictions on Ownership in the accompanying prospectus. These restrictions, however, may not ensure that we will, in all cases, be able to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in (5) and (6) above. If we fail to satisfy these share ownership requirements, except as provided in the next sentence, our status as a REIT will terminate. If, however, we comply with the rules contained in applicable Treasury Regulations that require us to ascertain the actual ownership of our shares and we do not know, or would not have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that we failed to meet the requirement described in condition (6) above, we will be treated as having met this requirement. To comply with these rules, we must demand written statements each year from the record holders of significant percentages of our capital stock in which the record holders are to disclose the actual owners of the shares, i.e., the persons required to include in gross income the dividends paid by us. A list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with this demand must be maintained as part of our records. Failure by us to comply with these record keeping requirements could subject us to monetary penalties. A stockholder that fails or refuses to comply with the demand is required by Treasury Regulations to submit a statement with its tax return disclosing the actual ownership of the shares and other information.

In addition, we may not maintain our status as a REIT unless our taxable year is the calendar year. We have and will continue to have a calendar taxable year.

Ownership of Interests in Partnerships, Limited Liability Companies and Qualified REIT Subsidiaries. In the case of a REIT which is a partner in a partnership or a member in a limited liability company treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, Treasury Regulations provide that the REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership or limited liability company treated as a partnership, as the case may be, based on its interest in partnership capital, subject to special rules relating to the 10% value test described below. Also, the REIT will be deemed to be entitled to its proportionate share of the income of that entity. The assets and gross income of the partnership or limited liability company retain the same character in the hands of the REIT as in the partnership for purposes of Section 856 of the Code, including satisfying the gross income tests and the asset tests. Thus, our pro rata share of the assets and items of income of our operating partnership, including our operating partnership's share of these items of any entity treated as a partnership or disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes in which it owns an interest, is treated as our assets and items of income for purposes of applying the requirements described in this discussion, including the income and asset tests described below. A brief summary of the rules governing the federal income taxation of partnerships and limited liability companies is set forth below in Tax Aspects of Our Operating Partnership, the Subsidiary Partnerships and the Limited Liability Companies.

We have control of our operating partnership and generally control our subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies and intend to operate them in a manner consistent with the requirements for our qualification as a REIT. We may from time to time be a non-managing member in some of our partnerships and limited liability companies. If a partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest takes or expects to take actions that could jeopardize our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, we may be forced to dispose of our interest in such entity. In addition, it is possible that a partnership or limited liability company could take an action which could cause us to fail a REIT income or asset test, and that we would not become aware of such action in time to dispose of our interest in the partnership or limited liability company or take other corrective action on a timely basis. In that case, we could fail to qualify as a REIT unless we were entitled to relief, as described below.

We may from time to time own and operate certain properties through wholly-owned subsidiaries that we intend to be treated as qualified REIT subsidiaries under the Code. A corporation will qualify as our qualified REIT subsidiary if we own 100% of the corporation's outstanding stock, and if we do not elect with the subsidiary to treat it as a taxable REIT subsidiary, as described below. A corporation that is a qualified REIT subsidiary is not treated as a separate corporation, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of a qualified REIT subsidiary are treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit (as the case may be) of the parent REIT for all purposes under the Code (including all REIT qualification tests). Thus, in applying the federal tax requirements described in this discussion, any

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corporations in which we own a 100% interest (other than any taxable REIT subsidiaries) are ignored, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of such corporations are treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit. A qualified REIT subsidiary is not required to pay federal income tax, and our ownership of the stock of a qualified REIT subsidiary does not violate the restrictions on ownership of securities, as described below under Asset Tests.

Ownership of Interests in Taxable REIT Subsidiaries. A taxable REIT subsidiary is a corporation other than a REIT in which a REIT directly or indirectly holds stock, and that has made a joint election with such REIT to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. A taxable REIT subsidiary also includes any corporation other than a REIT with respect to which a taxable REIT subsidiary owns securities possessing more than 35% of the total voting power or value of the outstanding securities of such corporation. Other than some activities relating to lodging and health care facilities, a taxable REIT subsidiary may generally engage in any business, including the provision of customary or non-customary services to tenants of its parent REIT. A taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to income tax as a regular C corporation. In addition, a taxable REIT subsidiary may be prevented from deducting interest on debt funded directly or indirectly by its parent REIT if certain tests regarding the taxable REIT subsidiary's debt to equity ratio and interest expense are not satisfied. A REIT's ownership of securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries will not be subject to the 10% vote or value tests or 5% asset test described below. See Asset Tests. We currently own interests in a number of taxable REIT subsidiaries and may acquire securities in additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future.

Affiliated REITs. Our operating partnership owned a greater than 10% indirect interest in an entity which elected to be taxed as a REIT for its first taxable year ended December 31, 2009 (the Affiliated REIT), although it has subsequently sold such interest.

Income Tests. We must satisfy two gross income requirements annually to maintain our qualification as a REIT. First, in each taxable year we must derive directly or indirectly at least 75% of our gross income (excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, certain hedging transactions entered into after July 30, 2008, certain foreign currency gains recognized after July 30, 2008 and cancellation of indebtedness income) from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property, including rents from real property, interest derived from mortgage loans secured by real property (including certain qualified mezzanine financings secured by interests in entities owning real property), dividends from other REITs (such as the Affiliated REIT), gains from the sale of real estate assets and income from certain types of temporary investments. Second, in each taxable year we must derive at least 95% of our gross income (excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, certain hedging transactions entered into on or after January 1, 2005, certain foreign currency gains recognized after July 30, 2008 and cancellation of indebtedness income) from the real property investments described above or dividends, interest and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, or from any combination of the foregoing. For these purposes, the term interest generally does not include any amount received or accrued, directly or indirectly, if the determination of all or some of the amount depends in any way on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term interest solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales.

Rents we receive from a tenant will qualify as rents from real property for the purpose of satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if all of the following conditions are met:

The amount of rent is not based in any way on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount we receive or accrue generally will not be excluded from the term rents from real property solely because it is based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales;

We, or an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of our capital stock, do not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the interests in a tenant, or, if the tenant is a corporation, 10% or more of the voting power or value of all classes of stock of the tenant. Rents received from such a tenant that is a taxable REIT subsidiary, however, will not be excluded from the definition of rents from real property as a result of this condition if at least 90% of the space at the property to which the

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rents relate is leased to third parties, and the rents paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary are substantially comparable to rents paid by our other tenants for comparable space. Whether rents paid by a taxable REIT subsidiary are substantially comparable to rents paid by other tenants is determined at the time the lease with the taxable REIT subsidiary is entered into, extended, or modified, if such modification increases the rents due under such lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, if a lease with a controlled taxable REIT subsidiary is modified and such modification results in an increase in the rents payable by such taxable REIT subsidiary, any such increase will not qualify as rents from real property. For purposes of this rule, a controlled taxable REIT subsidiary is a taxable REIT subsidiary in which we own stock possessing more than 50% of the voting power or more than 50% of the total value of the outstanding stock of such taxable REIT subsidiary;

Rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property is not greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease. Rent is allocated between real property and personal property based on the relative fair market values of the properties. If this condition is not met, then the portion of the rent attributable to personal property will not qualify as rents from real property ; and

We do not operate or manage the property (subject to certain exceptions) or furnish or render services to our tenants, except as provided below. We may, however, perform services that are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not otherwise considered rendered to the occupant of the property. Examples of these services include the provision of light, heat, or other utilities, trash removal and general maintenance of common areas. Moreover, we may provide non-customary services to tenants of a particular property without disqualifying all of the rent from that property if the payment for such services does not exceed 1% of the total gross income from the property. For purposes of this test, the income received from such non-customary services is deemed to be at least 150% of the direct cost of providing the services. In addition, we may employ an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue, or a taxable REIT subsidiary, which may be wholly or partially owned by us, to provide both customary and non-customary services to our tenants without causing the rent we receive from those tenants to fail to qualify as rents from real property.

We generally do not intend, and as a general partner of our operating partnership do not intend, to permit our operating partnership, to take actions we believe will cause us to fail to satisfy the rental conditions described above. However, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with our determination that we have satisfied the rental conditions described above.

In certain circumstances, we or our operating partnership receive fees for property management and brokerage and leasing services provided with respect to some properties not owned entirely by our operating partnership. These fees, to the extent paid with respect to the portion of these properties not owned, directly or indirectly, by us, will not qualify under the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test. Our operating partnership also may receive other types of income with respect to the properties it owns that will not qualify for either of these tests. We believe, however, that the aggregate amount of these fees and other non-qualifying income in any taxable year will not cause us to exceed the limits on non-qualifying income under either the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test.

From time to time, we may enter into hedging transactions with respect to one or more of our assets or liabilities. Our hedging activities may include entering into interest rate swaps, caps, and floors, options to purchase these items, and futures and forward contracts. Income from a hedging transaction, including gain from the sale or disposition of such a transaction, that is treated as clearly identified as a hedging transaction on the date it is entered into or acquired and satisfies certain other identification requirements will not constitute gross income and thus will be ignored for purposes of the 95% gross income test to the extent such a hedging transaction is entered into on or after January 1, 2005, and will not constitute gross income and thus will be ignored for purposes of the 75% gross income test to the extent such hedging transaction is entered into after July 30, 2008. Income and gain from a hedging transaction, including gain from the sale or disposition of such a

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transaction, entered into on or prior to July 30, 2008 will be treated as nonqualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Income and gain from a hedging transaction, including gain from the sale or disposition of such a transaction, entered into prior to January 1, 2005 will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test. The term hedging transaction, as used herein, generally means any transaction we enter into in the normal course of our business primarily to manage risk of (1) interest rate changes or fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made by us to acquire or carry real estate assets, or (2) for hedging transactions entered into after July 30, 2008, currency fluctuations with respect to an item of qualifying income under the 75% or 95% gross income test. To the extent that we do not properly identify such transactions as hedges or we hedge with other types of financial instruments, or our hedge is not a hedging transaction, the income from those transactions is not likely to be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the gross income tests. We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our status as a REIT.

To the extent our taxable REIT subsidiaries pay dividends, we generally will derive our allocable share of such dividend income through our interest in our operating partnership. Such dividend income will qualify under the 95%, but not the 75%, gross income test. We will monitor the amount of the dividend and other income from our taxable REIT subsidiaries and will take actions intended to keep this income, and any other nonqualifying income, within the limitations of the REIT income tests. While we expect these actions will prevent a violation of the REIT income tests, we cannot guarantee that such actions will in all cases prevent such a violation.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code. Commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, we generally may make use of the relief provisions if:

following our identification of the failure to meet the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we file a schedule with the IRS setting forth each item of our gross income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for such taxable year in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be issued; and

our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.

It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. If these relief provisions do not apply to a particular set of circumstances, we will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above in Taxation of Our Company, even if these relief provisions apply, and we retain our status as a REIT, a tax would be imposed with respect to our nonqualifying income.

Prohibited Transaction Income. Any gain that we realize (including any net foreign currency gain recognized after July 30, 2008) on the sale of property held as inventory or otherwise held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, including our share of any such gain realized by our operating partnership, either directly or through its subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies, will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax, unless certain safe harbor exceptions apply. This prohibited transaction income may also adversely affect our ability to satisfy the income tests for qualification as a REIT. Under existing law, whether property is held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business is a question of fact that depends on all the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction. However, the Code provides a safe harbor pursuant to which limited sales of properties held at least four years and meeting certain additional requirements will not be treated as prohibited transactions. In the case of sales made after July 30, 2008, the required holding period has been reduced to two years, and one of the other requirements has been modified in a manner that may permit us to qualify more sales under the safe harbor provisions. Our operating partnership generally intends to hold its properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation, and to engage in the business of acquiring, developing and owning its properties. However, in keeping with our stated goal of reducing overall leverage by selling non-core and limited growth potential assets, our operating partnership has sold and intends to continue to sell a significant number of those properties. Some sales of property by our operating partnership or its subsidiary

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partnerships or limited liability companies may not qualify for the safe harbor, and in those cases, the IRS may successfully contend that some or all of such sales are prohibited transactions. We would be required to pay the 100% penalty tax on our allocable share of the gains resulting from any such sales.

Penalty Tax. Any redetermined rents, redetermined deductions or excess interest we generate will be subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of any services furnished to any of our tenants by one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries, and redetermined deductions and excess interest represent any amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's-length negotiations. Rents we receive will not constitute redetermined rents if they qualify for certain safe harbor provisions contained in the Code.

Our taxable REIT subsidiaries may provide services to our tenants. The fees paid to our taxable REIT subsidiaries may not satisfy the safe harbor provisions described above. These determinations are inherently factual, and the IRS has broad discretion to assert that amounts paid between related parties should be reallocated to clearly reflect their respective incomes. If the IRS successfully made such an assertion, we would be required to pay a 100% penalty tax on the excess of an arm's-length fee for tenant services over the amount actually paid.

Asset Tests. At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we must also satisfy four tests relating to the nature and diversification of our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by real estate assets, cash, cash items and government securities. For purposes of this test, the term "real estate assets" generally means real property (including interests in real property, interests in mortgages on real property and certain qualified mezzanine financings secured by interests in entities owning real property) and shares (or transferable certificates of beneficial interest) in other REITs, as well as any stock or debt instrument attributable to the investment of the proceeds of a stock offering or a public offering of debt with a term of at least five years, but only for the one-year period beginning on the date the REIT receives such proceeds.

Second, not more than 25% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities, other than those securities includable in the 75% asset test.

Third, of the investments included in the 25% asset class, and except for investments in other REITs, our qualified REIT subsidiaries and taxable REIT subsidiaries, the value of any one issuer's securities may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets, and we may not own more than 10% of the total vote or value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer except, in the case of the 10% value test, securities satisfying the "straight debt" safe harbor or securities issued by a partnership that itself would satisfy the 75% income test if it were a REIT. Certain types of securities we may own are disregarded as securities solely for purposes of the 10% value test, including, but not limited to, any loan to an individual or an estate, any obligation to pay rents from real property and any security issued by a REIT. In addition, commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, solely for purposes of the 10% value test, the determination of our interest in the assets of a partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest will be based on our proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership or limited liability company, excluding for this purpose certain securities described in the Code.

Fourth, not more than 25% (20% for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2008) of the value of our total assets may be represented by the securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Our operating partnership owns 100% of the stock of certain corporations that have elected, together with us, to be treated as our taxable REIT subsidiaries and our operating partnership owned a 20% interest in the Affiliated REIT, which elected to be taxed as a REIT. So long as each of those wholly-owned companies qualified as a taxable REIT subsidiary and the Affiliated REIT qualifies as a REIT, we will not be subject to the 5% asset test or the 10% vote or value tests with respect to our ownership of their stock. We may acquire securities in other taxable REIT subsidiaries or REITs in the future. We believe that the aggregate value of our

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taxable REIT subsidiaries has not exceeded 20% of the aggregate value of our gross assets in any taxable year ending on or before December 31, 2008, or 25% of the aggregate value of our gross assets for taxable years ending after December 31, 2008. No independent appraisals have been obtained to support these conclusions and there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with our determinations of value.

The asset tests must be satisfied at the close of each calendar quarter of our taxable year in which we (directly or through our operating partnership) acquire securities in the applicable issuer, and also at the close of each calendar quarter in which we increase our ownership of securities of such issuer. After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, we will not lose our status as a REIT for failure to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a later quarter solely by reason of changes in asset values. If we fail to satisfy an asset test because we acquire securities or other property during a quarter, we may cure this failure by disposing of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. We believe that we have maintained and intend to maintain adequate records of the value of our assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests. If we fail to cure any noncompliance with the asset tests within the 30-day cure period, we would cease to qualify as a REIT unless we are eligible for certain relief provisions discussed below.

Certain relief provisions may be available to us if we discover a failure to satisfy the asset tests described above after the 30-day cure period. Under these provisions, we will be deemed to have met the 5% asset test and 10% vote or value tests if the value of our nonqualifying assets (i) does not exceed the lesser of (a) 1% of the total value of our assets at the end of the applicable quarter or (b) \$10,000,000, and (ii) we dispose of the nonqualifying assets or otherwise satisfy such tests within (a) six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure to satisfy the asset tests is discovered or (b) the period of time prescribed by Treasury Regulations to be issued. For violations of any of the asset tests due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and that are, in the case of the 5% asset test and 10% vote or value tests, in excess of the de minimis exception described above, we may avoid disqualification as a REIT after the 30-day cure period by taking steps including (i) the disposition of sufficient nonqualifying assets, or the taking of other actions, which allow us to meet the asset test within (a) six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure to satisfy the asset tests is discovered or (b) the period of time prescribed by Treasury Regulations to be issued, (ii) paying a tax equal to the greater of (a) \$50,000 or (b) the highest corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the nonqualifying assets, and (iii) disclosing certain information to the IRS.

Although we believe we have satisfied the asset tests described above and plan to take steps to ensure that we satisfy such tests for any quarter with respect to which retesting is to occur, there can be no assurance we will always be successful, or will not require a reduction in our operating partnership's overall interest in an issuer (including in a taxable REIT subsidiary). If we fail to cure any noncompliance with the asset tests in a timely manner, and the relief provisions described above are not available, we would cease to qualify as a REIT.

Annual Distribution Requirements. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to the sum of:

90% of our REIT taxable income ; and

90% of our after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property; minus

the excess of the sum of certain items of non-cash income over 5% of our REIT taxable income.

For these purposes, our REIT taxable income is computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain. In addition, for purposes of this requirement, non-cash income means income attributable to leveled stepped rents, original issue discount on purchase money debt, cancellation of indebtedness, or a like-kind exchange that is later determined to be taxable.

In addition, if we dispose of any asset we acquired in a conversion transaction within the ten-year period following our acquisition of such asset, we would be required to distribute at least 90% of the after-tax gain, if any, we recognized on the disposition of the asset, to the extent that gain does not exceed the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset over (b) our adjusted basis in the asset, in each case, on the date we acquired the asset.

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We generally must pay, or be treated as paying, the distributions described above in the taxable year to which they relate. At our election, a distribution will be treated as paid in a taxable year if it is declared before we timely file our tax return for such year and paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration, provided such payment is made during the 12-month period following the close of such year. These distributions are taxable to our stockholders, other than tax-exempt entities, in the year in which paid. This is so even though these distributions relate to the prior year for purposes of the 90% distribution requirement. The amount distributed must not be preferential i.e., every stockholder of the class of stock to which a distribution is made must be treated the same as every other stockholder of that class, and no class of stock may be treated otherwise than according to its dividend rights as a class. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain, or distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be required to pay tax on the undistributed amount at regular corporate tax rates. We believe we have made, and intend to continue to make, timely distributions sufficient to satisfy these annual distribution requirements and to minimize our corporate tax obligations.

We expect to have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable us to satisfy the distribution requirements described above. However, if we do not have sufficient cash we may be required to borrow funds to pay dividends or pay dividends in the form of taxable stock dividends or taxable in-kind distributions of property in order to meet the distribution requirements.

We may satisfy the 90% distribution test with taxable distributions of our stock or debt securities. The IRS has issued private letter rulings to other REITs treating certain distributions that are paid partly in cash and partly in stock as dividends that would satisfy the REIT annual distribution requirement and qualify for the dividends paid deduction for federal income tax purposes. Those rulings may be relied upon only by the taxpayers to whom they were issued, although we could request a similar ruling from the IRS. Accordingly, it is unclear whether and to what extent we will be able to make taxable dividends payable in cash and stock. We have no current intention to make a taxable dividend payable in our stock.

Under some circumstances, we may be able to rectify an inadvertent failure to meet the 90% distribution requirement for a year by paying deficiency dividends to our stockholders in a later year, which may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. Thus, we may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends, subject to the 4% excise tax described below. However, we will be required to pay interest to the IRS based upon the amount of any deduction claimed for deficiency dividends.

Furthermore, we will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, 95% of our REIT capital gain income for the year and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods.

For purposes of the distribution requirements and excise tax described above, dividends declared during the last three months of the taxable year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date during such period and paid during January of the following year, will be treated as paid by us and received by our stockholders on December 31 of the year in which they are declared.

Like-Kind Exchanges. We may dispose of properties in transactions intended to qualify as like-kind exchanges under the Code. Such like-kind exchanges are intended to result in the deferral of gain for federal income tax purposes. The failure of any such transaction to qualify as a like-kind exchange could subject us to federal income tax, possibly including the 100% prohibited transaction tax, depending on the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction.

Failure To Qualify. Commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, specified cure provisions are available to us in the event that we discover a violation of a provision of the Code that would result in our failure to qualify as a REIT. Except with respect to violations of the REIT income tests and asset tests (for which the cure provisions are described above), and provided the violation is due to reasonable cause

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and not due to willful neglect, these cure provisions generally impose a \$50,000 penalty for each violation in lieu of a loss of REIT status. If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and the relief provisions do not apply, we will be required to pay tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Distributions to stockholders in any year in which we fail to qualify as a REIT will not be deductible by us, and we will not be required to distribute any amounts to our stockholders. As a result, we anticipate that our failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce the cash available for distribution by us to our stockholders. In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to stockholders will be taxable as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. In this event, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. In addition, individuals may be eligible for the preferential rates on qualified dividend income. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we will also be ineligible to elect to be treated as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we lost our qualification. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to this statutory relief.

Tax Aspects of Our Operating Partnership, the Subsidiary Partnerships and the Limited Liability Companies

General. All of our investments are held indirectly through our operating partnership. In addition, our operating partnership holds certain of its investments indirectly through subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies which, other than with respect to the PW Gyms, LLC, which has elected to be treated as a corporation, we expect will be treated as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes. In general, entities that are classified as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes are pass-through entities which are not required to pay federal income tax. Rather, partners or members of such entities are allocated their shares of the items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of the partnership or limited liability company, and are potentially required to pay tax on this income, without regard to whether they receive a distribution from the partnership or limited liability company. We will include in our income our share of these partnership and limited liability company items for purposes of the various REIT income tests and in the computation of our REIT taxable income. Moreover, for purposes of the REIT asset tests, we will include our pro rata share of assets held by our operating partnership, including its share of its subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies, based on our capital interests. See Taxation of Our Company.

Entity Classification. Our interests in our operating partnership and the subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies involve special tax considerations, including the possibility that the IRS might challenge the status of these entities as partnerships (or disregarded entities), as opposed to associations taxable as corporations for federal income tax purposes. If our operating partnership or a subsidiary partnership or limited liability company were treated as an association, it would be taxable as a corporation and would be required to pay an entity-level tax on its income. In this situation, the character of our assets and items of gross income would change and could prevent us from satisfying the REIT asset tests and possibly the REIT income tests. See Taxation of Our Company Asset Tests and Income Tests. This, in turn, could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT. See Taxation of Our Company Failure to Qualify for a discussion of the effect of our failure to meet these tests. In addition, a change in the tax status of our operating partnership, a subsidiary partnership or limited liability company might be treated as a taxable event. If so, we might incur a tax liability without any related cash distributions. We believe our operating partnership and each of our other partnerships and limited liability companies (other than PW Gyms, LLC) will be classified as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes.

Allocations of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction. An entity taxed as a partnership is not a taxable entity for federal income tax purposes. Rather, a partner is required to take into account its allocable share of a partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and credits for any taxable year of the partnership ending within or with the taxable year of the partner, without regard to whether the partner has received or will receive any distributions from the partnership. Although a partnership agreement will generally determine the allocation of income and losses among partners, such allocations will be disregarded for tax purposes if they do not comply

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with the provisions of Section 704(b) of the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder as to substantial economic effect.

If an allocation is not recognized for federal income tax purposes because it does not have substantial economic effect, the item subject to the allocation will be reallocated in accordance with the partners' interests in the partnership. This reallocation will be determined by taking into account all of the facts and circumstances relating to the economic arrangement of the partners with respect to such item. The allocations of taxable income and loss of our operating partnership and the subsidiary partnerships are intended to comply with the requirements of Section 704(b) of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder.

Tax Allocations With Respect to the Properties. Under Section 704(c) of the Code, income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership, must be allocated in a manner so that the contributing partner is charged with the unrealized gain or benefits from the unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of the unrealized gain or unrealized loss generally is equal to the difference between the fair market value or book value and the adjusted tax basis of the contributed property at the time of contribution, as adjusted from time to time. These allocations are solely for federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners.

To the extent our operating partnership or any subsidiary partnership acquires appreciated (or depreciated) properties by way of capital contributions from its partners, allocations would need to be made in a manner consistent with these requirements. Where a partner contributes cash to a partnership at a time when the partnership holds appreciated (or depreciated) property, the Treasury Regulations provide for a similar allocation of these items to the other (i.e., non-contributing) partners. As a result, partners, including us, in our operating partnership or any subsidiary partnership could be allocated greater or lesser amounts of depreciation and taxable income in respect of the applicable partnership's properties than would be the case if all of the partnership's assets (including any contributed assets) had a tax basis equal to their fair market values at the time of any contributions to that partnership. This could cause us to recognize, over a period of time, taxable income in excess of cash flow from the partnership, which might adversely affect our ability to comply with the REIT distribution requirements discussed above in *Taxation of Our Company - Annual Distribution Requirements*.

Any property acquired by our operating partnership in a taxable transaction will initially have a tax basis equal to its fair market value and Section 704(c) of the Code will not apply.

Taxation of U.S. Holders on Distributions in Respect of Common Stock

Distributions on the common stock generally will be includable in your income as dividends to the extent the distributions do not exceed our allocable current and accumulated earnings and profits, with a portion of these dividends possibly treated as capital gain dividends as explained below, but with no portion of these dividends eligible for either the dividends received deduction for corporate stockholders or, except in limited circumstances, the 20% maximum rate applicable to dividends received by taxpayers taxed at individual rates. As a result, except as discussed below regarding capital gain dividends, our ordinary dividends will be taxed at the higher tax rate applicable to ordinary income, which currently is a maximum rate of 39.6%.

Distributions in excess of our allocable current or accumulated earnings and profits generally will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a return of capital to the extent of your basis in the common stock, which will be reduced by this distribution, and thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of the common stock. In determining the extent to which a distribution on the common stock constitutes a dividend for federal income tax purposes, our current or accumulated earnings and profits will generally be allocated first to distributions with respect to any class of preferred stock we have outstanding, and thereafter to distributions with respect to our common stock.

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If for any taxable year we elect to designate as capital gain dividends, as defined in Section 857 of the Code, any portion of the dividends paid for the year to holders of all classes of our shares, then the portion of dividends designated as capital gain dividends that will be allocable to the common stock will be equal to the total capital gain dividends multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the total dividends paid on the common stock for that taxable year, and the denominator of which shall be the total dividends paid on all classes of our shares (including the common stock) for that taxable year. We can designate a dividend as a capital gain dividend if and to the extent we have a net capital gain (i.e., our net long-term capital gain for the year exceeds our net short-term capital loss for such year) for such taxable year. A U.S. holder generally will take into account distributions that we designate as capital gain dividends as long-term capital gain without regard to the period for which the U.S. holder has held our capital shares. A corporate U.S. holder may, however, be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain U.S. holders who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds are required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax. The Medicare tax will apply to, among other things, dividends and other income derived from certain trades or business and net gains from the sale or other disposition of property, subject to certain exceptions. Our dividends and any gain from the disposition of the common stock generally will be the type of gain that is subject to the Medicare tax.

Taxation of U.S. Holders on Disposition of Common Stock

If you sell your common stock, you will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive in exchange for the common stock and your basis in the common stock sold. Any such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the common stock for more than one year.

Capital Gains and Losses

The highest marginal individual income tax rate currently is 39.6%. The maximum tax rate on long-term capital gain applicable to U.S. holders taxed at individual rates is 20% for sales and exchanges of assets held for more than one year. The maximum tax rate on long-term capital gain from the sale or exchange of section 1250 property, or depreciable real property, is 25% to the extent that such gain would have been treated as ordinary income if the property were section 1245 property. With respect to distributions that we designate as capital gain dividends, we will designate whether such a distribution is taxable to U.S. holders taxed at individual rates at a 20% or 25% rate. Thus, the tax rate differential between capital gain and ordinary income for those taxpayers may be significant. In addition, the characterization of income as capital gain or ordinary income may affect the deductibility of capital losses. A non-corporate taxpayer may deduct capital losses not offset by capital gains against its ordinary income only up to a maximum annual amount of \$3,000. A non-corporate taxpayer may carry forward unused capital losses indefinitely. A corporate taxpayer must pay tax on its net capital gain at ordinary corporate rates. A corporate taxpayer may deduct capital losses only to the extent of capital gains, with unused losses being carried back three years and forward five years.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders

Tax-exempt entities, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts, generally are exempt from federal income taxation. However, they are subject to taxation on their unrelated business taxable income (UBTI). While many investments in real estate may generate UBTI, dividend distributions in respect of the common stock and gain from a sale of the common stock generally will not constitute UBTI provided the tax-exempt entity has not held the common stock as debt-financed property within the meaning of the Code (i.e., where the acquisition or holding of the common stock is financed through a borrowing of the tax-exempt stockholder) and has not otherwise used the common stock in an unrelated trade or business. However, different UBTI rules apply to tax-exempt stockholders that are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, or qualified group legal services plans

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exempt from federal income taxation under Sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20) of the Code, respectively, or single parent title-holding corporations exempt under Section 501(c)(2) of the Code the income of which is payable to any of the aforementioned tax-exempt organizations. Under those rules, dividend distributions in respect of the common stock will constitute UBTI unless the organization properly sets aside or reserves such amounts for purposes specified in the Code. These tax-exempt stockholders should consult their own tax advisors concerning these set aside and reserve requirements.

A qualified trust (defined to be any trust described in Section 401(a) of the Code and exempt from tax under Section 501(a) of the Code) that holds more than 10% of the value of the shares of a REIT may be required, under certain circumstances, to treat a portion of distributions from the REIT as UBTI. This requirement will apply for a taxable year only if (i) the REIT satisfies the requirement that not more than 50% of the value of its shares be held by five or fewer individuals (the five or fewer requirement) only by relying on a special look-through rule under which shares held by qualified trust stockholders are treated as held by the beneficiaries of such trusts in proportion to their actuarial interests therein, and (ii) the REIT is predominantly held by qualified trusts. A REIT is predominantly held by qualified trusts if either (i) a single qualified trust holds more than 25% of the value of the REIT shares, or (ii) one or more qualified trusts, each owning more than 10% of the value of the REIT shares, hold in the aggregate more than 50% of the value of the REIT shares. If the foregoing requirements are met, the percentage of any REIT dividend treated as UBTI to a qualified trust that owns more than 10% of the value of the REIT shares is equal to the ratio of (i) the UBTI earned by the REIT (computed as if the REIT were a qualified trust and therefore subject to tax on its UBTI) to (ii) the total gross income (less certain associated expenses) of the REIT for the year in which the dividends are paid. A de minimis exception applies where the ratio set forth in the preceding sentence is less than 5% for any year.

The provisions requiring qualified trusts to treat a portion of REIT distributions as UBTI will not apply if the REIT is able to satisfy the five or fewer requirement without relying on the look-through rule. The restrictions on ownership and transfer of stock in our charter should prevent application of the foregoing provisions to qualified trusts purchasing the common stock, absent a waiver of the restrictions by the board of directors.

As discussed above in relation to taxable U.S. stockholders, we may elect to retain and pay income tax on our long-term capital gains. If we so elect, each stockholder, including tax-exempt stockholders, will take into income (and, if applicable, UBTI) the stockholder's share of the retained capital gain as long-term capital gain (except that corporate stockholders may be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gains dividends as ordinary income) and will receive a credit or refund for that stockholder's share of the tax paid by us. The stockholder will increase the basis of such stockholder's shares by an amount equal to the excess of the retained capital gain included in the stockholder's income over the tax deemed paid by such stockholder.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

The rules governing federal income taxation of nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships and other foreign stockholders (which we refer to collectively as Non-U.S. stockholders) are complex, and no attempt will be made herein to provide more than a limited summary of such rules. The discussion does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a particular Non-U.S. stockholder. Prospective Non-U.S. stockholders should consult with their own tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state and local income tax laws with regard to an investment in the common stock, including any reporting requirements.

Distributions that are not attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of United States real property interests and not designated by us as capital gain dividends or retained capital gains will be treated as dividends of ordinary income to the extent that they are made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions ordinarily will be subject to a withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross amount of the distribution unless an applicable tax treaty reduces such rate or eliminates the tax. However, if income from the investment in

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the common stock is treated as effectively connected with the Non-U.S. stockholder's conduct of a United States trade or business, the Non-U.S. stockholder generally will be subject to a tax at graduated rates in the same manner as U.S. holders are taxed with respect to such dividends (and may also be subject to a branch profits tax of up to 30% if the stockholder is a foreign corporation). We expect to withhold United States federal income tax at the rate of 30% on the gross amount of any dividends paid to a Non-U.S. stockholder that are not designated as capital gain dividends, unless (i) a lower treaty rate applies and the Non-U.S. stockholder files with us an IRS Form W-8BEN evidencing eligibility for that reduced rate or (ii) the Non-U.S. stockholder files an IRS Form W-8ECI with us claiming that the distribution is income treated as effectively connected to a United States trade or business.

Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a stockholder to the extent that they do not exceed the adjusted basis of the stockholder's common stock, but rather will reduce the adjusted basis of such shares. To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a Non-U.S. stockholder's shares, they will give rise to tax liability if the Non-U.S. stockholder would otherwise be subject to tax on any gain from the sale or disposition of his or her common stock as described below. We may be required to withhold United States federal income tax at the rate of at least 10% on distributions to Non-U.S. stockholders that are not paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits unless the Non-U.S. stockholders provide us with withholding certificates evidencing their exemption from withholding tax. If it cannot be determined at the time that such a distribution is made whether or not such distribution will be in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be subject to withholding at the rate applicable to dividends. However, the Non-U.S. stockholder may seek a refund of such amounts from the IRS if it is subsequently determined that such distribution was, in fact, in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Although the law is not clear on the matter, if we elect to retain and pay income tax on our long-term capital gains, it appears that amounts we designate as retained capital gains in respect of common stock held by Non-U.S. stockholders generally should be treated with respect to Non-U.S. stockholders in the same manner as our actual distributions of capital gain dividends. Under this approach, a Non-U.S. stockholder would be able to offset as a credit against its United States federal income tax liability its proportionate share of the tax treated as paid by it on such retained capital gains, and to receive from the IRS a refund to the extent its proportionate share of such tax treated as paid by it exceeds its actual United States federal income tax liability.

For any year in which we qualify as a REIT, distributions that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of United States real property interests will be taxed to a Non-U.S. stockholder under the provisions of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (FIRPTA). Under FIRPTA, these distributions generally are taxed to a Non-U.S. stockholder as if such gain were effectively connected with a United States business. Thus, Non-U.S. stockholders will be taxed on such distributions at the normal capital gain rates applicable to U.S. stockholders (subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals). Also, distributions subject to FIRPTA may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a corporate Non-U.S. stockholder not entitled to treaty relief or exemption. We are required by applicable Treasury Regulations to withhold 35% of any distribution that could be designated by us as a capital gain dividend or, in certain circumstances, distributions following a designation of a prior distribution as a capital gain dividend. This amount is creditable against the Non-U.S. stockholder's FIRPTA tax liability. REIT distributions attributable to gain from sales or exchanges of United States real property interests will be treated as ordinary income dividends rather than effectively connected income under the FIRPTA rules if (1) the distribution is received with respect to a class of stock that is regularly traded on an established securities market located in the United States and (2) the foreign investor does not own more than 5% of the class of stock at any time during the taxable year within which the distribution is received. Capital gain dividends received by a Non-U.S. stockholder from a REIT that are attributable to dispositions by that REIT of assets other than United States real property interests are generally not subject to U.S. income or withholding tax.

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Gain recognized by a Non-U.S. stockholder upon the sale or exchange of the common stock generally would not be subject to United States federal income taxation unless:

the investment in the common stock is effectively connected with the Non-U.S. stockholder's United States trade or business, in which case the Non-U.S. stockholder generally will be subject to the same treatment as domestic stockholders with respect to any gain;

the Non-U.S. stockholder is a non-resident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a tax home in the United States, in which case the non-resident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's net capital gains for the taxable year; or

the common stock constitutes a United States real property interest within the meaning of FIRPTA, as described below. The common stock will not constitute a United States real property interest if we are a domestically-controlled REIT. We will be a domestically-controlled REIT if, at all times during a specified testing period, less than 50% in value of our stock is held directly or indirectly by Non-U.S. stockholders. We believe that, currently, we are a domestically-controlled REIT and, therefore, that the sale of the common stock would not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA. Because our stock is publicly traded, however, we cannot guarantee that we are or will continue to be a domestically-controlled REIT.

Even if we do not qualify as a domestically-controlled REIT at the time a Non-U.S. stockholder sells our common stock, gain arising from the sale still would not be subject to FIRPTA tax if:

the common stock is considered regularly traded under applicable Treasury Regulations on an established securities market, such as the NYSE; and

the selling Non-U.S. stockholder owned, actually or constructively, 5% or less in value of the common stock throughout the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange.

If gain on the sale or exchange of the common stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the Non-U.S. stockholder would be subject to regular United States federal income tax with respect to any gain in the same manner as a taxable U.S. holder (subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals) and the purchaser of the common stock could be required to withhold 10% of the purchase price and remit such amount to the IRS.

Backup Withholding, FATCA Tax, and Information Reporting

U.S. Stockholders. In general, information reporting requirements will apply to certain U.S. stockholders with regard to payments of dividends on our stock and payments of the proceeds of the sale of our stock, unless an exception applies.

It is expected that the payor will be required to withhold tax on such payments at the rate of 28% if (i) the payee fails to furnish a taxpayer identification number, or TIN, to the payor or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, or (ii) the IRS notifies the payor that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect.

In addition, it is expected that a payor of dividends on our stock will be required to withhold tax at a rate of 28% if (i) there has been a notified payee under-reporting with respect to interest, dividends or original issue discount described in Section 3406(c) of the Code, or (ii) there has been a failure of the payee to certify under the penalty of perjury that the payee is not subject to backup withholding under the Code.

A U.S. stockholder who does not provide us with its correct taxpayer identification number also may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a stockholder will be allowed as a credit against the stockholder's United States federal income tax.

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and may entitle the stockholder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS. U.S. stockholders that hold their stock through foreign accounts or intermediaries will be subject to U.S. withholding tax (the so-called FATCA tax) at a rate of 30% on dividends (or redemption proceeds treated as dividends) paid after June 30, 2014 and proceeds of sale (which, for this purpose, includes a redemption treated as a sale, as well as a distribution treated as a return of capital or giving rise to capital gain) of our common or preferred stock paid after December 31, 2016 if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts are not satisfied. In addition, we may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions to any U.S. holders who fail to certify their non-foreign status to us.

Non-U.S. Stockholders. The payment of the proceeds from the disposition of our stock to or through the United States office of a United States or foreign broker will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding as described above for U.S. stockholders unless the Non-U.S. stockholder satisfies the requirements necessary to be an exempt Non-U.S. stockholder or otherwise qualifies for an exemption. The proceeds of a disposition by a Non-U.S. stockholder to or through a foreign office of a broker generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, if the broker is a United States person, a controlled foreign corporation for United States tax purposes, a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income from all sources for specified periods is from activities that are effectively connected with a United States trade or business, a foreign partnership if partners who hold more than 50% of the interests in the partnership are United States persons, or a foreign partnership that is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, then information reporting generally will apply as though the payment was made through a United States office of a United States or foreign broker.

Generally, information reporting, backup withholding and the FATCA tax will apply to payments of dividends and other distributions on, and proceeds from the sale of, our stock as described above for a U.S. stockholder, unless the payee certifies that it is not a United States person or otherwise establishes an exemption and, in the case of the FATCA tax, satisfies other requirements pursuant to recently finalized regulations (which requirements may include entering into an agreement with the IRS).

Applicable Treasury Regulations provide presumptions regarding the status of stockholders when payments to the stockholders cannot be reliably associated with appropriate documentation provided to the payor. Because the application of these Treasury Regulations varies depending on the stockholder's particular circumstances, you are advised to consult your tax advisor regarding the information reporting requirements applicable to you.

State, Local and Foreign Taxes

We and/or our stockholders may be subject to taxation by various states, localities or foreign jurisdictions, including those in which we or a stockholder transacts business, owns property or resides. We own properties located in numerous jurisdictions and are required to file tax returns in some or all of those jurisdictions. The state, local and foreign tax treatment may differ from the federal income tax treatment described above. Consequently, stockholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect of state, local and foreign income and other tax laws upon an investment in the common stock.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We have entered into the Sales Agreement with the Agents under which we may offer and sell up to 10,000,000 shares of our common stock from time to time through the Agents as our sales agents. The sales, if any, of our common stock made under the Sales Agreement will be made by means of ordinary brokers' transactions or otherwise at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. As sales agents, the Agents will not engage in any transactions that stabilize the price of our common stock.

Under the terms of the Sales Agreement, we also may sell shares of our common stock to any Agent as principal for its own account at a price agreed upon at the time of sale. If we sell shares to an Agent as principal, we will enter into a separate terms agreement with such Agent and we will describe this agreement in a separate prospectus supplement or pricing supplement. Such Agent may offer the common stock sold to it as principal from time to time through public or private transactions at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at fixed prices, at negotiated prices, at various prices determined at the time of sale or at prices related to prevailing market prices.

The Agents will offer our common stock subject to the terms and conditions of the Sales Agreement on a daily basis or as otherwise agreed upon by us and the applicable Agent. We will designate the maximum amount of shares of common stock to be sold through one of the Agents on a daily basis or otherwise as we and that Agent agree and the minimum price per share at which such shares may be sold. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Sales Agreement, each Agent will use its commercially reasonable efforts to sell on our behalf the shares of our common stock to be offered by us under the Sales Agreement. Offers and sales, if any, will be made by only one Agent on any given day. We may instruct an Agent not to sell shares of common stock if the sales cannot be effected at or above the price designated by us in any such instruction. We or the applicable Agent may suspend the offering of shares of our common stock by notifying the other party.

We will pay each Agent a commission not to exceed 2.0% of the gross sales price of our common stock sold through such Agent as sales agent under the Sales Agreement. The remaining proceeds, after deducting any transaction fees imposed by any governmental or self-regulatory organization in respect of the sales and the expenses described below, will equal our net proceeds for the sale of such shares. We estimate that the total expenses of the offering payable by us, excluding commissions under the Sales Agreement, will be approximately \$100,000. We have agreed to reimburse the Agents for certain expenses in certain circumstances.

The Agents will provide to us written confirmation following the close of trading on the NYSE each day in which shares of common stock are sold under the Sales Agreement. Each confirmation will include the number of shares sold on that day, the gross sales proceeds, the compensation payable by us to the applicable Agent and the proceeds to us (net of such compensation and regulatory transaction fees). We will deliver to the NYSE copies of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus pursuant to the rules of the NYSE. We will report at least quarterly the number of shares of our common stock sold through the Agents under the Sales Agreement, the net proceeds to us and the compensation paid by us to the Agents in connection with the sales of such shares.

Settlement for sales of our common stock will occur on the third business day following the date on which any sales were made, or another date agreed by the parties, in return for payment of the proceeds to us net of compensation paid by us to the applicable Agent. There is no arrangement for funds to be received in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement.

The offering of our common stock pursuant to the Sales Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (1) the sale of 10,000,000 shares of our common stock subject to the Sales Agreement and (2) the termination of the Sales Agreement by us or by the Agents.

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In connection with the sale of common stock on our behalf, the Agents may, and in connection with the sale of common stock purchased by any Agent as principal will, be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act, and the compensation paid to an Agent may, or will, as applicable, be deemed to be underwriting commissions. We have agreed to provide indemnification and contribution to the Agents against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Conflicts of Interest

As described above under Use of Proceeds, the net proceeds of this offering will be used to temporarily repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. are co-lead arrangers and co-lead book managers, an affiliate of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is the syndication agent and a lender, an affiliate of KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. is the administrative agent and a lender, and an affiliate of RBC Capital Markets, LLC is a lender, under our revolving credit facility. To the extent that the net proceeds are used to repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility, those parties will receive their pro rata portion of the net proceeds used to repay amounts outstanding under this facility. As a result, the Agents or their affiliates may receive more than 5% of the proceeds of this offering. Nonetheless, in accordance with Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Inc., the appointment of a qualified independent underwriter is not necessary in connection with this offering because, as a REIT, we are excluded from that requirement.

Other Relationships

In addition to the matters described above under Conflicts of Interest, the Agents and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking, commercial banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Agents and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. The Agents and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Listing on the New York Stock Exchange

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol CDR.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters, including the validity of the common stock, will be passed upon for us by Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP of New York, New York and for the Agents by Sidley Austin LLP. In addition, in the opinion of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, the information under Material Federal Income Tax Considerations, to the extent that it constitutes matters of law, summaries of legal matters, or legal conclusions is correct in all material respects.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Cedar Realty Trust, Inc. appearing in Cedar Realty Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2012 (including the schedule appearing therein), and the effectiveness of Cedar Realty Trust, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their reports thereon, included therein, and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

The Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus supplement, and information that we subsequently file with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference our documents listed below which were filed with the SEC under the Exchange Act:

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012;

Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013;

Definitive proxy statement dated March 19, 2013; and

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2013, May 6, 2013 and August 1, 2013.

We also incorporate by reference each of the following documents that we file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement but before the end of this offering:

Reports filed under Sections 13(a) and (c) of the Exchange Act;

Definitive proxy or information statements filed under Section 14 of the Exchange Act in connection with any subsequent stockholders' meeting; and

Any reports filed under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

You may request copies of the filings, at no cost, by telephone at (516) 767-6492 or by mail at: Cedar Realty Trust, Inc., 44 South Bayles Avenue, Port Washington, New York 11050, Attention: Investor Relations.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Edgar Filing: CEDAR REALTY TRUST, INC. - Form 424B5

You may read and copy any material that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. You may also access our SEC filings over the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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PROSPECTUS

\$1,000,000,000

CEDAR REALTY TRUST, INC.

Common Stock, Preferred Stock, Depositary Shares, Warrants,

Stock Purchase Contracts and Units

Cedar may offer and issue from time to time up to \$1,000,000,000 of:

shares of common stock;

shares of preferred stock;

shares of preferred stock represented by depositary shares;

warrants;

stock purchase contracts; and

units.

Cedar's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CDR.

The securities to be offered by us will be in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined at the time of offering.

When we sell a particular series of securities, we will prepare a prospectus supplement describing the offering and the terms of that series of securities. Such terms may include limitations on direct or beneficial ownership and restrictions on transfer of the securities, in each case as may be appropriate to preserve our status as a real estate investment trust for federal income tax purposes.

Where necessary, the applicable prospectus supplement will contain information about certain United States Federal income tax considerations relating to, and any listing on a securities exchange of, the securities covered by such prospectus supplement.

We may offer the securities directly or through agents or to or through underwriters or dealers. If any agents or underwriters are involved in the sale of the securities their names, and any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between or among them, will be set forth, or will be calculable from the information set forth, in an accompanying prospectus supplement. We can sell the securities through agents, underwriters or dealers only with delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such securities. See Plan of Distribution.

Investing in our securities involves certain risks. See Risk Factors beginning at page 3 of this Prospectus for a description of certain factors that you should consider prior to purchasing the securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Attorney General of the State of New York has not passed on or endorsed the merits of this Offering. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

The date of this Prospectus is May 2, 2012.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) using a shelf registration or continuous offering process. We may from time to time sell any combination of the securities offered in this prospectus in one or more offerings up to a total dollar amount of \$1,000,000,000.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities we will provide you with a prospectus supplement containing specific information about the terms of the securities being offered. The prospectus supplement which contains specific information about the terms of the securities being offered may also include a discussion of certain U.S. Federal income tax consequences and any risk factors or other special considerations applicable to those securities. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information in this prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in the prospectus and the prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information**.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information that we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus, and the information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

1. Cedar's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.
2. Cedar's definitive proxy statement dated April 27, 2012.
3. The description of Cedar's common stock which is contained in Item 1 of our registration statement on Form 8-A, as amended, filed October 1, 2003 pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act.
4. The information contained in the section **Investment Policies and Policies With Respect to Certain Activities** contained in the Registration Statement on Form S-11 filed on August 20, 2003, as amended, SEC File Number: 333-108091.

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at our principal executive offices at the following address:

Investor Relations

Cedar Realty Trust, Inc.

44 South Bayles Avenue

Port Washington, NY 11050-3765

(516) 767-6492

<http://www.cedarrealtytrust.com>

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. Do not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of these documents.

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THE COMPANY

We were organized in 1984 and elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, in 1986. We are a fully integrated real estate investment trust that focuses primarily on the ownership and operation of supermarket-anchored shopping centers straddling the Washington, D.C. to Boston corridor. At December 31, 2011, the Company's portfolio (excluding properties held for sale/conveyance) was comprised of 70 properties, with approximately 9.6 million square feet of gross leasable area, or GLA. In addition, the Company has a 20% ownership interest in 22 properties, with approximately 3.7 million square feet of GLA, through its Cedar/RioCan joint venture.

We conduct our business through Cedar Realty Trust Partnership, L.P., or the operating partnership, a Delaware limited partnership. As of December 31, 2011, we owned approximately a 98% interest in the operating partnership.

Our principal executive offices are located at 44 South Bayles Avenue, Port Washington, NY 11050-3765. Our telephone number is (516) 767-6492 and our website address is www.cedarrealtytrust.com.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves significant risks. Please see the risk factors under the heading "Risk Factors" in our periodic reports filed with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider these risks as well as other information we include or incorporate by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement. The risks and uncertainties we have described are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business operations.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains or incorporates by reference 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. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements containing the words “anticipates”, “believes”, “expects”, “intends”, “future”, and words of similar import which express the Company’s beliefs, expectations or intentions regarding future performance or future events or trends. While forward-looking statements reflect good faith beliefs, expectations or intentions, they are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements as a result of factors outside of the Company’s control. Certain factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, the following: real estate investment considerations, such as the effect of economic and other conditions in general and in the Company’s market areas in particular; the financial viability of the Company’s tenants (including an inability to pay rent, filing for bankruptcy protection, closing stores and/or vacating the premises); the continuing availability of acquisition, ground-up development and redevelopment opportunities, on favorable terms; the availability of equity and debt capital (including the availability of construction financing) in the public and private markets; the availability of suitable joint venture partners and potential purchasers of the Company’s properties if offered for sale; the ability of the Company’s joint venture partner to fund its share of future property acquisitions; the adequacy of impairment provisions for properties treated as held for sale/conveyance; changes in interest rates; the fact that returns from acquisition, ground-up development and redevelopment activities may not be at expected levels or at expected times; risks inherent in ongoing ground-up development and redevelopment projects including, but not limited to, cost overruns resulting from weather delays, changes in the nature and scope of ground-up development and redevelopment efforts, changes in governmental regulations relating thereto, and market factors involved in the pricing of material and labor; the need to renew leases or re-let space upon the expiration or termination of current leases and incur applicable required replacement costs; and the financial flexibility of the Company and its joint venture partners to repay or refinance debt obligations when due and to fund tenant improvements and capital expenditures. For a discussion of these and other factors that could cause actual results to differ from those contemplated in the forward-looking statements in this prospectus and in documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, see the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus, in any section entitled “Risk Factors” in supplements to this prospectus, and in the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The Company does not intend, and disclaims any duty or obligation, to update or revise any forward-looking statements set forth in this prospectus to reflect any change in expectations, change in information, new information, future events or other circumstances on which such information may have been based.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the sale of the securities will be used for general corporate purposes, which may include the repayment of existing indebtedness, the development or acquisition of additional properties as suitable opportunities arise and the renovation, expansion and improvement of our existing properties. The applicable prospectus supplement will contain further details on the use of net proceeds.

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DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK

Authorized and Outstanding

The Company is authorized to issue 12,500,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share. 6,400,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock are issued and outstanding.

Series A Preferred Stock

The Series A Preferred Stock bears cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 8-7/8% per annum of the \$25.00 per share liquidation preference (equal to \$2.21875 per annum per share). The Series A Preferred Stock is redeemable at our option at any time at \$25.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends. The Series A Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share. The holders of Series A Preferred Stock generally do not have any voting rights; however, the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds is required to create capital shares ranking senior to the Series A Preferred Stock or to amend our Articles of Incorporation that materially and adversely affects their rights. The Series A Preferred Stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol CDR PrA.

General

The statements below describing the preferred stock are in all respects subject to and qualified by reference to the applicable provisions of our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws and any applicable articles supplementary to the Articles of Incorporation designating terms of a series of preferred stock.

The issuance of preferred stock could adversely affect the voting power, dividend rights and other rights of holders of common stock. Issuance of preferred stock could impede, delay, prevent or facilitate a merger, tender offer or change in our control. Although the Board of Directors is required to make a determination as to the best interests of our stockholders when issuing preferred stock, the Board could act in a manner that would discourage an acquisition attempt or other transaction that some, or a majority, of the stockholders might believe to be in our best interests or in which stockholders might receive a premium for their shares over the then prevailing market price; provided, however, that preferred stock may not be used for anti-takeover purposes. Management believes that the availability of preferred stock will provide us with increased flexibility in structuring possible future financing and acquisitions and in meeting other needs that might arise.

Our articles of incorporation contain the following restrictions in connection with the issuance of any preferred stock:

- (1) the preferred stock will not be used as, or in conjunction with, an anti-takeover defense (including potential mergers, in connection with an existing or future shareholder rights plan, or by designating terms, or issuing shares in transactions for the purposes of aiding management in defending against an unsolicited bid for control of the Company) unless approved by the shareholders at such time;
- (2) the preferred stock will not be issued to an individual or group for the purpose of creating a block of voting power to support management on controversial issues without receiving shareholder approval; and
- (3) if the preferred stock is to have voting rights, the shares will have the same voting rights as the common stock (including upon conversion).

Terms

Subject to the limitations prescribed by the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors can fix the number of shares constituting each series of preferred stock and the designations and powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof,

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including such provisions as may be desired concerning voting, redemption, dividends, dissolution or the distribution of assets, conversion or exchange, and such other subjects or matters as may be fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors. When issued, the preferred stock will be fully paid and nonassessable by us. The preferred stock will have no preemptive rights.

Reference is made to the prospectus supplement relating to the preferred stock offered thereby for specific terms, including:

- (1) the title and stated value of the preferred stock;
- (2) the number of shares of the preferred stock offered, the liquidation preference per share and the offering price of the preferred stock;
- (3) the dividend rate(s), period(s) and/or payment date(s) or method(s) of calculation thereof applicable to the preferred stock;
- (4) the date from which dividends on the preferred stock shall accumulate, if applicable;
- (5) the procedures for any auction and remarketing, if any, for the preferred stock;
- (6) the provision for a sinking fund, if any, for the preferred stock;
- (7) the provision for redemption, if applicable, of the preferred stock;
- (8) any listing of the preferred stock on any securities exchange;
- (9) the terms and conditions, if applicable, upon which the preferred stock will be convertible into our common stock, including the conversion price, or the manner of calculation thereof;
- (10) whether interests in the preferred stock will be represented by depositary shares;
- (11) any other specific terms, preferences, rights, limitations or restrictions of the preferred stock;
- (12) a discussion of federal income tax considerations applicable to the preferred stock;
- (13) the relative ranking and preferences of the preferred stock as to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;
- (14) any limitations on issuance of any series of preferred stock ranking senior to or on a parity with the series of preferred stock as to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs; and

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- (15) any limitations on direct or beneficial ownership and restrictions on transfer, in each case as may be appropriate to be qualified as a REIT.

Rank

Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the preferred stock will, with respect to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or our winding up, rank:

- (a) senior to all classes or series of our common stock;
- (b) senior to all equity securities ranking junior to the preferred stock;
- (c) equal with all equity securities issued by us, if the terms of such securities specifically provide for equal treatment;
- (d) junior to all equity securities the terms of which specifically provide that the equity securities rank senior to the preferred stock.
The term equity securities excludes convertible debt securities.

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Dividends

Holders of the preferred stock of each series will be entitled to receive, when and if declared by our Board of Directors, out of assets legally available for payment, cash dividends at rates and on dates set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Each such dividend will be payable to holders of record as they appear on our share transfer books on the applicable record dates. Our Board of Directors will fix the record dates for dividend payments.

As provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, dividends on any series of the preferred stock may be cumulative or non-cumulative. Cumulative dividends will be cumulative from and after the date set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. If our Board of Directors fails to declare a dividend payable on a dividend payment date on any series of the preferred stock for which dividends are non-cumulative, then the holders of such series of the preferred stock will have no right to receive a dividend for the dividend period ending on such dividend payment date. We will have no obligation to pay the dividend accrued for such dividend period, whether or not dividends on such series are declared payable on any future dividend payment date.

If preferred stock of any series is outstanding, our Board of Directors will not declare, pay or set apart for payment dividends on any of our capital stock of any other series ranking, as to dividends, equally with or junior to the preferred stock outstanding for any period unless:

- (a) for preferred stock with cumulative dividends, we have declared and paid, or declared and set apart a sum sufficient to pay, full cumulative dividends on the preferred stock through the then current dividend period; and
- (b) for preferred stock lacking a cumulative dividend, we have declared and paid or declared and set aside a sum sufficient to pay full dividends for the then current dividend period.

When dividends are not paid in full, or when a sum sufficient for such full payment is not set apart, upon preferred stock of any series and the shares of any other series of preferred stock ranking equally as to dividends with the preferred stock of such series, all dividends declared upon preferred stock of such series and any other series of preferred stock ranking equally as to dividends with such preferred stock shall be declared pro rata so that the amount of dividends declared per share of preferred stock of such series and such other series of preferred stock shall in all cases bear to each other the same ratio that accrued dividends per share on the preferred stock of such series, which shall not include any accumulation of unpaid dividends for prior dividend periods if such preferred stock lacks a cumulative dividend, and such other series of preferred stock bear to each other. No interest, or sum of money instead of interest, shall be payable for any dividend payment or payments on preferred stock of such series which may be in arrears.

Except as provided in the immediately preceding paragraph, unless we have paid dividends through the then current dividend period, including dividend payments in arrears if dividends are cumulative, for such series of preferred stock or unless our Board of Directors has declared such dividends and has set aside a sum sufficient for such payment, our Board of Directors shall not declare dividends, other than in shares of common stock or other capital shares ranking junior to the preferred stock of such series as to dividends and upon liquidation, or pay or set aside for payment or declare or make any other distribution upon the common stock, or any other of our capital shares ranking junior to or equally with the preferred stock of such series as to dividends or upon liquidation. Additionally, we shall not redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire for any consideration, or any moneys to be paid or made available for a sinking fund for the redemption of any such shares, any shares of common stock, or any other of our capital shares ranking junior to or equally with the preferred stock of such series as to dividends or upon liquidation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may convert such shares into or exchange such shares for other of our capital shares ranking junior to the preferred stock of such series as to dividends and upon liquidation.

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Redemption

If the applicable prospectus supplement so provides, the preferred stock will be subject to mandatory redemption or redemption at our option, as a whole or in part, in each case upon the terms, at the times and at the redemption prices set forth in such prospectus supplement.

The prospectus supplement applicable to a series of preferred stock that is subject to mandatory redemption will specify:

- (a) the number of shares of such preferred stock that shall be redeemed by us in each year,
- (b) the year such redemption will commence,
- (c) the redemption price per share, together with an amount equal to all accrued and unpaid dividends thereon to the date of redemption,
- (d) whether the redemption price is payable in cash or property.

If the redemption price for preferred stock of any series is payable only from the net proceeds of the issuance of our capital shares, the terms of such preferred stock may provide that, if we have not issued capital shares or to the extent the net proceeds from any issuance are insufficient to pay in full the aggregate redemption price then due, such preferred stock shall automatically be converted into our capital shares pursuant to conversion provisions specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

We cannot redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire shares of a series of preferred stock unless:

- (a) for preferred stock with cumulative dividends, we have declared and paid, or declared and set apart a sum sufficient to pay, full cumulative dividends on the preferred stock through the then current dividend period; and
- (b) for preferred stock lacking a cumulative dividend, we have declared and paid or declared and set aside a sum sufficient to pay full dividends for the then current dividend period.

The foregoing shall not prevent the purchase or acquisition of preferred stock of such series to preserve our REIT status or pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to holders of all outstanding preferred stock of such series.

If fewer than all of the outstanding shares of preferred stock of any series are to be redeemed, we will determine the number of shares to be redeemed. We may redeem the shares on a pro rata basis from the holders of record of such shares in proportion to the number of such shares held or for which redemption is requested by such holder with adjustments to avoid redemption of fractional shares, or by lot.

We will mail notice of redemption 30 to 60 days prior to the redemption date to each holder of record of preferred stock of any series to be redeemed at the address shown on our share transfer books. Each notice shall state:

- (a) the redemption date;
- (b) the number of shares and series of the preferred stock to be redeemed;

- (c) the redemption price;
- (d) the place or places where certificates for such preferred stock are to be surrendered for payment of the redemption price;
- (e) that dividends on the shares to be redeemed will cease to accrue on such redemption date; and
- (f) the date upon which the holder's conversion rights, if any, as to such shares shall terminate.

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If we are to redeem fewer than all the shares of preferred stock of any series, the notice we mail to each holder of preferred stock shall specify the number of shares of preferred stock to be redeemed from each holder. If we have given notice of redemption of any preferred stock and if we have set aside, in trust for the benefit of the holders of any preferred stock called for redemption, the funds necessary for such redemption, then from and after the redemption date dividends will cease to accrue on the preferred stock to be redeemed. Additionally all rights of the holders of the redeemable shares will terminate, except the right to receive the redemption price.

Liquidation Preference

Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs, then the holders of each series of preferred stock shall be entitled to receive out of our assets legally available for distribution to shareholders liquidating distributions in the amount of the liquidation preference per share, plus an amount equal to all dividends accrued and unpaid on such series of preferred stock. Such preferred shareholders will receive these distributions before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any common stock or any other class or series of our capital shares ranking junior to the preferred stock in the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up. After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distributions to which they are entitled, the holders of preferred stock will have no right or claim to any of our remaining assets. If our available assets are insufficient to pay the amount of the liquidating distributions on all outstanding preferred stock and the corresponding amounts payable on all shares of other classes or series of our capital shares ranking equally with the preferred stock in the distribution of assets, then the holders of the preferred stock and all other such classes or series of capital shares shall share on a pro rata basis in any such distribution of assets in proportion to the full liquidating distributions to which they would otherwise be entitled.

If liquidating distributions have been made in full to all holders of preferred stock, our remaining assets will be distributed among the holders of any other classes or series of capital shares ranking junior to the preferred stock upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, according to their rights and preferences and in each case according to their number of shares. For such purposes, our consolidation or merger with or into any other corporation, trust or entity, or the sale, lease or conveyance of all or substantially all of our property or business, shall not be deemed to constitute our liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

Voting Rights

Holders of the preferred stock will not have any voting rights, except as set forth below or as otherwise from time to time required by law or as indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Whenever dividends on any shares of preferred stock are in arrears for six or more consecutive quarterly periods, the holders of such shares of preferred stock, voting separately as a class with all other series of preferred stock upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, will be entitled to vote for the election of two additional directors at a special meeting called by the holders of record of ten percent (10%) of any series of preferred stock so in arrears or at the next annual meeting of stockholders, and at each subsequent annual meeting until (a) if such series of preferred stock has a cumulative dividend, we have paid or our Board of Directors has declared and set aside a sum sufficient for payment of all dividends accumulated on such shares of preferred stock for the past dividend periods and the then current dividend period or (b) if such series of preferred stock lacks a cumulative dividend, we have fully paid or our Board of Directors has declared and set aside a sum sufficient for payment of four consecutive quarterly dividends. In such case, two directors will be added to our Board of Directors.

Unless provided otherwise for any series of preferred stock, so long as any shares of preferred stock remain outstanding, we will not, without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of each series of preferred stock outstanding at the time, given in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting with such series voting separately as a class, (a) authorize or create, or increase the authorized or issued amount of, any class or series of capital stock ranking prior to such preferred stock with respect to payment of

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dividends or the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up or reclassify any of our authorized capital stock into such shares, or create, authorize or issue any obligation or security convertible into or evidencing the right to purchase any such shares; or (b) amend, alter or repeal the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation or the designating amendment for such series of preferred stock, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, so as to materially and adversely affect any right, preference, privilege or voting power of such series of preferred stock or the holders thereof. With respect to the occurrence of any of the events set forth in (b) above so long as the preferred stock remains outstanding with the terms thereof materially unchanged, the occurrence of any such event shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting power of holders of preferred stock. Additionally, any increase in the amount of the authorized preferred stock or the creation or issuance of any other series of preferred stock, or any increase in the amount of authorized shares of such series or any other series of preferred stock, in each case ranking on a parity with or junior to the preferred stock of such series with respect to payment of dividends or the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting powers.

The foregoing voting provisions will not apply if, at or prior to the time when the act with respect to which such vote would otherwise be required shall be effected, all outstanding shares of such series of preferred stock shall have been redeemed or called for redemption and sufficient funds shall have been deposited in trust to effect such redemption.

Conversion Rights

The applicable prospectus supplement will set forth the terms and conditions, if any, upon which any series of preferred stock is convertible into shares of common stock. Such terms will include the number of shares of common stock into which the shares of preferred stock are convertible, the conversion price, or manner of calculation thereof, the conversion period, provisions as to whether conversion will be at the option of the holders of the preferred stock or us, the events requiring an adjustment of the conversion price and provisions affecting conversion in the event of the redemption of such series of preferred stock.

Shareholder Liability

Maryland law provides that no shareholder, including holders of preferred stock, shall be personally liable for our acts and obligations and that our funds and property shall be the only recourse for such acts or obligations.

Restrictions on Ownership

To qualify as a REIT under the Code, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding capital shares may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals as defined in the Code to include certain entities, during the last half of a taxable year. Therefore, the designating amendment for each series of preferred stock may contain provisions restricting the ownership and transfer of the preferred stock. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify any additional ownership limitation relating to a series of preferred stock.

Registrar and Transfer Agent

The applicable prospectus supplement will set forth the Registrar and Transfer Agent for the preferred stock. The Registrar and Transfer Agent for the Series A Preferred Stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITARY SHARES

General

We may issue receipts for depositary shares, each of which will represent a fractional interest of a share of a particular series of preferred stock, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Shares of preferred stock of each series represented by the depositary shares will be deposited under a separate deposit agreement between us, the depositary named therein and the holders of the depositary receipts. Subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, each depositary receipt owner will be entitled, in proportion to the fractional interest of a share of a particular series of preferred stock represented by the depositary shares evidenced by such depositary receipt, to all the rights and preferences of the preferred stock represented thereby.

Depositary receipts issued pursuant to the applicable deposit agreement will evidence the depositary shares. Immediately following our issuance and delivery of the preferred stock to the depositary, we will cause the depositary to issue, on our behalf, the depositary receipts. Upon request, we will provide you with copies of the applicable form of deposit agreement and depositary receipt.

Dividends and Other Distributions

The depositary will distribute all cash dividends or other cash distributions received in respect of the preferred stock to the record holders of depositary receipts evidencing the related depositary shares in proportion to the number of depositary receipts owned by the holders.

If there is a distribution other than in cash, the depositary will distribute property received by it to the record holders of depositary receipts entitled thereto. If the depositary determines that it is not feasible to make such distribution, the depositary may, with our approval, sell the property and distribute the net proceeds from such sale to the holders.

Withdrawal of Stock

Upon surrender of the depositary receipts at the corporate trust office of the depositary, unless the related depositary shares have previously been called for redemption, the holders thereof will be entitled to delivery, to or upon such holders' order, of the number of whole or fractional shares of the preferred stock and any money or other property represented by the depositary shares evidenced by the depositary receipts. Holders of depositary receipts will be entitled to receive whole or fractional shares of the related preferred stock on the basis of the propor