

ACADIA REALTY TRUST

Form 424B3

November 08, 2004

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under Registration No. 333-104727,
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P R O S P E C T U S S U P P L E M E N T

**(To Prospectus dated March 29, 2000,
Prospectus dated May 14, 2003 and Prospectus dated March 19, 2004)**

3,000,000 Common Shares

We are offering 1,890,000 common shares of beneficial interest and the selling shareholders named in this prospectus supplement are offering an aggregate of 1,110,000 common shares of beneficial interest. We and two of the selling shareholders have granted the underwriter an option to purchase up to 450,000 additional common shares to cover over-allotments. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares by the selling shareholders.

Our common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol [AKR]. The last reported sale price of our common shares on the New York Stock Exchange on November 4, 2004, was \$15.99 per share.

Investing in our common shares involves risks. See [Risk Factors] beginning on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectuses are truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	<u>Per Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public Offering Price	\$ 15.35	\$ 46,050,000
Underwriting Discount	\$ 0.27	\$ 810,000
Proceeds to us before expenses	\$ 15.08	\$ 28,501,200
Proceeds to selling shareholders before expenses	\$ 15.08	\$ 16,738,800

In addition to the underwriting discount, the underwriter will receive a commission equivalent from investors in the amount of \$0.05 for each common share sold to those investors in the offering.

Delivery of the common shares will be made on or about November 10, 2004.

Citigroup

November 4, 2004

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses. We have not, and the underwriter has not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not, and the underwriter is not, making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectuses and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein is accurate only as of its respective date or on the date which is specified in those documents.

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Prospectus Dated March 29, 2000

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

This document has four parts. The first part is the prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectuses and the documents incorporated by reference. The second, third and fourth parts are the accompanying prospectuses, which give more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering.

All references to "we," "our" and "us" in this prospectus supplement means Acadia Realty Trust and all entities owned or controlled by us except where it is made clear that the term means only the parent company. The term "you" refers to a prospective investor.

To the extent that any subject matter is addressed in both this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses, the information contained in this prospectus supplement supersedes the information contained in the accompanying prospectuses.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as such may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words "may," "will," "should," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "intend," "project," or the negative of these words or other similar or terms. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to:

- changes in economic conditions generally and the real estate market specifically;
- adverse developments with respect to our tenants;
- legislative/regulatory changes including changes to laws governing the taxation of REITs;
- availability of debt and equity capital, changes in interest rates and competition;
- supply and demand for properties in our current and proposed market areas;
- discoveries of new or pre-existing environmental liabilities or non-compliance with environmental laws;
- policies and guidelines applicable to REITs; and
- the other factors described under the heading "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement and in our periodic reports filed with the SEC, particularly our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating any forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

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OUR COMPANY

We are Acadia Realty Trust, a Maryland real estate investment trust ("REIT") formed in March 1993. We are a fully integrated, self-managed and self-administered equity REIT focused primarily on the ownership, acquisition, redevelopment and management of neighborhood and community shopping centers, owned either directly or through joint ventures. As of June 30, 2004, we operated 67 properties which we own or have an ownership interest in, consisting of 63 neighborhood and community shopping centers, one enclosed mall, one mixed-use property (retail/residential) and two multifamily properties, totaling approximately nine million square feet. Subsequent to June 30, 2004 we acquired ownership interests in one shopping center, one redevelopment site and one investment through the Retailer Controlled Property Venture ("RCP Venture") formed earlier this year. See "Recent Developments" below. Substantially all of our properties are located in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic and Midwest United States.

All of our assets are held by, and all of our operations are conducted through, Acadia Realty Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership, its majority-owned subsidiaries and the joint ventures in which it has an interest. We refer to Acadia Realty Limited Partnership and its majority-owned subsidiaries as the "Operating Partnership" throughout this prospectus supplement. We are the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and own a 99% interest in the Operating Partnership. As the general partner, we are entitled to share, in proportion to our percentage interest, in the cash distributions and profits and losses of the Operating Partnership.

Our primary business objective is to acquire and manage commercial retail properties that will provide cash for distributions to our shareholders while also creating potential for capital appreciation to enhance investor returns. Currently, the primary conduit for our acquisition program is a newly-formed joint venture, Acadia Strategic Opportunity Fund II, LLC ("Fund II"), which closed in June 2004 and is the second acquisition fund we have formed. All of the current investors in Acadia's existing acquisition fund, Acadia Strategic Opportunity Fund I, LP ("Fund I"), along with two additional institutional investors, have committed to invest a total of \$240 million of equity in Fund II, and we will invest \$60 million. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, Fund II has invested \$23.6 million and up to an additional \$28.4 million has been allocated for investment in the RCP Venture.

Fund I was formed in September 2001 with commitments of \$70 million from four of our then institutional shareholders and \$20 million from us. Fund I has invested or committed to currently owned assets \$81.6 million of its total \$90 million of equity capital. The remaining \$8.4 million has been allocated for investment in the RCP Venture.

The terms and structure of Fund I and Fund II are substantially similar. We will be entitled to receive standard management, construction and leasing fees with respect to properties acquired by the funds. In addition, we are entitled to an asset management fee equal to 1.5% of the capital committed as well as an incentive payment of 20% after the return of all investor capital plus a 9% preferred return in Fund I and an 8% preferred return in Fund II.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1311 Mamaroneck Avenue, Suite 260, White Plains, NY 10605, and our telephone number is (914) 288-8100.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Acquisition of Urban/Infill Redevelopment

Fordham Road. On September 29, 2004, in conjunction with our investment partner, P/A Associates, we (through Fund II) purchased 400 East Fordham Road in The Bronx, NY. The property, a multi-level retail and commercial building, is located at the intersection of East Fordham Road and Webster Avenue, near Fordham University. We believe Fordham Road is the strongest retail area in The Bronx and the third largest retail corridor in New York City, with over 650,000 people in a two-mile radius and retail sales in excess of \$500 million. Sears is the major tenant of the property, retailing on four levels.

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The redevelopment of the property is scheduled to commence in 2007 following the expiration of the Sears lease, which was originally signed in 1964. The strength of the retail market is evidenced by rents exceeding \$75 per square foot with many retailers utilizing multi-level formats. As part of the redevelopment, there is the potential for additional expansion of up to 85,000 square feet of space. The total cost of the redevelopment project, including the acquisition cost of \$30 million, is estimated to be between \$35 and \$40 million, depending on the ultimate scope of the project. Upon completion of the redevelopment, we anticipate the project will earn an unleveraged yield in excess of 10%.

Pelham Manor. On October 13, 2004, we, in conjunction with our development partner, P/A Associates, announced that through Fund II we had entered into a 95-year ground lease to redevelop a 16-acre site in Pelham Manor, Westchester County, New York. The property is in an upper middle-income, infill neighborhood located approximately 10 miles from Manhattan with over 400,000 people in a three-mile radius.

The redevelopment contemplates the demolition of existing warehouse buildings, which will be replaced by a multi-anchor community retail center. We anticipate the redevelopment to cost between \$30 and \$33 million, with construction anticipated to commence within the next 12 to 24 months. In the interim, the property will continue to be operated as a warehouse facility. Prior to commencement of the redevelopment process, the ground rent we pay is projected to equal the warehouse rents collected. Upon stabilization, the property is projected to generate an unleveraged yield in excess of 10%.

Selling Shareholders

Ken Bernstein. Kenneth F. Bernstein, our Chief Executive Officer, has agreed to sell in this offering 110,000 common shares in connection with his exercise of options to purchase 150,000 common shares. Mr. Bernstein is selling only enough shares to provide sufficient proceeds to pay certain income tax obligations and the cost of the exercise of the options. After the exercise of these options and the sale of these shares, Mr. Bernstein will increase his common share ownership by 40,000 shares and will own in the aggregate 1,122,168 common shares, common units of limited partner interests in the Operating Partnership (the "OP Units") and options. In March 2004, a secondary offering by certain of our shareholders necessitated the conversion into common shares of OP Units owned by entities in which Mr. Bernstein had an interest. Although Mr. Bernstein did not participate in the offering, this conversion resulted in the acceleration of personal income taxes to Mr. Bernstein.

Yale University. Yale University and its affiliates ("Yale") currently own more than 4.6 million of our common shares. Upon completion of the offering, assuming exercise of the over-allotment option, Yale will own over 3.4 million of our common shares. Yale was a major participant in the reverse merger of Mark Centers Trust and RD Capital in August 1998 owning, at one time, approximately one-third of all of our outstanding common shares. Yale remains our largest shareholder and is the largest investor in Fund II. However, Yale follows a disciplined approach to investing, including asset diversification. Yale therefore believes that it is in its best interest and our best interest to sell a portion of their common shares, thus permitting wider ownership of our common shares by the public.

Hurricane Ivan

As a result of the aftermath of the recent Hurricane Ivan, the Mark Plaza property located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania experienced flooding and resultant property damage. The initial determination of the insurance carrier is that this flooding was the result of a "named" storm. Under the terms of our insurance policy, a maximum deductible of approximately \$730,000 would apply in such an event. While we are still in discussion with the insurance carrier as to the specifics of the event, and the cost of the required repairs is still being determined, we believe that our exposure will reach the maximum deductible. Therefore, we have recorded a reserve of \$0.02 per share associated with the flood damage, as we previously disclosed in our earnings release dated November 1, 2004.

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Mervyn's Acquisition

In the third quarter of 2004, we made our first RCP Venture investment with our participation in the acquisition of Mervyn's, where we joined the investment consortium of Sun Capital, Cerberus and our RCP partners, Lubert-Adler and Klaff, in the acquisition of Mervyn's from Target Corporation. The total acquisition price was \$1.175 billion, and our share of the investment was \$23.2 million divided equally between Funds I and II. Mervyn's is a 257-store discount retailer with a very strong West Coast concentration, where the majority of the stores are well-located in high-barrier to entry markets, which we believe gives a recapitalized and refocused operator the opportunity to create a productive retail platform.

Crossroads Shopping Center Refinancing

We are also in the process, together with our joint venture partner, of finalizing a refinancing of the Crossroads Shopping Center mortgage debt from a floating rate loan (which we fixed at 7.16% through an interest rate swap), maturing in October 2007, to a fixed rate 5.37% loan, maturing in 2014. This refinancing will also provide us with additional proceeds of approximately \$14 million, after paying fees and expenses of approximately \$1.4 million to unwind the existing swap. After giving effect to the refinancing, our debt will be comprised of over 88% fixed rate debt and we will have additional availability under our existing credit facilities of over \$50 million.

We, in consultation with our auditors and hedge consultants, are in the process of determining the proper accounting treatment for the termination of the Crossroads swap. The options range from: (a) a fourth-quarter 2004 charge of \$1.4 million or \$0.045 per share; (b) amortization of the \$1.4 million through the original maturity of the swap in June of 2007 or \$0.02 per share for 2005; or (c) amortization of the \$1.4 million through the maturity of the new loan or approximately \$0.005 per share per year. Our current 2004 and 2005 forecasts assume the second option. There can be no assurance that the refinancing will be finalized or as to the outcome of our deliberations on the appropriate accounting treatment for the transaction.

Third Quarter Results

For the three months ended September 30, 2004 we generated revenue of \$18.7 million, operating income of \$5.3 million and net income of \$2.9 million. Our financial highlights for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 include the following:

- Earnings per share on a fully diluted basis were \$0.10 for third quarter 2004 compared to \$0.09 for third quarter 2003. For the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, earnings per share were \$0.32 and \$0.31, respectively.
- Funds from operations (FFO) for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 was \$7.2 million, or \$0.23 per share, compared to \$6.7 million, or \$0.23 per share, for the third quarter 2003. FFO for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 was \$22.4 million, or \$0.73 per share, compared to \$21.3 million, or \$0.73 per share for the same period in 2003. FFO for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2004 included a non-recurring charge to reserve for approximately \$730,000, or \$0.02 per share, related to flood damage incurred at the Mark Plaza located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. See Recent Developments-Hurricane Ivan
- Same store net operating income (NOI) for the retail portfolio increased 3.2% year-to-date over the same nine month period in 2003. The favorable variance was primarily the result of increased rents in the core portfolio from leasing and redevelopment activities. Quarter over quarter, NOI was down 0.5% primarily due to the timing of estimated provisions for specific potential tenant defaults.
- September 30, 2004 occupancy of 89.1% was up 60 basis points over the June 30, 2004 occupancy of 88.5%, which was primarily the result of broad-based portfolio occupancy gains. On a year-over-year basis, our portfolio occupancy increased by 1.3% compared to 87.8% at September 30, 2003.
- During the third quarter 2004, we executed new and renewal leases approximating 231,000 square feet. Rent spreads on new and renewal leases which commenced during the period increased 15% over the previous rents on a cash basis.

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- During the quarter, we further reduced our interest rate exposure by locking in interest rates and extending the maturity on \$15.0 million of mortgage debt. As a result, 79% of our total mortgage debt, inclusive of the impact of long-term interest rate swaps and considering our pro-rata share of joint venture debt, is now fixed-rate. This has been accomplished while maintaining a low blended cost of debt of 5.8% as of September 30, 2004, as compared to 6.1% as of the beginning of the year.

THE OFFERING

Issuer	Acadia Realty Trust
New York Stock Exchange Symbol	AKR
Common shares outstanding prior to the offering	29,299,224 (1)
Common shares being offered by us	1,890,000
Common shares being offered by the selling shareholders	An aggregate of 1,110,000 common shares 954,225 common shares to be sold by Yale University 45,775 common shares to be sold by The Yale University Retirement Plan for Staff employees 110,000 common shares to be sold by Kenneth F. Bernstein (2)
Common shares outstanding after the offering	31,339,224 (2)(3)
Common OP Units outstanding prior to and after the offering	392,255 (4)
Transfer Agent	American Stock Transfer & Trust Company 40 Wall Street New York, New York 10005

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- (1) Excludes 813,150 common shares issuable upon exercise of share options granted under our benefit plans.
 - (2) Includes 150,000 shares issued upon Mr. Bernstein's exercise of options in connection with this offering. For additional details see [Selling Shareholders](#).
 - (3) Excludes 813,150 common shares issuable upon exercise of share options granted under our benefit plans. Number of shares assumes the underwriter's over-allotment option to purchase additional common shares is not exercised.
 - (4) Excludes 1,580 Series A Preferred OP Units, which are convertible into 210,667 Common OP Units and 4,000 Series B Preferred OP Units, which are convertible into 312,012 Common OP Units.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves risks that could affect us and our business as well as the real estate industry generally. Please see the risk factors described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. Much of the business information as well as the financial and operational data contained in our risk factors is updated in our periodic reports, which are also incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. Although we have tried to discuss key factors, please be aware that other risks may prove to be important in the future. New risks may emerge at any time and we cannot predict such risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our financial performance. Before purchasing our securities, you should carefully consider the risks discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the other information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses, as well as the documents incorporated by reference herein. Each of the risks described could result in a decrease in the value of our securities and your investment therein.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to us from the offering of the shares by us will be approximately \$28,350,200 after deducting the underwriting discount and other offering expenses. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to fund future acquisitions and ongoing redevelopment projects and for general business purposes. Pending this application of the net proceeds, we intend to repay outstanding indebtedness on one or more of our floating rate credit facilities.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares by the selling shareholders.

[Back to Contents](#)**SELLING SHAREHOLDERS**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the selling shareholders as of November 4, 2004:

Name	Common Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to this Offering	Common Shares to be Offered	Common Shares to be Sold Pursuant to Over-Allotment Option, if Exercised	Common Shares Beneficially Owned After this Offering	Percentage of Common Shares Owned After the Offering(1)
Kenneth F. Bernstein	1,232,168(2)	110,000	N/A	1,122,168	3.53%(3)
Yale University	4,634,367(4)	954,225	143,134	3,634,367(5)	11.35%(6)
The Yale University Retirement Plan for Staff Employees	212,136	45,775	6,866	166,361	*
TOTALS		1,110,000	150,000		

- (1) Number and percentage of shares to be beneficially owned after this offering assumes the underwriter's over-allotment option to purchase additional common shares from the selling shareholders is not exercised.
- (2) Reflects the common shares beneficially owned by Mr. Bernstein in his individual capacity and the common shares deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Bernstein. The common shares directly owned by Mr. Bernstein in his individual capacity consist of (i) 327,309 OP Units which are immediately exchangeable into a like number of common shares, (ii) 87,034 vested restricted common shares of a total of 200,418 restricted common shares issued to Mr. Bernstein in 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001 and 2000, (iii) 63,879 common shares and (iv) vested options to purchase 750,000 common shares issued pursuant to our 1999 Share Option Plan. The common shares deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Bernstein consist of 3,946 OP Units which are immediately exchangeable into a like number of common shares, which OP Units are beneficially held by Mr. Bernstein through his equity interests in various corporations, limited liability companies and limited partnerships, which are the record holders of such OP Units.
- (3) Assuming exercise of the underwriter's over-allotment option in full, Mr. Bernstein would beneficially own 3.50% of our outstanding common shares after this offering.
- (4) Includes 212,136 common shares owned by The Yale University Retirement Plan for Staff Employees. Yale University disclaims beneficial ownership of the 212,136 common shares owned by The Yale University Retirement Plan for Staff Employees.
- (5) Includes 166,361 common shares owned by The Yale University Retirement Plan for Staff Employees. Yale University disclaims beneficial ownership of these 166,361 common shares.
- (6) Assuming exercise of the underwriter's over-allotment option in full, Yale University would beneficially own 3,484,367 or 10.9% of our outstanding common shares.

* Less than 1%

As of November 4, 2004, we had 29,299,224 common shares outstanding and 392,255 OP Units outstanding. In the table above, the amounts and percentages of common shares beneficially owned are reported on the basis of regulations of the SEC governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under the rules of the SEC, a person is deemed to be a "beneficial owner" of a security if that person has or shares "voting power," which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of the security, or "investment power," which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of the security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which that person may be deemed a beneficial owner within 60 days. Under these rules, more than one person may be deemed a beneficial owner of the same securities and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which the person has no economic interest.

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RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL SHARES AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS

Maryland Law

*Some of the statutory provisions under Maryland law related to restrictions on transfers of capital shares and certain anti-takeover provisions may discourage a change in control of management. In addition, the information under the caption "Description of Our Common Shares" in the accompanying prospectus dated March 19, 2004 is incorporated by reference into and shall be deemed to be a part of this prospectus supplement.**

Maryland law includes certain other provisions which may also discourage a change in control of management. Maryland law provides that, unless an exemption applies, we may not engage in any "business combination" with an "interested shareholder" or any affiliate of an interested shareholder for a period of five years after the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder, and thereafter may not engage in a business combination with such interested shareholder unless the combination is recommended by our Board of Trustees and approved by the affirmative vote of at least (i) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all of our outstanding voting shares, and (ii) 66 2/3% of the votes entitled to be cast by all holders of outstanding voting shares other than voting shares held by the interested shareholder. An "interested shareholder" is defined, in essence, as any person owning beneficially, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the outstanding voting shares of a Maryland real estate investment trust. The voting requirements do not apply at any time to business combinations with an interested shareholder or its affiliates if approved by our Board of Trustees prior to the time the interested shareholder first became an interested shareholder. Additionally, if the business combination involves the receipt of consideration by our shareholders in exchange for common shares that satisfies certain "fair price" conditions, such supermajority voting requirements do not apply.

As an additional anti-takeover defense, Maryland law permits publicly-held Maryland statutory real estate investment trusts ("REITs") to elect to be governed by all or any part of Maryland law provisions relating to unsolicited takeovers. The election to be governed by one or more of these provisions can be made by a publicly held Maryland REIT in its declaration of trust or bylaws ("charter documents") or by resolution adopted by its Board of Trustees so long as the REIT has at least three trustees who, at the time of electing to be subject to the provisions, are not officers or employees of the REIT, are not persons seeking to acquire control of the REIT, trustees, officers, affiliates or associates of any person seeking to acquire control, and were not nominated or designated as trustees by a person seeking to acquire control.

If the charter documents do not already contain these provisions, the REIT may adopt one or more by a board resolution or a bylaw amendment, following which it must file articles supplementary to its Declaration of Trust with the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation. Shareholder approval is not required for the filing of these articles supplementary. We have not filed such articles supplementary.

The provisions of Maryland law which a REIT may elect to be subject to include all or any portion of the following, notwithstanding any contrary provisions in the REIT's charter documents:

Classified Board: The REIT may divide its board into three classes which, to the extent possible, will have the same number of trustees, the terms of which will expire at the third annual meeting of shareholders after the election of each class, with the first class term expiring one year after adoption, the second class term expiring two years later, and the third class term expiring three years later;

Two-thirds Shareholder Vote to Remove Trustees Only for Cause: The shareholders may remove any trustee only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all votes entitled to be cast by the shareholders generally in the election of trustees, but a trustee may not be removed without cause;

Size of Board Fixed by Vote of Board: The number of trustees will be fixed only by resolution of the board, but the number cannot be less than three trustees;

Board Vacancies Filled by the Board for the Remaining Term: Vacancies that result from an increase in the size of the board, or the death, resignation, or removal of a trustee, may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining trustees even if they do not constitute a quorum. Trustees

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* Maryland law has amended the definition of Control Shares included on page 10 of the accompanying re-offer prospectus dated March 19, 2004 by substituting one-tenth or more for one-fifth or more.

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elected to fill vacancies will hold office for the remainder of the full term of the class of trustees in which the vacancy occurred, as opposed to until the next annual meeting of shareholders, and until a successor is elected and qualified; and

Shareholder Calls of Special Meetings: Special meetings of shareholders may be called by the secretary of the REIT only upon the written request of shareholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all votes entitled to be cast at the meeting and only in accordance with procedures set out in the Maryland General Corporation Law.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

You are advised to assume that the information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses is accurate only as of their respective dates.

The following discussion summarizes the material federal income tax considerations to you as a prospective holder of our shares. Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP has acted as our tax counsel, has reviewed this summary, and is of the opinion that the discussion contained herein fairly summarizes the federal income tax considerations that are likely to be material to a holder of our common shares. However, the following discussion is for general information purposes only, is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations and is not intended to be and should not be construed as tax advice. For example, this summary does not give a detailed discussion of any state, local or foreign tax considerations. In addition, this discussion is intended to address only those federal income tax considerations that are generally applicable to all our security holders. It does not discuss all of the aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or to certain types of security holders who are subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws including, without limitation, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities (except as discussed in Taxation of Tax-Exempt Shareholders⁽¹⁾), financial institutions or broker-dealers, foreign corporations and persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States (except as discussed in Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders⁽²⁾).

The information in this section is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which is referred to as the Code, existing, temporary and proposed regulations under the Code, the legislative history of the Code, current administrative rulings and practices of the IRS and court decisions, all as of the date hereof. No assurance can be given that future legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations and court decisions will not significantly change current law or adversely affect existing interpretations of current law. Any such change could apply retroactively to transactions preceding the date of the change. In addition, we have not received, and do not plan to request, any rulings from the IRS concerning our tax treatment. Thus no assurance can be provided that the statements set forth herein (which do not bind the IRS or the courts) will not be challenged by the IRS or that such statements will be sustained by a court if so challenged.

EACH PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER OF SHARES IS ADVISED TO CONSULT WITH HIS OR HER OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES TO HIM OR HER OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND SALE OF SHARES OF AN ENTITY ELECTING TO BE TAXED AS A REIT, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP, SALE AND ELECTION AND OF POTENTIAL CHANGES IN APPLICABLE TAX LAWS.

Taxation of our Company

General. We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1993. We believe that we have been organized, and have operated, in such a manner so as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code and intend to conduct our operations so as to continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT. No assurance, however, can be given that we have operated in a manner so as to qualify or will be able to operate in such a manner so as to remain qualified as a REIT. Qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual annual operating results, the required distribution levels, diversity of share ownership and the various qualification tests imposed under the Code discussed below, the results of which will not be reviewed by

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counsel. 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 that the actual results of our operations for any one taxable year have satisfied or will continue to satisfy such requirements.

In the opinion of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, based on certain assumptions and our factual representations that are described in this section and in an officer's certificate, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1996, we have been organized and operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT and our current and proposed method of operation will enable us to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT. It must be emphasized that this opinion is based on various assumptions and is conditioned upon certain representations made by us as to factual matters including, but not limited to, those set forth herein and those concerning our business and properties as set forth in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses. An opinion of counsel is not binding on the IRS or the courts.

The following is a general summary of the Code provisions that govern the federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its shareholders. These provisions of the Code are highly technical and complex. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions, Treasury Regulations and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change prospectively or retroactively.

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

- First, we will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.
- Second, under certain circumstances, we may be subject to the "alternative minimum tax" on our items of tax preference.
- Third, if we have (a) net income from the sale or other disposition of "foreclosure property", which is, in general, property acquired on foreclosure or otherwise on default on a loan secured by such real property or a lease of such property, which is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or (b) other nonqualifying income from foreclosure property, we will be subject to tax at the highest corporate rate on such income.
- Fourth, if we have net income from "prohibited transactions" such income will be subject to a 100% tax. Prohibited transactions are, in general, certain sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business other than foreclosure property.
- Fifth, if we should fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test (as discussed below), but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements have been met, we will be subject to a 100% tax on an amount equal to (a) the gross income attributable to the greater of (1) the amount by which we fail the 75% gross income test or (2) the amount by which 90% (95% beginning January 1, 2005) of our gross income exceeds the amount of income qualifying under the 95% gross income test multiplied, in each case, by (b) a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.
- Sixth, if we should fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (b) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we would be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the amounts actually distributed.
- Seventh, assuming we do not elect to instead be taxed at the time of the acquisition, if we acquire any asset from a C corporation (i.e., a corporation generally subject to full corporate level tax) in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in our hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset (or any other property) in the hands of the C corporation, we would be subject to tax at the highest corporate rate if we dispose of such asset during the 10-year period beginning on the date

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that we acquired that asset, to the extent of such property's built-in gain (the excess of the fair market value of such property at the time of our acquisition over the adjusted basis of such property at such time).

- Eighth, we will incur a 100% excise tax on transactions with a taxable REIT subsidiary that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis.
- Ninth, in the event of a more than de minimis failure of the REIT asset tests occurring after January 1, 2005, as described below under "Requirements for Qualification—Asset Tests", as long as the failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect and we dispose of the assets or otherwise comply with the asset tests within six months after the last day of the quarter, we will pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the highest marginal tax rate of the net income from the nonqualifying assets during the period in which we failed to satisfy any of the asset tests.

Requirements for Qualification. A REIT is a corporation, trust or association (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors, (2) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest, (3) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for Sections 856 through 859 of the Code, (4) that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to certain provisions of the Code, (5) that has the calendar year as its taxable year, (6) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons, (7) during the last half of each taxable year (after the first REIT taxable year) not more than 50% in value of the outstanding shares of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities), and (8) that meets certain other tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets. The Code provides that conditions (1) through (5), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year and that condition (6) 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 (other than the first year of a REIT).

We may redeem, at our option, a sufficient number of shares or restrict the transfer thereof to bring or maintain the ownership of the shares in conformity with the requirements of the Code. In addition, our declaration of trust includes restrictions regarding the transfer of our shares that are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy requirements (6) and (7). Moreover, if we comply with regulatory rules pursuant to which we are required to send annual letters to our shareholders requesting information regarding the actual ownership of our shares, and we do not know, or in exercising reasonable diligence would not have known, whether we failed to meet requirement (7) above, we will be treated as having met the requirement. See "RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL SHARES AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS" beginning on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement.

The Code allows a REIT to own wholly-owned subsidiaries which are "qualified REIT subsidiaries." The Code provides that a qualified REIT subsidiary is not treated as a separate corporation, and all of its assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit are treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the REIT. Thus, in applying the requirements described herein, our qualified REIT subsidiaries will be ignored, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of such subsidiaries will be treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit.

A REIT may also hold any direct or indirect interest in a corporation that qualifies as a "taxable REIT subsidiary", as long as the REIT's aggregate holdings of taxable REIT subsidiary securities do not exceed 20% of the value of the REIT's total assets. A taxable REIT subsidiary is a fully taxable corporation that generally is permitted to engage in businesses, own assets, and earn income that, if engaged in, owned, or earned by the REIT, might jeopardize REIT status or result in the imposition of penalty taxes on the REIT. To qualify as a taxable REIT subsidiary, the subsidiary and the REIT must make a joint election to treat the subsidiary as a taxable REIT subsidiary. A taxable REIT subsidiary also includes any corporation (other than a REIT) in which a taxable REIT subsidiary directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the total voting power or value. See "Asset Tests" below. A taxable REIT subsidiary will pay tax at regular corporate income rates on any taxable income it earns. Moreover, the Code contains rules, including rules requiring the imposition of taxes on a REIT at the rate of 100% on certain reallocated income and expenses, to ensure that contractual arrangements between a taxable REIT subsidiary and its parent REIT are at arm's-length.

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In the case of a REIT which is a partner in a partnership, Treasury Regulations provide that the REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of each of the assets of the partnership and will be deemed to be entitled to the income of the partnership attributable to such share. In addition, the character of the assets and items of gross income of the partnership will retain the same character in the hands of the REIT for purposes of Section 856 of the Code, including satisfying the gross income and assets tests (as discussed below). Thus, our proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, and items of gross income of the partnerships in which we own an interest are treated as our assets, liabilities and items of gross income for purposes of applying the requirements described herein.

Income Tests. In order to maintain qualification as a REIT, we must satisfy annually certain gross income requirements. First, at least 75% of our gross income (excluding gross income from prohibited transactions) for each taxable year must be derived directly or indirectly from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property (including rents from real property and, in certain circumstances, interest) or from certain types of qualified temporary investments. Second, at least 95% of our gross income (excluding gross income from prohibited transactions) for each taxable year must be derived from such real property investments, dividends, interest and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities.

Rents received by us will qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if the following conditions are met:

- First, the amount of rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term rents from real property solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales.
- Second, the Code provides that rents received from a tenant will not qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income tests if we, or an owner of 10% or more of our shares, actually or constructively own 10% or more of such tenant.
- Third, if rent attributable to personal property, leased in connection with a lease of real property, is greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to such personal property will not qualify as rents from real property. Finally, in order for rents received to qualify as rents from real property, we generally must not operate or manage the property (subject to a de minimis exception as described below) or furnish or render services to the tenants of such property, other than through an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue or through a taxable REIT subsidiary. We may, however, directly perform certain 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 (Permissible Services).

Rents received generally will qualify as rents from real property notwithstanding the fact that we provide services that are not Permissible Services so long as the amount received for such services meets a de minimis standard. The amount received for impermissible services with respect to a property (or, if services are available only to certain tenants, possibly with respect to such tenants) cannot exceed one percent of all amounts received, directly or indirectly, by us with respect to such property (or, if services are available only to certain tenants, possibly with respect to such tenants). The amount that we will be deemed to have received for performing impermissible services will be the greater of the actual amounts so received or 150% of the direct cost to us of providing those services.

For our taxable years ending prior to January 1, 2005, income and gain from any interest rate swap or cap contract, option, futures contract, forward rate agreement, or any similar financial instruments entered into to hedge our indebtedness incurred or to be incurred to acquire or carry real estate assets should be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test (but not the 75% gross income test). Beginning with our taxable year starting January 1, 2005, income and gain from certain hedging transactions entered into to hedge our indebtedness incurred or to be incurred to carry real estate assets that are clearly and timely identified as such will be excluded from both the numerator and denominator for purposes of the 95% gross income test (but not the 75% gross income test).

We believe that substantially all of our rental income will be qualifying income under the gross income tests, and that our provision of services will not cause the rental income to fail to be qualifying income under those tests.

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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 such year if such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, we disclose to the Internal Revenue Service the nature and amounts of our items of gross income

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and, with respect to our taxable years beginning before January 1, 2005, any incorrect information on the schedule was not due to fraud with intent to evade tax. It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of this relief provision. Even if this relief provision applied, a 100% penalty tax would be imposed on the greater of (1) the amount by we fail the 75% gross income test or (2) the amount by which 90% (95% beginning January 1, 2005) of our gross income exceeds the amount of income qualifying under the 95% gross income test multiplied, in each case, by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

Subject to certain safe harbor exceptions, any gain realized by us on the sale of any property held as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. Such prohibited transaction income may also have an adverse effect upon 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 with respect to the particular transaction.

Asset Tests. At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we must also satisfy the following tests relating to the nature of our assets. At least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by real estate assets, including (1) our allocable share of real estate assets held by partnerships in which we own an interest or held by our qualified REIT subsidiaries and (2) stock or debt instruments held for not more than one year purchased with the proceeds of an offering of equity securities or a long-term (at least five years) debt offering by us, cash, cash items and government securities. In addition, not more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities other than those in the 75% asset class. Not more than 20% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries (as defined above under "Requirements for Qualification"). Except for investments included in the 75% asset class, securities in a taxable REIT subsidiary or qualified REIT subsidiary and certain partnership interests and debt obligations, (1) not more than 5% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities of any one issuer (the "5% asset test"), (2) subject to certain exceptions, we may not hold securities that possess more than 10% of the total voting power of the outstanding securities of a single issuer (the "10% vote test") and (3) subject to certain exceptions, we may not hold securities that have a value of more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer (excluding certain "straight debt" securities) (the "10% value test").

We believe that substantially all of our assets consist and, after the offering, will consist of (1) real properties, (2) stock or debt investments that earn qualified temporary investment income, (3) other qualified real estate assets, and (4) cash, cash items and government securities. We may also invest in securities of other entities, provided that such investments will not prevent us from satisfying the asset and income tests for REIT qualification set forth above.

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 inadvertently fail one or more of the asset tests at the end of a calendar quarter because we acquire securities or other property during the quarter, we can cure this failure by disposing of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which it arose. In the event that, at the end of any calendar quarter beginning with our taxable year stating January 1, 2005, we violate the 5% asset test, the 10% vote test, or the 10% value test described above, we will not lose our REIT status if (i) the failure is de minimis (up to the lesser of 1% of our assets or \$10 million) and (ii) we dispose of assets or otherwise comply with the asset tests within six months after the last day of the quarter. In the event of a more than de minimis failure of any of the other asset tests, beginning with our taxable year starting January 1, 2005, as long as the failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, we will not lose our REIT status if we (i) dispose of assets or otherwise comply with the asset tests within six months after the last day of the quarter and (ii) pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or 35% of the net income from the nonqualifying assets during the period in which we failed to satisfy the asset tests.

Annual Distribution Requirement. With respect to each taxable year, we must distribute to our shareholders as dividends (other than capital gain dividends) at least 90% of our taxable income. Specifically, we must distribute an amount equal to (1) 90% of the sum of our "REIT taxable income" (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and by excluding any net capital gain) and any after-tax net income from foreclosure property, minus (2) the sum of certain items of "excess noncash income" such as income attributable to leveled stepped rents, cancellation of indebtedness and original issue discount. REIT taxable income is generally

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computed in the same manner as taxable income of ordinary corporations, with several adjustments, such as a deduction allowed for dividends paid, but not for dividends received.

We will be subject to tax on amounts not distributed at regular United States federal corporate income tax rates. In addition, a 4% nondeductible excise tax is imposed on the excess of (1) 85% of our ordinary income for the year plus 95% of capital gain net income for the year and the undistributed portion of the required distribution for the prior year over (2) the actual distribution to shareholders during the year (if any). Net operating losses generated by us may be carried forward (but not carried back) and used by us for 15 years (or 20 years in the case of net operating losses generated in our tax years commencing on or after

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January 1, 1998) to reduce REIT taxable income and the amount that we will be required to distribute in order to remain qualified as a REIT. As a REIT, our net capital losses may be carried forward for five years (but not carried back) and used to reduce capital gains.

In general, a distribution must be made during the taxable year to which it relates to satisfy the distribution test and to be deducted in computing REIT taxable income. However, we may elect to treat a dividend declared and paid after the end of the year (a "subsequent declared dividend") as paid during such year for purposes of complying with the distribution test and computing REIT taxable income, if the dividend is (1) declared before the regular or extended due date of our tax return for such year and (2) paid not later than the date of the first regular dividend payment made after the declaration, but in no case later than 12 months after the end of the year. For purposes of computing the 4% nondeductible excise tax, a subsequent declared dividend is considered paid when actually distributed. Furthermore, any dividend that is declared by us in October, November or December of a calendar year, and payable to shareholders of record as of a specified date in such quarter of such year will be deemed to have been paid by us (and received by shareholders) on December 31 of such calendar year, but only if such dividend is actually paid by us in January of the following calendar year.

For purposes of complying with the distribution test for a taxable year as a result of an adjustment in certain of our items of income, gain or deduction by the IRS, we may be permitted to remedy such failure by paying a "deficiency dividend" in a later year together with interest and a penalty. Such deficiency dividend may be included in our deduction of dividends paid for the earlier year for purposes of satisfying the distribution test. For purposes of the 4% excise tax, the deficiency dividend is taken into account when paid, and any income giving rise to the deficiency adjustment is treated as arising when the deficiency dividend is paid.

We believe that we have distributed and intend to continue to distribute to our shareholders in a timely manner such amounts sufficient to satisfy the annual distribution requirements. However, it is possible that timing differences between the accrual of income and its actual collection, and the need to make non-deductible expenditures (such as capital improvements or principal payments on debt) may cause us to recognize taxable income in excess of our net cash receipts, thus increasing the difficulty of compliance with the distribution requirement. In order to meet the distribution requirement, we might find it necessary to arrange for short-term, or possibly long-term, borrowings.

Failure to Qualify. If we fail to qualify as a REIT for any taxable year, and if certain relief provisions of the Code do not apply, we would be subject to federal income tax (including applicable alternative minimum tax) on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Distributions to shareholders in any year in which we fail to qualify will not be deductible by us nor will they be required to be made. As a result, our failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce the cash available for distribution by us to our shareholders. In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to domestic non-corporate shareholders will be taxable at capital gain rates, to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations of the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

If our failure to qualify as a REIT is not due to reasonable cause but results from willful neglect, we would not be permitted to elect REIT status for the four taxable years after the taxable year for which such disqualification is effective. In the event we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in one year and subsequently requalify in a later year, we might be required to recognize taxable income based on the net appreciation in value of our assets as a condition to requalification. In the alternative, we may be taxed on the net appreciation in value of our assets if we sell properties within ten years of the date we requalify as a REIT under federal income tax laws. Beginning with our taxable year starting January 1, 2005, if we fail to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification, other than the gross income tests and the asset tests, we could avoid disqualification if our failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect and we pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure. In addition, there are relief provisions for a failure of the gross income tests and asset tests, as described in "Income Tests" and "Asset Tests".

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Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders

As used herein, the term "U.S. shareholder" means a holder of shares who (for United States Federal income tax purposes) (1) is a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) is a corporation, partnership, or other entity treated as a corporation or partnership for federal income tax purposes created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof (unless, in the case of a partnership, Treasury Regulations are adopted that provide otherwise), (3) is an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source or (4) is a trust whose administration is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or a trust that has a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person in effect.

As long as we qualify as a REIT, distributions made to our U.S. shareholders out of current or accumulated earnings and profits (and not designated as capital gain dividends) will be taken into account by them as ordinary income and corporate shareholders will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction as to such amounts. For purposes of computing our earnings and profits, depreciation for depreciable real estate will be computed on a straight-line basis over a 40-year period. REIT dividends generally will not be eligible for reduced tax rates applicable to dividends paid by regular corporations to most domestic non-corporate shareholders.

Distributions that are properly designated as capital gain dividends will be taxed as gains from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year (to the extent they do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year) without regard to the period for which the shareholder has held its shares. However, corporate shareholders may be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gain dividends as ordinary income under the Code. Capital gain dividends, if any, will be allocated among different classes of shares in proportion to the allocation of earnings and profits discussed above.

Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will constitute a non-taxable return of capital to a shareholder to the extent that such distributions do not exceed the adjusted basis of the shareholder's shares, and will result in a corresponding reduction in the shareholder's basis in the shares. Any reduction in a shareholder's tax basis for its shares will increase the amount of taxable gain or decrease the deductible loss that will be realized upon the eventual disposition of the shares. We will notify shareholders at the end of each year as to the portions of the distributions which constitute ordinary income, capital gain or a return of capital. Any portion of such distributions that exceeds the adjusted basis of a U.S. shareholder's shares will be taxed as capital gain from the disposition of shares, provided that the shares are held as capital assets in the hands of the U.S. shareholder.

Aside from the different income tax rates applicable to ordinary income and capital gain dividends, regular and capital gain dividends from us will be treated as dividend income for most other federal income tax purposes. In particular, such dividends will be treated as "portfolio" income for purposes of the passive activity loss limitation and shareholders generally will not be able to offset any "passive losses" against such dividends. Dividends will be treated as investment income for purposes of the investment interest limitation contained in Section 163(d) of the Code, which limits the deductibility of interest expense incurred by noncorporate taxpayers with respect to indebtedness attributable to certain investment assets.

In general, dividends paid by us will be taxable to shareholders in the year in which they are received, except in the case of dividends declared at the end of the year, but paid in the following January, as discussed above.

In general, a domestic shareholder will realize capital gain or loss on the disposition of shares equal to the difference between (1) the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received on such disposition and (2) the shareholder's adjusted basis of such shares. Such gain or loss will generally be short-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has not held such shares for more than one year and will be long-term capital gain or loss if such shares have been held for more than one year. Loss upon the sale or exchange of shares by a shareholder who has held such shares for six months or less (after applying certain holding period rules) will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of distributions from us required to be treated by such shareholder as long-term capital gain.

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We may elect to retain and pay income tax on net long-term capital gains. If we make such an election, you, as a holder of shares, will (1) include in your income as long-term capital gains your proportionate share of such undistributed capital gains and (2) be deemed to have paid your proportionate share of the tax paid by us on such undistributed capital gains and thereby receive a credit or refund for such amount. As a holder of shares you will increase the basis in your shares by the difference between the amount of capital gain included in your income and the amount of tax you are deemed to have paid. Our earnings and profits will be adjusted appropriately.

Backup Withholding

We will report to our domestic shareholders and the IRS the amount of dividends paid during each calendar year, and the amount of tax withheld, if any, with respect thereto. Under the backup withholding rules, a shareholder may be subject to backup withholding with respect to dividends paid unless such holder (a) is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or (b) provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Amounts withheld as backup withholding will be creditable against the shareholder's income tax liability. In addition, we may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions made to any shareholders who fail to certify their non-foreign status to us. See "Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders" below. Additional issues may arise pertaining to information reporting and backup withholding with respect to non-U.S. shareholders (persons other than U.S. shareholders, also further described below). Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to any such information and backup withholding requirements.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

The following discussion is only a summary of the rules governing United States federal income taxation of non-U.S. shareholders such as nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships or other foreign estates or trusts. Prospective non-U.S. shareholders 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 shares, 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 gains dividends 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 or eliminates that tax. Certain tax treaties limit the extent to which dividends paid by a REIT can qualify for a reduction of the withholding tax on dividends. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a non-U.S. shareholder to the extent that they do not exceed the adjusted basis of the shareholder's shares, 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. shareholder's shares, they will give rise to tax liability if the non-U.S. shareholder would otherwise be subject to tax on any gain from the sale or disposition of his shares, as described below.

For withholding tax purposes, we are generally required to treat all distributions as if made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits and thus intend to withhold at the rate of 30% (or a reduced treaty rate if applicable) on the amount of any distribution (other than distributions designated as capital gain dividends) made to a non-U.S. shareholder. We would not be required to withhold at the 30% rate on distributions we reasonably estimate to be in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. If it cannot be determined at the time a distribution is made whether such distribution will be in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be subject to withholding at the rate applicable to ordinary dividends. However, the non-U.S. shareholder may seek from the IRS a refund of such amounts from the IRS if it is subsequently determined that such distribution was, in fact, in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, and the amount withheld exceeded the non-U.S. shareholder's United States tax liability, if any, with respect to the distribution.

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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. shareholder under the provisions of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (["FIRPTA"]). Under FIRPTA, a non-U.S. shareholder is taxed as if such gain were effectively connected with a United States business. Non-U.S. shareholders would thus be taxed at the normal capital gain rates applicable to U.S. shareholders (subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident 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. shareholder not entitled to treaty relief or exemption. We are required by applicable regulations to withhold 35% of any distribution that could be designated by us as a capital gains dividend regardless of the amount actually designated as a capital gain dividend. This amount is creditable against the non-U.S. shareholder's FIRPTA tax liability. Effective for our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, a non-U.S. shareholder who receives a distribution with respect to a class of stock that is regularly traded on an established securities market located in the United States, and does not own more than 5% of the class of stock at any time during the taxable year, will be treated as receiving an ordinary REIT distribution subject generally to 30% withholding, even if such distribution is otherwise a capital gain dividend.

Gain recognized by a non-U.S. shareholder upon a sale of shares generally will not be taxed under FIRPTA if we are a ["domestically controlled REIT,"] defined generally as a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of the shares was held directly or indirectly by foreign persons. It is anticipated that we will continue to be a ["domestically controlled REIT"] after the offering. Therefore, the sale of shares will not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA. However, because our common shares are publicly traded, no assurance can be given that we will continue to qualify as a ["domestically controlled REIT."] In addition, a non-U.S. shareholder that owns, actually or constructively, 5% or less of a class of our shares through a specified testing period will not recognize taxable gain on the sale of its shares under FIRPTA if the shares are traded on an established securities market. If the gain on the sale of shares were to be subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. shareholder would be subject to the same treatment as U.S. shareholders with respect to such gain (subject to applicable alternative minimum tax, special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals and possible application of the 30% branch profits tax in the case of foreign corporations) and the purchaser would be required to withhold and remit to the IRS 10% of the purchase price. Gain not subject to FIRPTA will be taxable to a non-U.S. shareholder if (1) investment in the shares is effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder's United States trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. shareholder will be subject to the same treatment as U.S. shareholders with respect to such gain, or (2) the non-U.S. shareholder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and such nonresident alien individual has a ["tax home"] in the United States, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gain.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Tax-exempt entities, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts (["Exempt Organizations"]), generally are exempt from federal income taxation. However, they are subject to taxation on their unrelated business taxable income (["UBTI"]). While investments in real estate may generate UBTI, the IRS has issued a published ruling to the effect that dividend distributions by a REIT to an exempt employee pension trust do not constitute UBTI, provided that the shares of the REIT are not otherwise used in an unrelated trade or business of the exempt employee pension trust. Based on that ruling and on our intention to invest our assets in a manner that will avoid the recognition of UBTI, amounts distributed by us to Exempt Organizations generally should not constitute UBTI. However, if an Exempt Organization finances its acquisition of our shares with debt, a portion of its income from us, if any, will constitute UBTI pursuant to the ["debt-financed property"] rules. Furthermore, social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans that are exempt from taxation under specified provisions of the Code are subject to different UBTI rules, which generally will require them to characterize distributions from us as UBTI.

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In addition, a pension trust that owns more than 10% of our shares is required to treat a percentage of the dividends from us as UBTI (the "UBTI Percentage") in certain circumstances. The UBTI Percentage is our gross income derived from an unrelated trade or business (determined as if we were a pension trust) divided by our total gross income for the year in which the dividends are paid. The UBTI rule applies only if (i) the UBTI Percentage is at least 5%, (ii) we qualify as a REIT by reason of the modification of the 5/50 Rule that allows the beneficiaries of the pension trust to be treated as holding our shares in proportion to their actuarial interests in the pension trust, and (iii) either (A) one pension trust owns more than 25% of the value of our shares or (B) a group of pension trusts individually holding more than 10% of the value of our capital shares collectively owns more than 50% of the value of our capital shares.

Other Tax Considerations

Entity Classification. A significant number of our investments are held through partnerships. If any such partnerships were treated as an association, the entity would be taxable as a corporation and therefore would be subject to an entity level tax on its income. In such a situation, the character of our assets and items of gross income would change and might preclude us from qualifying as a REIT.

We believe that each partnership in which we hold a material interest (either directly or indirectly) is properly treated as a partnership for tax purposes (and not as an association taxable as a corporation).

Tax Allocations with Respect to the Properties. When property is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership, the partnership generally takes a carryover basis in that property for tax purposes equal to the adjusted basis of the contributing partner in the property, rather than a basis equal to the fair market value of the property at the time of contribution (this difference is referred to as "Book-Tax Difference"). Special rules under Section 704(c) of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder require special allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction with respect to contributed property, which tend to eliminate the Book-Tax Difference over the depreciable lives of such property, but which may not always entirely eliminate the Book-Tax Difference on an annual basis or with respect to a specific taxable transaction such as a sale. Thus, the carryover basis of the contributed properties in the hands of the partnership could cause us (i) to be allocated lower amounts of depreciation and other deductions for tax purposes than would be allocated to us if all properties were to have a tax basis equal to their fair market value at the time the properties were contributed to the partnership, and (ii) possibly to be allocated taxable gain in the event of a sale of such contributed properties in excess of the economic or book income allocated to us as a result of such sale.

Recent Developments

The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (the "Act"), which has been enacted into law, reduces the tax rates imposed on dividends paid by C corporations to most domestic non-corporate shareholders in order to limit "double taxation" on dividends, and such reduced rates are effective from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2008. In addition, the capital gains tax rates are also reduced, and such reduced rates are effective with respect to transactions after May 5, 2003 through December 31, 2008.

A REIT's non-corporate shareholders generally would not benefit from the Act with respect to dividends paid by a REIT because such dividends are generally not subject to taxation at the REIT level. However, there are limited circumstances in which a REIT non-corporate shareholders will be subject to tax at the reduced rate with respect to REIT dividends. The reduced tax rates would apply to an amount equal to the excess of a REIT's income subject to corporate level income taxes (less such tax liability). This could occur, for example, if a REIT did not distribute 100% of its taxable income as a dividend. The reduced rates would also apply to capital gains dividends and to dividends attributable to dividends a REIT receives from non-REIT corporations.

The Act could cause investors to view investments in common and preferred stock of REITs, including the common shares being offered by this prospectus supplement, less favorably in comparison to investments in common and preferred stock of C corporations, the dividends for which would be subject to a reduced tax rate under the Act.

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 was enacted on October 22, 2004. This legislation (a) allows a REIT to make certain loans without jeopardizing its status as a REIT, (b) for taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of the legislation, modifies the treatment of capital gains distributions from a

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publicly traded REIT to a foreign investor who owns 5% or less of the REIT (in a manner that would treat such distributions as ordinary dividends, with the result that the foreign investor would not be required to file a U.S. tax return due to such distributions), and (c) imposes monetary penalties, rather than REIT disqualification, for some violations of REIT rules. Certain provisions of this legislation do not apply until our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005.

UNDERWRITING

Citigroup Global Markets Inc. is acting as sole underwriter of this offering. Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus supplement, the underwriter has agreed to purchase, and we and the selling shareholders have agreed to sell to the underwriter, an aggregate of 3,000,000 common shares.

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriter to purchase the shares included in this offering are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions. The underwriter is obligated to purchase all the shares (other than those covered by the over-allotment option described below) if it purchases any of the shares.

We and two of the selling shareholders (Yale and the Yale Plan) have granted to the underwriter an option, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement, to purchase up to an aggregate of 450,000 additional common shares, including 300,000 shares from us, at the public offering price less the underwriting discount. The underwriter may exercise the option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, in connection with this offering.

For a period of 90 days from the date of this prospectus supplement, we, the Operating Partnership, our officers, our trustees and the selling shareholders have agreed that we and they will not, without the prior written consent of the underwriter, dispose of or hedge any of our common shares or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares. The underwriter in its sole discretion may release any of the securities subject to these lock-up agreements at any time without notice.

Our common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol AKR.

The following table shows the underwriting discounts that we and the selling shareholders are to pay to the underwriter in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriter's option to purchase additional common shares.

	<u>No Exercise</u>	<u>Full Exercise</u>
Per Share	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.27
Total	\$ 810,000	\$ 931,500

In addition to the underwriting discount, the underwriter will receive a commission equivalent from investors in the amount of \$0.05 for each common share sold to those investors in the offering.

In connection with the offering, the underwriter may purchase and sell common shares in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve syndicate sales of common shares in excess of the number of shares to be purchased by the underwriter in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position. Covered short sales are sales of shares made in an amount up to the number of shares represented by the underwriter's over-allotment option. In determining the source of shares to close out the covered syndicate short position, the underwriter will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which it may purchase shares through the over-allotment option. Transactions to close out the covered syndicate short position involve either purchases of the common shares in the open market after the distribution has been completed or the exercise of the over-allotment option. The underwriter may also make naked short sales of shares in excess of the over-allotment option. The underwriter must close out any naked short position by purchasing common shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriter is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the

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offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of bids for or purchases of common shares in the open market while the offering is in progress.

Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common shares. They may also cause the price of the common shares to be higher than the price that would otherwise exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The underwriter may conduct these transactions on the New York Stock Exchange or in the over-the-counter market, or otherwise. If the underwriter commences any of these transactions, it may discontinue them at any time.

We estimate that our total expenses for this offering will be approximately \$151,200. The selling shareholders will each pay their proportionate share of these expenses.

The underwriter has performed commercial and investment banking and advisory services for us from time to time for which it has received customary fees and expenses. The underwriter may, from time to time, engage in transactions with and perform services for us in the ordinary course of its business.

A prospectus and prospectus supplement in electronic format may be made available on the website maintained by the underwriter.

We, the Operating Partnership and the selling shareholders have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, or to contribute to payments the underwriter may be required to make because of any of those liabilities.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Acadia Realty Trust included in the Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Acadia Realty Trust for the year ended December 31, 2003, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report 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.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for us by Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, New York, New York. The validity of the securities will be passed upon for us by Berliner, Corcoran & Rowe L.L.P., Washington, DC. Certain matters relating to the common shares will be passed upon for the underwriter by Hunton & Williams LLP. With respect to matters of Maryland law, Hunton & Williams may rely on the opinion of Berliner, Corcoran & Rowe L.L.P.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses the information we file with the SEC. This means that we have disclosed important information to you by referring you to those documents. Our SEC file number is 1-12002. The information we incorporate by reference is considered a part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses, and later information we file with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below which we have filed with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended:

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, filed with the SEC on March 15, 2004.
- Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 9, 2004 for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on May 6, 2004.
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2004, filed with the SEC on May 7, 2004.

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- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2004, filed with the SEC on August 6, 2004.
- Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 29, March 18, March 22, March 26, March 31, April 22, May 5, July 21 and September 2, 2004.

All documents that we file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement, but before this offering of our securities is terminated or completed, shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and will be part of this prospectus supplement from the date we file that document; provided, however, that we are not incorporating by reference any information furnished under Item 9, Item 12, Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of any Current Report on Form 8-K. Any information in future filings that is meant to supersede or modify any existing statement in this prospectus supplement will so supersede or modify the statement as appropriate.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3 (Reg. No. 333-104727), a second registration statement on Form S-3 (Reg. No. 333-31630) and a third registration statement on Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-87993), as amended by the Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-8, with respect to the securities being offered hereby. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses do not contain all the information contained in these registration statements, including its exhibits and schedules. You should refer to these registration statements, including the exhibits and schedules, for further information about us and the securities being offered hereby. Statements we make in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses about certain contracts or other documents are not necessarily complete. When we make such statements, we refer you to the copies of the contracts or documents that are filed as exhibits to the registration statements, because those statements are qualified in all respects by reference to those exhibits. The registration statements, including exhibits and schedules, are on file at the offices of the SEC and may be inspected without charge.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which requires us to file reports and other information with the SEC. You can inspect and copy reports, proxy statements and other information filed by us at the public reference facility maintained by the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can obtain copies of this material by mail from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 450 West Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. You can also obtain such reports, proxy statements and other information from the web site that the SEC maintains at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Reports, proxy statements and other information concerning us may also be obtained electronically at our website, <http://www.acadia.com> and through a variety of databases, including, among others, the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering and Retrieval (EDGAR) program, Knight-Ridder Information Inc., Federal Filing/Dow Jones and Lexis/Nexis. The contents of our website are not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectuses.

You may request a copy of any or all of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectuses, except the exhibits to such documents (unless such exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in such documents), at no cost, by writing or telephoning our offices at the following address:

Acadia Realty Trust
1311 Mamaroneck Avenue, Suite 260
White Plains, New York 10605
Attention: Corporate Secretary
(914) 288-8100

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PROSPECTUS

Acadia Realty Trust

26,719,319 Common Shares of Beneficial Interest

We are Acadia Realty Trust, a Maryland real estate investment trust formerly known as Mark Centers Trust. This prospectus relates to the offer and sale from time to time by the persons listed under the "Selling Shareholders" section of this prospectus of up to 26,719,319 of our common shares.

Our common shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AKR." The selling shareholders, from time to time, may offer the common shares covered by this prospectus on the New York Stock Exchange or in other markets where our common shares may trade at prices to which they agree.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares by the selling shareholders. We have agreed to bear certain expenses of registering the common shares covered by this prospectus under federal and state securities laws.

The selling shareholders and any agents or broker-dealers that participate with them in the distribution of common shares covered by this prospectus may be deemed "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any commissions received by them on the resale of common shares may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. See "Plan of Distribution" (p.28).

Investing in our common shares involves various risks. In considering whether to purchase our common shares, you should carefully consider the matters discussed under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 4 of this prospectus.

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

The date of this prospectus is March 29, 2000

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We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") a registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act to register the common shares offered in this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement. This prospectus does not contain all the information contained in the registration statement because we have omitted certain parts of the registration statement in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. For further information, we refer you to the registration statement, which you may read and copy at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the SEC's Regional Offices at 7 World Trade Center, 13th Floor, New York, New York 10048 and Citicorp Center, 500 W. Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661-2511. You may obtain copies at the prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at its principal office in Washington, D.C. You may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference rooms. The SEC maintains a web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding our company. You may access the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. As a result, we are required to file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These materials can be copied and inspected at the locations described above. Copies of these materials can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 450 Judiciary Plaza, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Our common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AKR." You may read our reports, proxy and other information statements which we file at the offices of the NYSE at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

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, and 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 will make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

- Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998, filed with the SEC on March 31, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-12002);

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- Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999, filed with the Commission on May 17, 1999;
- Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999, filed with the Commission on August 13, 1999;
- Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999, filed with the Commission on November 15, 1999;
- Our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A prepared in connection with our Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on June 16, 1999, filed with the Commission on May 3, 1999;
- Our Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on January 5, 1999; and
- The description of our common shares of beneficial interest contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A together with all amendments and reports updating such description dated May 21, 1993 (SEC File No. 33-6008).

You may request a copy of these filings (not including the exhibits to such documents unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in the information contained in this prospectus), at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

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Investor Relations
Acadia Realty Trust
20 Soundview Marketplace
Port Washington, New York 11050
Telephone requests may be directed to (516) 767-8830.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the SEC. You should rely only on the information or representations provided in this prospectus. We have authorized no one to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of the document.

Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or document are not necessarily complete and in each instance reference is made to the copy of that contract or document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or as an exhibit to another filing, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference and the exhibits and schedules thereto.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information both included and incorporated by reference in this prospectus may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and as such may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of our company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations are generally identifiable by use of the words "may," "will," "should," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "intend," "project" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on the operations and future prospects of our company include, but are not limited to, changes in: economic conditions generally and the real estate market specifically, legislative/regulatory changes (including changes to laws governing the taxation of REITs), availability of capital, interest rates, competition, supply and demand for retail space and multi-family housing in our current and proposed market areas and general accounting principles, policies and guidelines applicable to REITs. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating any forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference herein.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This Summary only highlights the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated herein by reference. As this is a summary, it may not contain all information that is important to you. You should read this entire prospectus carefully before deciding whether to purchase our common shares.

Throughout this Prospectus, the terms [we], [us], [our company], [the company], [the trust] and [Acadia] are all used in reference to Acadia Realty. The term [operating partnership] is used in reference to Acadia Realty Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership, formerly known as Mark Centers Limited Partnership, which is our majority-owned subsidiary. Lastly, the term [OP Units] is used in reference to units of limited partnership interest in the operating partnership.

The Company

We are a fully-integrated and self-managed real estate investment trust. We are primarily engaged in the ownership, acquisition, redevelopment and management of neighborhood and community shopping centers, and multi-family properties. We were organized in March, 1993, and until August, 1998, our name was Mark Centers Trust. Our common shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol [AKR].

We are formed under the laws of the State of Maryland. Our principal executive offices are located at 20 Soundview Marketplace, Port Washington, New York 11050. Our phone number is (516) 767-8830.

Securities That May Be Offered

This prospectus relates to the offer and sale from time to time by the persons listed under the [Selling Shareholders] section of this prospectus of (i) up to 16,061,238 common shares and (ii) up to 10,658,081 common shares which may be issued upon the exchange of OP Units held by certain of the selling shareholders including 294,933 OP Units issuable upon the conversion of preferred OP units. We are registering the common shares covered by this prospectus to satisfy our obligations under registration rights agreements with the selling shareholders.

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the sale of the common shares by the selling shareholders.

Risk Factors

Investing in our common shares involves various risks. In considering whether to purchase our common shares, you should carefully consider the matters discussed under [Risk Factors] beginning on page 6 of this prospectus.

Tax Status of the Company

Acadia has elected to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in each year since 1993. As long as we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on that portion of our ordinary income and capital gains that is distributed to our shareholders. Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain state and local taxes on our income and property and to federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed income. See [Risk Factors] Risk factors relating to our business as a REIT [p.7] and [Federal Income Tax Considerations] [p.15] for a more detailed explanation.

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RISK FACTORS

You should consider carefully the following risk factors together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus before you decide to purchase our common shares. This section includes or refers to certain forward-looking statements. You should refer to the explanation of the qualifications and limitations on such forward-looking statements discussed on page 4 of this prospectus.

We could encounter problems as a result of our use of debt.

We borrow money to pay for the acquisition, development and operation of properties and for other general corporate purposes. Our declaration of trust (as amended) and our bylaws do not limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur. By borrowing money, we expose ourselves to several problems, including the following:

- inability to meet existing obligations;
- reduced access to additional debt; and
- loss of our property as a result of any default on existing debt.

As of September 30, 1999, Acadia had total mortgage debt of \$308.6 million of which \$249.5 million was fixed-rate and \$59.1 million was variable rate based upon either LIBOR or the lender's commercial paper rate plus certain spreads. Our mortgage indebtedness is generally nonrecourse to us. However, even with respect to nonrecourse mortgage indebtedness, we could be obligated to pay our lenders deficiencies resulting from, among other things, fraud, misapplication of funds and environmental liabilities.

A downturn in the economy could make it difficult for us to borrow money on favorable terms. If we are unable to borrow, we might need to sell some of our assets at unfavorable prices in order to pay our loans. We could encounter several problems, including:

- insufficient cash flow necessary to meet required payments of principal and interest;
- an increase on variable interest rates on indebtedness; and
- the inability to refinance existing indebtedness on favorable terms or at all.

Increase in market interest rates could have an adverse effect on the price of our common shares.

One of the factors that may influence the prices for the common shares in public trading markets will be the annual yield from our distributions on the common shares as compared to yields on certain financial instruments. An increase in market interest rates will result in higher yields on certain financial instruments, which could adversely affect the market prices for our common shares.

We may suffer an uninsured loss.

We maintain comprehensive liability, fire, flood (where appropriate), extended coverage, and rental loss insurance with respect to our properties with policy specifications, limits, and deductibles customarily carried for similar properties. Certain types of losses, however, may be either uninsurable or not economically insurable, such as losses due to earthquakes, riots or acts of war. Should an uninsured loss occur, we could lose both our investments in, and anticipated cash flow from, a property.

The loss of a key executive officer could have an adverse effect on the company.

Although we have entered into employment agreements with our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ross Dworman and our President, Kenneth F. Bernstein, the loss of any of their services could have an adverse effect on our operations.

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Risk factors relating to our business as a REIT:

As a real estate company, our ability to generate revenues and pay distributions to our shareholders is affected by the risks inherent in owning real property investments.

We derive most of our revenue from investments in real property. Real property investments are subject to different types and degrees of risk that may reduce the value of our assets and our ability to generate revenues. The factors that may reduce our revenues, net income and cash available for distributions to shareholders include the following:

- local conditions, such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for real estate in an area;
- competition from other available space;
- the ability of the owner to provide adequate maintenance;
- insurance and variable operating costs;
- government regulations;
- changes in interest rate levels;
- the availability of financing;
- potential liability due to changes in environmental and other laws; and
- changes in the general economic climate.

We may not be able to sell our assets if we need to do so.

Real estate investments are relatively illiquid, and therefore we may not be able to sell one or more of our properties in order to respond promptly to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, the Internal Revenue Code limits a REIT's ability to sell properties held for fewer than four years. Our inability to sell one or more of our properties could harm our performance and ultimately our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

We could have financial problems as a result of our tenants' financial difficulty.

Our commercial and residential tenants may, from time to time, experience downturns in their businesses/personal finances which may result in their failure to make their rental payments to us when due. Missed rental payments, in the aggregate, could impair our funds from operations and, subsequently, our ability to make distributions to our shareholders. In addition, at any time, our tenants may seek the protection of the bankruptcy laws and have their leases either rejected or terminated. Our tenants' failure to affirm their leases following bankruptcy could similarly impair our funds from operations and ability to make distributions.

Our acquisition and development of real estate could cost more than we anticipate.

We may acquire existing retail and multi-family housing properties to the extent we can acquire these properties on acceptable terms. We could incur higher than anticipated costs for improvements to these properties to conform them to standards established for the intended market position. Once improved, the properties may not perform as expected.

We also intend to pursue retail and multi-family housing development projects. Developing properties generally carries more risk than acquiring existing properties. For example, development projects usually require governmental and other approvals, which we may not be able to obtain. Furthermore, approvals frequently require the improvement of public infrastructure or other activities to mitigate the effects of the proposed development, which may cost more than we anticipate. Our development activities will also entail other risks, including:

- that we will devote financial and management resources to projects which may not come to fruition;

that we will not complete a development project as scheduled;

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- that we will incur higher construction costs than anticipated;
- that occupancy rates and rents at a completed project will be less than anticipated; and
- that expenses at a completed development will be higher than anticipated.

These risks may harm our results of operations and impair our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Integrating the aforementioned acquisition and development properties into our current systems and procedures presents a challenge to our management. Failure to do so could cause us financial harm and impair our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

We could incur unanticipated expenses if we fail to qualify as a REIT.

We have elected to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. We believe that since 1993 we have satisfied the REIT qualification requirements. However, the IRS could challenge our REIT qualification for taxable years still subject to audit. Moreover, we may fail to qualify as a REIT in future years. Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial or administrative interpretations. For example, in order to qualify as a REIT, we must derive at least 95% of our gross income in any year from qualifying sources, and we must distribute annually to shareholders 95% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains. In addition, REIT qualification involves the determination of factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control.

If we were to operate in a manner that prevented us from qualifying as a REIT, or if we were to fail to qualify for any reason, a number of adverse consequences would result. If in any taxable year we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would not be allowed to deduct distributions to shareholders in computing our taxable income. Furthermore, we would be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Unless entitled to statutory relief, we would also be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost. As a result, the funds available for distribution to our shareholders would be reduced for each of the years involved. Although we currently intend to operate as a qualified REIT, future economic, market, legal, tax or other considerations may impair our REIT qualification or may cause our board of trustees to revoke the REIT election. See [Federal Income Tax Considerations](#) (p.15).

We could incur costs from environmental problems even though we did not cause, contribute to or know about them.

Because we own, operate, manage and develop real estate, for liability purposes we may be considered under the law to be an owner or operator of those properties or as having arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances. As a result, we could have to pay removal or remediation costs. Federal, state and local laws often impose liability regardless of whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances. The presence of those substances, or the failure to properly remediate them, may impair the owner's or operator's ability to sell or rent the property or to borrow using the property as collateral. A person who arranges for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances may also be liable for the costs of removing or remediating the substances at a disposal or treatment facility, whether or not that person owns or operates the facility. Furthermore, environmental laws impose liability for release of asbestos-containing materials into the air. If we were ever held responsible for releasing asbestos-containing materials, third parties could seek recovery from us for personal injuries. Thus, we might have to pay other costs, including governmental fines and costs related to personal injuries and property damage, resulting from the environmental condition of our properties, regardless of whether we actually had knowledge of or contributed to those conditions.

Rent control/stabilization legislation may reduce the rental income we receive from residential properties.

While none of our five residential properties are located in jurisdictions which have adopted rent control/stabilization legislation, such legislation may be enacted in these jurisdictions in the future. Similarly, we may purchase additional properties in jurisdictions where such legislation is already in place. In either event, our

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income from residential leases could be reduced, as could our ability to recover increases in operating expenses and the costs of capital improvements.

Laws benefitting disabled persons may result in unanticipated expenses.

A number of Federal, state and local laws ensure that disabled persons have reasonable access to public buildings. For example, the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (the "FHAA") requires that apartment properties first occupied after March 13, 1990, be accessible to the handicapped. Noncompliance with the FHAA could result in an imposition of fines, an award of damages to private litigants, and/or an order to correct any non-complying feature (which could result in substantial capital expenditures). Although we believe that our properties are substantially in compliance with laws such as the FHAA, we may incur unanticipated expenses associated with such laws.

OUR COMPANY

Our company (formerly known as Mark Centers Trust) is a fully integrated and self-managed REIT focused primarily on the ownership, acquisition, redevelopment and management of neighborhood and community shopping centers and multi-family properties. All of our assets are held by, and all of our operations are conducted through, the operating partnership (formerly known as Mark Centers Limited Partnership) and its majority owned partnerships. As of September 30, 1999, our company owned a 71% interest in the operating partnership and the selling shareholders owned the remaining 29% in the form of OP Units, which are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis (subject to adjustment for certain events) for common shares. Our company will at all times be the sole general partner of the operating partnership.

Our principal offices are located at 20 Soundview Marketplace, New York 11050, and our telephone number is (516) 767-8830.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR COMMON SHARES

The following description of our common shares does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our declaration of trust and bylaws, each as amended and restated, copies of which are exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. See [Where you can find more information] (p.3).

General

Under our declaration of trust, we have authority to issue 100,000,000 common shares, par value \$0.001 per share. All common shares, when issued, are duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. This means that the full price for the shares has been paid at the time of issuance and consequently that any holder of such shares will not later be required to pay us any additional money for the same. As of September 30, 1999, 26,044,615 common shares were issued and outstanding, as were 10,484,143 common OP Units which are convertible into the same number of common shares. In addition, 2,212 convertible preferred OP Units were issued at a price of \$1,000 per Unit to certain selling shareholders on November 18, 1999. These preferred OP Units, which are convertible into common OP Units at a conversion price of \$7.50 per common Unit, have a distribution preference and entitle the holder to a 9.0% dividend yield. Any OP Units which result from the conversion of such preferred OP Units are subject to a 12-month lock-up period ending November 16, 2000, during which time they cannot be converted into common shares.

Distributions

Common shareholders may receive distributions out of assets that we can legally use to pay distributions, when and if they are authorized and declared by our board of trustees. Each common shareholder shares in the same proportion as other common shareholders out of the assets that we can legally use to pay distributions after we pay or make adequate provision for all of our known debts and liabilities in the event we are liquidated, dissolved or our affairs are wound up.

Voting Rights

Holders of common shares have the power to vote on all matters presented to our shareholders, including the election of trustees, except as otherwise provided by Maryland law. Our declaration of trust prohibits us from merging or selling all or substantially all of our assets without the approval of two-thirds of the outstanding shares that are entitled to vote on such matters. Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share.

There is no cumulative voting in the election of our trustees, which means that holders of more than 50% of the common shares voting for the election of trustees can elect all of the trustees if they choose to do so and the holders of the remaining shares cannot elect any trustees.

Other Rights

All common shares have equal dividend, liquidation and other rights, and have no preference, appraisal or exchange rights, except for any appraisal rights provided by Maryland Law. Holders of our common shares have no conversion, sinking fund or redemption rights, or preemptive rights to subscribe for any of our securities.

Restrictions on Transfer

To qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, we must satisfy certain ownership requirements. Specifically, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding common shares may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include certain entities) during the last half of a taxable year, and the common shares must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of twelve months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. We must also satisfy certain income requirements to maintain our REIT status. One such requirement is that at least 75% of our company's gross income for each calendar year

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must consist of rents from real property and income from certain other real property investments. This is complicated by the fact that the rents received by the operating partnership will not qualify as rents from real property if we own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the ownership interests in our lessees, within the meaning of section 856(d)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. See [Federal Income Tax Considerations]Requirements for Qualification]Income Tests] (p.18).

Because our board of trustees believes it is essential for us to continue to qualify as a REIT, our declaration of trust contains provisions aimed at satisfying the requirements described above. In regard to the ownership requirements, the declaration of trust provides that subject to certain exceptions, no person may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, more than 4% of our outstanding common shares. The Trustees may waive this 4% limitation if evidence satisfactory to them or our tax counsel is presented that such ownership will not jeopardize our status as a REIT. As a condition of such waiver, the Trustees may require opinions of counsel satisfactory to them and/or an undertaking from the applicant with respect to preserving our REIT status.

The trustees of Mark Centers Trust waived the 4% ownership limitation in August, 1998 when certain affiliates of RD Capital, Inc. received shares in consideration of their contribution to Mark Center Limited Partnership. On two subsequent occasions, our trustees permitted investors owing in excess of 4% of the trust's outstanding shares to acquire additional shares through open market purchases transacted during specified three-month windows.

In addition, our declaration of trust provides that any purported transfer or issuance of shares or securities transferable into shares which would (i) violate the 4% limitation described above, (ii) result in shares being owned by fewer than 100 persons for purposes of the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, (iii) result in Acadia being [closely held] with the meaning of Section 856(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or (iv) otherwise jeopardize our REIT status under the Internal Revenue Code (including a transfer which would cause Acadia to own, actually or constructively, 9.8% or more of the ownership interests in one of our lessees) will be null and void ab initio (from the beginning). Moreover, common shares transferred, or proposed to be transferred, in contravention of the above will be subject to purchase by the Acadia at a price equal to the lesser of (i) the price stipulated in the challenged transaction and (ii) the fair market value of such shares (determined in accordance with the rules set forth in our declaration of trust).

All certificates representing the common shares bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above.

The ownership limitations described above could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a takeover or other transaction in which holders of some, or a majority, of common shares might receive a premium for their shares over the then prevailing market price or which such holders might believe to be otherwise in their best interest.

Registration Rights

The selling shareholders and certain other holders of OP Units entered into Registration Rights and Lock-Up Agreements with Acadia whereby the selling shareholders and OP Unit holders agreed not to sell or otherwise transfer their common shares and Units during a specified lockup period in exchange for certain registration rights. We are filing the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part pursuant to the such agreements.

The Registration Rights and Lock-Up Agreements provide that we will indemnify and hold harmless the selling shareholders against losses, claims, damages, or liabilities (or actions in respect thereof) to which such individuals may become subject under Federal and state securities laws which arise out of (i) any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in a registration statement (or any amendment or supplement thereto) pursuant to which their common shares were registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (ii) the omission or alleged omission from a registration statement of a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, (iii) any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in any prospectus, or (iv) the

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omission or alleged omission from a registration statement of a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The Registration Rights and Lock-Up Agreements also provide that we will reimburse certain of the selling shareholders (and the officers, directors or controlling persons of those selling shareholders) for any legal or any other expenses reasonably incurred by such individuals in connection with investigating or defending any such loss, claim, damage, liability or action.

However, the indemnity discussed above does not apply to a selling shareholder if the loss, claim, damage or liability arises out of (i) any untrue statement or omission made by Acadia in a registration statement, preliminary prospectus or prospectus (or any amendment or supplement thereto) in reliance upon, and in conformity with, written information furnished to Acadia by a selling shareholder specifically for use in, or the preparation of, such registration statement, preliminary prospectus or prospectus (or any amendment or supplement thereto), or (ii) such selling shareholder's failure to deliver an amended or supplemental prospectus, after having been provided copies of any such amended or supplemental prospectus by Acadia, if such loss, liability, claim, damage or expense would not have arisen had such delivery occurred.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common shares is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company which has an address at 40 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005.

Declaration of Trust and Bylaw Provisions and Certain Provisions of Maryland Law

Number of Trustees; Election of Trustees, Removal of Trustees, the Filling of Vacancies. Our declaration of trust provides that the board of trustees will consist of not less than two nor more than fifteen persons, and that the number of trustees will be set by the trustees then in office. Our board currently consists of six trustees, each of whom serves until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. Election of each trustee requires the approval of a plurality of the votes cast by the holders of common shares in person or by proxy at our annual meeting. The board of trustees does not have a nominating committee. Our bylaws provide that the shareholders may, at any time, remove any trustee, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter and may elect a successor to fill any resulting vacancy for the balance of the term of the removed trustee. Any vacancy (including a vacancy created by an increase in the number of trustees) will be filled, at any regular meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of the trustees.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Trustees and Officers. Our bylaws and declaration of trust authorize our company, to the extent permitted under Maryland law, to indemnify its trustees and officers in their capacity as such. Section 8-301(15) of the Maryland General Corporation Law ("MGCL") permits a Maryland REIT to indemnify or advance expenses to trustees and officers to the same extent as is permitted for directors and officers of a Maryland corporation under the MGCL. The MGCL requires a Maryland corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which our declaration of trust does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he is made a party by reason of his service in that capacity. The MGCL permits a Maryland corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (i) was committed in bad faith or (ii) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. However, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification and then only for expenses. In addition, the MGCL permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation and a written

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undertaking by such director or officer on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it shall ultimately be determined that the standard of conduct was not met.

Our bylaws also permit the company, subject to the approval of our board of trustees, to indemnify and advance expenses to any person who served as a predecessor of the company in any of the capacities described above and to any employee or agent of the company or a predecessor of the company.

In addition to the above, our company has purchased and maintains insurance on behalf of all of its trustees and executive officers against liability asserted against or incurred by them in their official capacities with the company, whether or not the company is required or has the power to indemnify them against the same liability.

Business Combinations. Section 8-301(14) of the MGCL permits a Maryland REIT to enter to a business combination (including a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in certain circumstances, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities) on the same terms as a Maryland corporation under the MGCL. Under the MGCL, certain business combinations between a Maryland corporation and any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of such corporation's shares, or an affiliate of such corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then-outstanding voting shares of such corporation (an "Interested Stockholder") or an affiliate thereof, are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the Interested Stockholder becomes an Interested Stockholder. Thereafter, any such business combination must be recommended by the board of directors of such corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least (a) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of such corporation and (b) two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of shares of voting stock of such corporation other than the shares held by the Interested Stockholder with whom (or with whose affiliate) the business combination is to be affected, unless, among other conditions, the corporation's common shareholders receive a minimum price (as defined in the MGCL) for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the Interested Stockholder for its shares.

Control Share Acquisitions. The MGCL provides that "control shares" of a Maryland corporation acquired in a "control share acquisition" have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares owned by the acquirer, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation. "Control Shares" are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other such shares of stock previously acquired by the acquirer, or in respect of which the acquirer is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power: (i) one-fifth or more but less than one-third, (ii) one-third or more but less than a majority, or (iii) a majority or more of all voting power. Control Shares do not include shares which the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A "control share acquisition" means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition, upon satisfaction of certain conditions (including an undertaking to pay expenses), may compel the board of directors of the corporation to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the corporation may redeem any or all of the control shares (except those for which voting rights have previously been approved) for fair value determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquirer or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of such shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquirer becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of such appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquirer in the control

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share acquisition, and certain limitations and restrictions otherwise applicable to the exercise of dissenters' rights do not apply in the context of a control share acquisition.

The foregoing does not apply to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange, if the corporation is a party to the transaction, or to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation. Pursuant to the MGCL, the company has exempted control share acquisitions involving trustees and employees of the company and any person approved by the trustees of the company in their sole discretion.

Amendments to Our Declaration of Trust. In general, the declaration of trust may be amended by the affirmative vote or written consent of the holders of not less than a majority of the common shares then outstanding and entitled to vote thereon. However, amendments with respect to certain provisions relating to the ownership requirements, reorganizations and certain mergers or consolidations or the sale of substantially all of the company's assets, which amendments require the affirmative vote or written consent of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the common shares then outstanding and entitled to vote thereon. The Trustees of our company, by a two-thirds vote, may amend the provisions of the declaration of trust from time to time to effect any change deemed necessary by the Trustees to allow Acadia to qualify and continue to qualify as a REIT.

Dissolution of Our Company or its REIT Status. The declaration of trust permits the termination and the discontinuation of our operations by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders called for that purpose. In addition, the declaration of trust permits the Trustees to terminate our REIT status at any time.

Anti-Takeover Effect of Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of the Declaration of Trust. The limitation on ownership of common shares set forth in our declaration of trust, as well as the provisions of the MGCL dealing with business combinations and control share acquisitions could have the effect of discouraging offers to acquire Acadia or of hampering the consummation of a contemplated acquisition.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares by selling shareholders.

INTERESTS OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Martin L. Edelman, a trustee of the company, is counsel to the law firm of Battle Fowler LLP. Battle Fowler LLP is rendering an opinion as to certain tax matters in the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of material federal income tax matters relating to the operations of our company that may be relevant to prospective Acadia shareholders. It is based upon current law and is not tax advice. This discussion does not address all aspects of taxation that may be relevant to particular shareholders in light of their personal investment or tax circumstances, or to certain types of shareholders (including, without limitation, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, broker-dealers, foreign corporations and persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States) subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws, nor does it give a detailed discussion of any state, local or foreign tax considerations. In the opinion of our tax counsel, the following discussion accurately reflects the federal income tax considerations relating to the operations of the company that are likely to be material to an Acadia shareholder.

EACH PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDER OF THE COMPANY IS ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES TO IT OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND SALE OF THE COMPANY'S COMMON SHARES AND OF THE COMPANY'S ELECTION TO BE TAXED AS A REIT, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH PURCHASE,

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OWNERSHIP, SALE AND ELECTION AND OF POTENTIAL CHANGES IN APPLICABLE TAX LAWS.

General. We made an election to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1993. We believe the company is organized and operates in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. We intend to continue to operate in such a manner. However, no assurance can be given that we will operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified.

The requirements relating to the federal income tax treatment of REITs and their shareholders are highly technical and complex. The following discussion sets forth only the material aspects of those requirements. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions and Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof.

Opinion of Our Tax Counsel. In the opinion of our tax counsel, commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 1999, we have been organized and have operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and our proposed method of operation of the company will enable Acadia to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. It must be emphasized that the opinion of our tax counsel is based on various assumptions and is conditioned upon certain representations made by the company and others as to factual matters. Moreover, such qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, through actual annual operating results, the distribution levels, diversity of share ownership and the various other qualification tests imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that are discussed below, the results of which have not been and will not be reviewed by our tax counsel. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the actual results of the company's operations for any one taxable year will satisfy such requirements.

Taxation of Our Company. As long as we qualify to be taxed as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on that portion of its ordinary income or capital gain that is distributed currently to shareholders. This is because the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 generally allow a REIT to deduct dividends paid to its shareholders. This deduction for dividends paid to shareholders substantially eliminates the federal "double taxation" on earnings (once at the corporate level and once again at the shareholder level) that generally results from investment in a corporation.

Even if we qualify to be taxed as a REIT, we may be subject to federal income tax in the following circumstances. First, a REIT will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income and undistributed net capital gains. Second, under certain circumstances, a REIT may be subject to the "alternative minimum tax" on its items of tax preference, if any. Third, if a REIT has (i) net income from the sale or other disposition of "foreclosure property" (generally, property acquired by reason of a default on a lease or an indebtedness held by a REIT) that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or (ii) other non-qualifying net income from foreclosure property, it will be subject to tax at the highest corporate rate on such income. Fourth, if a REIT has net income from a "prohibited transaction" (generally, a sale or other disposition of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, other than foreclosure property), such income will be subject to a 100% tax. Fifth, if a REIT should fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test (as discussed below), and has nonetheless maintained its qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements have been met, it will be subject to a 100% tax on the net income attributable to the greater of the amount by which the REIT fails the 75% or 95% test, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect the REIT's profitability. Sixth, if a REIT should fail to distribute with respect to each calendar year at least the sum of (i) 85% of its REIT ordinary income for such year, (ii) 95% of its REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (iii) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, the REIT will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the amounts actually distributed. Seventh, if a REIT acquires any asset from a C corporation (i.e., a corporation generally subject to a full corporate-level tax) in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in the REIT's hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset (or any other property) in the hands of the C corporation and the REIT recognizes gain on the disposition of such asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which such asset was

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acquired by the REIT, then the excess of the fair market value of such property at the beginning of the applicable ten-year period over the REIT's adjusted basis in such asset as of the beginning of such ten-year period, or built in gain, will generally be subject to a tax at the highest regular corporate rate.

Requirements for Qualification. To qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, an enterprise must elect to be so treated and must meet the requirements, discussed below, relating to its organization, sources of income, nature of assets, and distributions of income to shareholders.

Organizational Requirements. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association: (i) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors; (ii) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest; (iii) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation but for the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; (iv) that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; (v) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons; and (vi) during the last half of each taxable year not more than 50% in value of the outstanding shares owned, directly or indirectly through the application of certain attribution rules, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include certain entities). In addition, certain other tests, described below, regarding the nature of a REIT's income and assets, also must be satisfied. The Code provides that conditions (i) through (iv), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year and that condition (v) 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. Conditions (v) and (vi) will not apply until after the first taxable year for which an election is made to be taxed as a REIT.

For taxable years beginning after 1997, if a REIT complies with Treasury Regulations that provide procedures for ascertaining the actual ownership of its shares for such taxable year and the REIT did not know (and with the exercise of reasonable diligence could not have known) that it failed to meet the requirement of condition (vi) above for such taxable year, the REIT will be treated as having met the requirement of condition (vi) for such year.

We have satisfied the requirements set forth in (i) through (iv) above and believe that we have sufficient diversity of share ownership to allow it to satisfy conditions (v) and (vi) above. Our declaration of trust includes certain restrictions regarding transfers of common shares that are intended to assist the company in satisfying the share ownership requirements described in (v) and (vi) above. See "Description of our Common Shares" Restrictions on Transfer" (p.11).

In addition, an enterprise may not elect to become a REIT unless its taxable year is the calendar year. Acadia's taxable year is the calendar year.

In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership, such REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership and will be deemed to be entitled to the income of the partnership attributable to such share. In addition, the character of the assets and gross income of the partnership will retain the same character in the hands of the REIT for purposes of the REIT requirements, including satisfying the income and asset tests described herein. Thus, Acadia's proportionate share of the assets, liabilities and items of income of the operating partnership, and of our subsidiary partnerships, limited liability companies, joint ventures and business trusts in which the company or the operating partnership have and will have an interest are and will be treated as assets, liabilities and items of income of Acadia for purposes of applying the requirements described herein, provided that the operating partnership and our subsidiary partnerships are treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. See "Income Taxation of the Operating Partnership, the Subsidiary Partnerships and Their Partners" (p.24).

Income Tests. In order for us to maintain qualification as a REIT, we must satisfy two gross income tests annually. First, at least 75% of our gross income (excluding gross income from prohibited transactions) for each taxable year must be derived directly or indirectly from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property (including "rents from real property," dividends from qualified REITs and, in certain circumstances, interest) or from "qualified temporary investment income" (generally, income attributable to the temporary investment of new capital received by the REIT). Second, at least 95% of our gross income (excluding gross income from prohibited transactions) for each taxable year must be derived

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from such real property investments and from dividends, interest, and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities or from any combination of the foregoing. In addition, for taxable years prior to 1998, short-term gain from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities, gain from prohibited transactions and gain on the sale or other disposition of real property held for less than four years (apart from involuntary conversions and sales of foreclosure property) must have represented less than 30% of the gross income of our predecessor (including gross income from prohibited transactions) for each taxable year.

Substantially all of our income is expected to be rental income from rents. In order for such income to qualify as "rents from real property" for purposes of satisfying the 75% and 95% gross income tests, we must satisfy several conditions. First, the amount of rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person, although rents generally will qualify as rents from real property if they are based on a fixed percentage of receipts or sales. Second, rents received from a tenant will not qualify as "rents from real property" if the company, or an owner of 10% or more of the company, directly or constructively, owns 10% or more of such tenant (a "Related Party Tenant"). Third, if rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property is greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease, the portion of rent attributable to such personal property will not qualify as "rents from real property." Finally we generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to the tenants of such property, other than through an "independent contractor" from whom we derive no income. However, the "independent contractor" requirement does not apply to the extent the services rendered by us are customarily furnished or rendered in connection with the rental of the real property in the geographic area in which the property is located. Based on our experience we believe that all services provided to tenants by us will be considered "usually or customarily rendered" in connection with the rental of retail and multi-family space, although there can be no assurance that the IRS will not contend otherwise.

We believe that our real estate investments, which include an allocable share of income from the operating partnership, will give rise to income, substantially all of which will qualify as "rents from real property" for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. We will not (i) charge rent for any property that is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person (other than being based on a percentage of receipts of sales); (ii) receive rents in excess of a de minimis amount from Related Party Tenants; (iii) derive more than a de minimus amount of rents attributable to personal property which constitute greater than 15% of the total rents received under the lease; or (iv) perform non-customary services considered to be rendered to the occupant of property, other than through an independent contractor from whom we derive no income.

We may receive fees in exchange for the performance of certain management activities for third parties with respect to properties in which we do not own an interest. Such fees will result in nonqualifying income under the 95% and 75% gross income tests. If the sum of the income realized by us (whether directly or through our interest in the operating partnership or our subsidiary partnerships) which does not satisfy the requirements of the 95% gross income test (collectively, "Non-Qualifying Income") exceeds 5% of our gross income for any taxable year, our status as a REIT would be jeopardized. We have represented that the amount of Non-Qualifying Income in any taxable year, including such fees, will not exceed 5% of our annual gross income for any taxable year.

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 such year if we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. These relief provisions generally will be available if (i) the failure to meet such tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, (ii) a schedule of the sources of qualifying income is attached to the federal income tax return of the company for such taxable year, and (iii) any incorrect information on the schedule was not due to fraud with intent to evade tax. It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. As discussed above in "Taxation of our company," even if these relief provisions apply, a tax would be imposed with respect to the excess net income. No similar relief provision would apply if the 30% income test had been failed for a taxable year prior to 1998 and, in such case, Acadia would cease to qualify as a REIT. See "Failure to Qualify" (p.20).

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Asset Tests. In order for us to qualify as a REIT, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year we must also satisfy three tests relating to the nature of the our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of its total assets must be represented by real estate assets (which for this purpose include (i) our allocable share of real estate assets held by partnerships in which the company or a [qualified REIT subsidiary] owns an interest, (ii) stock or debt instruments purchased with the proceeds of a share offering or a long-term (at least five years) debt offering and held for not more than one year from the date the company receives such proceeds, and (iii) shares in qualified REITs and cash, cash items and government securities. Second, not more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities other than those in the 75% asset class. Third, of the investments included in the 25% asset class, the value of any one issuer's securities may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets, and the company may not own more than 10% of any one issuer's outstanding voting securities (excluding securities of a qualified REIT subsidiary or another REIT).

We anticipate that we will be able to comply with these asset tests. Acadia is currently deemed to, and will continue to be deemed to, hold directly its proportionate share of all real estate and other assets of the operating partnership and our subsidiary partnerships, and it should be considered to hold its proportionate share of all assets deemed owned by those partnerships through the partnerships' ownership of partnership interests in other partnerships. As a result, the company intends to hold more than 75% of its assets as real estate assets. In addition, we do not plan to hold any securities representing more than 10% of any one issuer's voting securities, other than any qualified REIT subsidiary, nor securities of any one issuer exceeding 5% of the value of our gross assets.

After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, we will not lose our REIT status for failing to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a later quarter solely by reason of changes in asset values. If the failure to satisfy the asset tests results from an acquisition of securities or other property during a quarter, the failure can be cured by disposition of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. We intend to maintain adequate records of the value of our assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests and will take such other action within 30 days after the close of any quarter as may be required to cure any noncompliance. However, there can be no assurance that such other action always will be successful.

Annual Distribution Requirements. In order to be taxed as a REIT, we will be required to meet certain annual distribution requirements. We will have to distribute dividends (other than capital gain dividends) to our shareholders in an amount at least equal to (1) the sum of (a) 95% of our [REIT taxable income] (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and the company's net capital gain) and (b) 95% of the net income, if any, from foreclosure property in excess of the special tax on income from foreclosure property, minus (2) the sum of certain items of noncash income. Such distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before the company timely files its tax return for such year and if paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration.

To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain or distribute at least 95% (but less than 100%) of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be subject to tax on the undistributed portion, at regular ordinary and capital gains corporate tax rates. Furthermore, if we fail to distribute for each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (b) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (c) any undistributed ordinary income and capital gain net income from prior periods, we will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the amounts actually distributed. We intend to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy this annual distribution requirement.

We expect that our taxable income typically will be less than our cash flow, due to the allowance of depreciation and other noncash charges in computing our taxable income. Accordingly, we anticipate that we generally will have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable it to satisfy the 95% distribution requirement.

It is possible that from time to time we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet the 95% distribution requirement due to timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses and the inclusion of such income and deduction of such expenses in arriving at our taxable income if the amount of nondeductible expenses such as principal amortization or capital expenditures exceeds the amount of noncash deductions. In the event that such situation occurs, in order to

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meet the 95% distribution requirement, we may find it necessary to arrange for short-term, or possibly long-term, borrowings or to pay dividends in the form of consent dividends. If the amount of nondeductible expenses exceeds noncash deductions, we may refinance our indebtedness to reduce principal payments and borrow funds for capital expenditures.

Under certain circumstances in which an adjustment is made that affects the amount that should have been distributed for a prior taxable year, we may be able to rectify the failure to meet such distribution requirement by paying "deficiency dividends" to shareholders in the 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; however, we will be required to pay interest based upon the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

Failure to Qualify. If Acadia fails to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and the relief provisions do not apply, we would be subject to tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Distributions to shareholders in any year in which we fail to qualify will not be deductible by us nor will they be required to be made. In such event, to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits, all distributions to shareholders will be taxable as ordinary income, and subject to certain limitations of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we also will be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to such statutory relief.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders of the Company. As used in this prospectus, the term "U.S. Shareholder" means a holder of our common shares that (for United States federal income tax purposes) (i) is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) is a corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (iii) is an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) is a trust if a United States court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. For any taxable year for which Acadia qualifies for taxation as a REIT, amounts distributed to taxable U.S. Shareholders will be taxed as follows:

Distributions Generally. Distributions to U.S. Shareholders, other than capital gain dividends discussed below, will be taxable as ordinary income to such holders up to the amount of the company's current or accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations. To the extent that the Acadia makes distributions in excess of its current or accumulated earnings and profits, such distributions will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, reducing the tax basis in the U.S. Shareholders' shares, and distributions in excess of the U.S. Shareholders' tax basis in their respective shares will be taxable as an amount realized from the sale of such shares. Dividends declared by the company in October, November, or December of any year payable to a shareholder of record on a specified date in any such month will be treated as both paid by the company and received by the shareholder on December 31 of such year, provided that the dividend is actually paid by the company during January of the following calendar year. Shareholders may not include on their own income tax returns any tax losses of the company.

We will be treated as having sufficient earnings and profits to treat as a dividend any distribution by the company up to the greater of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. As a result, shareholders may be required to treat certain distributions that would otherwise result in a tax-free return of capital as taxable dividends. Moreover, any "deficiency dividend" will be treated as a "dividend" (an ordinary dividend or a capital gain dividend, as the case may be), regardless of the company's earnings and profits.

Capital Gain Dividends. Dividends to U.S. Shareholders that are properly designated by us as capital gain dividends will be treated as long-term capital gain (to the extent they do not exceed the company's actual net capital gain) for the taxable year without regard to the period for which the shareholder has held his shares. Shareholders, however, may be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gain dividends as ordinary income. Capital gain dividends are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

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Individual U.S. Shareholders and U.S. Shareholders that are estates and trusts currently are subject to federal income tax on net capital gains at different tax rates depending upon the nature of the gain and the holding period of the asset disposed of. Although a REIT is taxed on its undistributed net capital gains, for taxable years beginning after 1997, a REIT may elect to include all or a portion of such undistributed net capital gains in the income of its shareholders. In such event, the shareholder will receive a credit or refund for the amount of tax paid by the REIT on such undistributed net capital gains.

Passive Activity and Loss; Investment Interest Limitations. Distributions by us and gain from the disposition of common shares ordinarily will not be treated as passive activity income, and therefore, U.S. Shareholders generally will not be able to apply any []passive losses[] against such income. Dividends from the company (to the extent they do not constitute a return of capital) generally will be treated as investment income for purposes of the investment interest limitation. Net capital gain from the disposition of common shares and capital gain dividends generally will be excluded from investment income unless the taxpayer elects to have the gain taxed at ordinary rates.

Dispositions of Common Shares. A U.S. Shareholder will recognize gain or loss on the sale or exchange of common shares to the extent of the difference between the amount realized on such sale or exchange and the holder's tax basis in such shares. Such gain or loss generally will constitute long-term capital gain or loss if the holder has held such shares for more than one year and, in the case of an individual, will be taxed at a lower rate. Losses incurred on the sale or exchange of common shares held for six months or less (after applying certain holding period rules), however, generally will be deemed long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain dividends received by the U.S. Shareholder with respect to such shares.

Treatment of Tax-Exempt U.S. Shareholders. The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that amounts distributed by a REIT out of its earnings and profits to a tax-exempt pension trust did not constitute unrelated business taxable income. Although rulings are merely interpretations of law by the Internal Revenue Service and may be revoked or modified, based on this analysis, indebtedness incurred by us in connection with the acquisition of an investment should not cause any income derived from the investment to be treated as unrelated business taxable income upon the distribution of such income as dividends to a tax-exempt entity. A tax-exempt entity that incurs indebtedness to finance its purchase of shares, however, will be subject to unrelated business taxable income by virtue of the debt-financed income rules.

In addition, tax-exempt pension and certain other tax-exempt trusts that hold more than 10% (by value) of the interests in a REIT may be required to treat a percentage of REIT dividends as unrelated business taxable income. The requirement applies only if (i) the qualification of the REIT depends upon the application of a []look-through[] exception to the restriction on REIT shareholdings by five or fewer individuals, including such trusts and (ii) the REIT is []predominantly held[] by such trusts; i.e., either (A) at least one such trust holds more than 25% (by value) of the interests in the REIT or (B) one or more such trusts (each of whom own more than 10% by value of the interests in the REIT) hold in the aggregate more than 50% (by value) of the interests in the REIT. It is not anticipated that our REIT qualification will depend upon application of the []look-through[] exception or that we will be []predominantly held[] by such trusts.

Special Tax Considerations for Foreign Shareholders. The rules governing United States federal income taxation of non-resident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships, and foreign trusts and estates (collectively, []Non-U.S. Shareholders[]) are complex, and the following discussion is intended only as a summary of such rules. Prospective Non-U.S. Shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state, and local income tax laws on an investment in the company, including any reporting requirements, as well as the tax treatment of such an investment under their home country laws.

In general, Non-U.S. Shareholders will be subject to United States federal income tax with respect to their investment in the company if such investment is []effectively connected[] with the Non-U.S. Shareholder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States. A corporate Non-U.S. Shareholder who receives income that is (or is treated as) effectively connected with a United States trade or business also may be subject to the branch profits tax under section 884 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which is payable in addition to United States corporate income tax. The following discussion applies to Non-U.S. Shareholders whose investment in the company is not so effectively connected. We expect to withhold United States income tax, as described below, on the gross amount of any distributions paid to a Non-U.S. Shareholder

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unless (i) a lower treaty rate applies and the required form evidencing eligibility for that reduced rate is filed with the company, or (ii) the Non-U.S. Shareholder files an Internal Revenue Service Form 4224 or applicable successor form with the company, claiming that the distribution is "effectively connected" income.

A distribution by us that is not attributable to gain from the sale or exchange by us of a United States real property interest and that is not designated by us as a capital gain dividend will be treated as an ordinary income dividend to the extent made out of current or accumulated earnings and profits. Generally, an ordinary income dividend will be subject to a United States withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross amount of the distribution unless such tax is reduced or eliminated by an applicable tax treaty. A distribution of cash in excess of our earnings and profits will be treated first as a return of capital that will reduce a Non-U.S. Shareholder's basis in its holding of our common shares (but not below zero) and then as gain from the disposition of such shares, the tax treatment of which is described under the rules discussed below with respect to dispositions of shares.

Distributions by us that are attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest will be taxed to a Non-U.S. Shareholder under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980. Under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, such distributions are taxed to a Non-U.S. Shareholder as if such distributions were gains "effectively connected" with a United States trade or business. Accordingly, a Non-U.S. Shareholder will be taxed at the normal capital gain rates applicable to a U.S. Shareholder (subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals). Distributions subject to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act also may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a foreign corporate shareholder that is not entitled to treaty exemption.

We are required to withhold from distributions to Non-U.S. Shareholders, and remit to the Internal Revenue Service, (i) 35% of designated capital gain dividends (or, if greater, 35% of the amount of any distributions that could be designated as capital gain dividends) and (ii) 30% of ordinary dividends paid out of earnings and profits. In addition, if we designate prior distributions as capital gain dividends, subsequent distributions, up to the amount of such prior distributions not withheld against, will be treated as capital gain dividends for purposes of withholding. A distribution in excess of the company's earnings and profits may be subject to 30% dividend withholding if at the time of the distribution it cannot be determined whether the distribution will be in an amount in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Tax treaties may reduce our withholding obligations. If the amount withheld by us with respect to a distribution to a Non-U.S. Shareholder exceeds the shareholder's United States tax liability with respect to such distribution (as determined under the rules described in the two preceding paragraphs), the Non-U.S. Shareholder may file for a refund of such excess from the Internal Revenue Service. It should be noted that the 35% withholding tax rate on capital gain dividends currently corresponds to the maximum income tax rate applicable to corporations, but is higher than the 20% maximum rate on capital gains of individuals.

Unless our common shares constitute a "United States real property interest" within the meaning of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act or are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, a sale of such shares by a Non-U.S. Shareholder generally will not be subject to United States taxation. Our common shares will not constitute a United States real property interest if the company is a "domestically-controlled REIT." A domestically-controlled REIT is a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of its shares is held directly or indirectly by Non-U.S. Shareholders. It is currently believed that we are a domestically-controlled REIT, and therefore that the sale of shares in our company will not be subject to taxation under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act. However, because the common shares are publicly traded, no assurance can be given that the company will continue to be a domestically-controlled REIT. Notwithstanding the foregoing, capital gain not subject to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act will be taxable to a Non-U.S. Shareholder if the Non-U.S. Shareholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions apply, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on such individual's capital gains. If our company did not constitute a domestically-controlled REIT, whether a Non-U.S. Shareholder's sale of common shares would be subject to tax under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act as a sale of a United States real property interest would depend on whether the shares were "regularly traded" (as defined by applicable Treasury Regulations) on an established

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securities market (e.g., the NYSE) and on the size of the selling shareholder's interest in the company. If the gain on the sale of the company's shares were subject to taxation under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, the Non-U.S. Shareholder would be subject to the same treatment as a U.S. Shareholder with respect to such gain (subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals). In any event, a purchaser of common shares from a Non-U.S. Shareholder will not be required under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act to withhold on the purchase price if the purchased common shares are "regularly traded" on an established securities market or if our company is a domestically-controlled REIT. Otherwise, under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act the purchaser of our common shares may be required to withhold 10% of the purchase price and remit such amount to the Internal Revenue Service.

Income Taxation of the Operating Partnership, our Subsidiary Partnerships and Their Partners. The following discussion summarizes certain federal income tax considerations applicable to our investment in the operating partnership and the indirect interest of our company in our subsidiary partnerships.

Classification of the Operating Partnership and Our Subsidiary Partnerships. We will be entitled to include in our income our distributive share of the income and to deduct our distributive share of the losses of the operating partnership (including the operating partnership's share of the income or losses of our subsidiary partnerships) only if the operating partnership (or our subsidiary partnerships) is classified for federal income tax purposes as partnerships or, in the case of certain of our subsidiary partnerships that are single-member limited liability companies, are disregarded as an entity separate from such member, rather than as associations taxable as corporations. With certain exceptions, an unincorporated domestic organization formed on or after January 1, 1997 that has two or more members will be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes absent an election by such organization to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation. Such an organization formed prior to January 1, 1997 was treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes rather than as a corporation for periods prior to January 1, 1997 only if it had no more than two of the four corporate characteristics that the Treasury Regulations applicable to such organizations used to distinguish a partnership from a corporation for tax purposes. These four characteristics were continuity of life, centralization of management, limited liability, and free transferability of interests. Unless such organization elects otherwise, the classification claimed by the organization prior to January 1, 1997 will continue for periods on or after January 1, 1997, and such classification will be respected for all prior periods if the organization had a reasonable basis for such classification, the organization and all members of the organization recognized the federal tax consequences of any change in the organization's classification within the 60 months prior to January 1, 1997, and neither the organization nor any member was notified in writing on or before May 8, 1996 that the classification of the organization was under examination.

We expect that the operating partnership and all of our subsidiary partnerships formed on and after January 1, 1997 either will have two or more members at all times or, in the case of certain of our subsidiary partnerships, will have a single member, and that none of those organizations will elect to be treated as an association for federal income tax purposes. In addition, our subsidiary partnerships in existence prior to January 1, 1997 and owned, directly or indirectly, by the company and its predecessor claimed to be partnerships for all periods prior to January 1, 1997 and were not notified in writing on or before May 8, 1996 that such classification was under examination. In the opinion of our tax counsel, which is based on the provisions of the partnership agreement of the operating partnership and on certain factual assumptions and representations, the operating partnership and our subsidiary partnerships have been, continue to be and will be, treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes or, in the case of those subsidiary partnerships that are single-member limited liability companies, will be disregarded as an entity separate from such member. However, neither the operating partnership nor any of our subsidiary partnerships have requested, nor do they intend to request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that they will be treated as partnerships or disregarded, as applicable, for federal income tax purposes. Our tax counsel's opinion is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service or the courts.

A publicly-traded partnership is a partnership whose interests are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradeable on a secondary market (or the substantial equivalent thereof). A publicly traded partnership will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes unless at least 90% of such partnership's gross income for each taxable year consists of "qualifying income," which generally includes

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any income that is qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test applicable to REITs. It is unclear whether the right of unit holders in the operating partnership to exchange their units for shares of the company would be treated as the "substantial equivalent" of the units being readily tradeable. However, because it is anticipated that the operating partnership will meet the Qualifying Income Exception, it should not be treated as a corporation under the publicly-traded partnership rules. In addition, Treasury Regulations provide certain safe harbors that, if applicable, will cause partnership interests to be treated as interests that are not readily tradeable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof. If for any reason the operating partnership or one of our subsidiary partnerships were taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, our company would not be able to satisfy the requirements for REIT status.

Partners, Not Partnerships, Subject to Tax. 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.

Partnership Allocations. Although a partnership agreement will generally determine the allocation of income and losses among partners, such allocations will be disregarded for tax purposes under section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 if they do not comply with the provisions of section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder as to substantial economic effect.

If an allocation is not recognized for federal income tax purposes, the item subject to the allocation will be reallocated in accordance with the partners' interests in the partnership, which 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 the operating partnership and our subsidiary partnerships are intended to comply with the requirements of section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.

Sale of Partnership Property. Generally, any gain realized by a partnership on the sale of property held by the partnership for more than one year and allocated to a partner will be long-term capital gain, except for any portion of such gain that is treated as depreciation or cost recovery recapture. However, under the REIT requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, our share, as a partner, of any gain realized by the operating partnership or our subsidiary partnerships on the sale of any property held as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. See "Taxation of Our Company" (p.16).

Information Reporting Requirements and Backup Withholding Tax. We will report to our U.S. Shareholders and the Internal Revenue Service the amount of distributions paid during each calendar year and the amount of tax withheld, if any. Under certain circumstances, U.S. Shareholders may be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 31% with respect to distributions paid. Backup withholding will apply only if the shareholder (i) fails to furnish its taxpayer identification number (which, for an individual, would be such individual's Social Security number), (ii) furnishes an incorrect taxpayer identification number, (iii) is notified by the Internal Revenue Service that it has failed properly to report payments of interest and dividends, or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to certify, under penalty of perjury, that it has furnished a correct taxpayer identification number and has not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that it is subject to backup withholding for failure to report interest and dividend payments. Backup withholding will not apply with respect to payments made to certain exempt recipients, such as corporations and tax-exempt organizations. U.S. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining such an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, the amount of any backup withholding with respect to a payment to a U.S. Shareholder will be allowed as a credit against such U.S. Shareholder's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle such U.S. Shareholder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

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Additional issues may arise pertaining to information reporting and backup withholding with respect to Non-U.S. Shareholders. Non-U.S. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to any such information reporting and backup withholding requirements.

State and Local Tax Considerations. We are, and our shareholders may be, subject to state or local taxation in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which the company, its shareholders, the operating partnership or our subsidiary partnerships transact business or reside. The state and local tax treatment of the company, the operating partnership, our subsidiary partnerships and our shareholders may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above. Consequently, prospective shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect of state and local tax laws on their investment in the company.

Possible Federal Tax Developments. The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by the Internal Revenue Service, the Treasury Department, Congress and the courts. New federal tax legislation or other provisions may be enacted into law or new interpretations, rulings or Treasury Regulations could be adopted or judicial decisions rendered, all of which could affect the taxation of the company and its shareholders. No prediction can be made as to the likelihood of passage of any new tax legislation or other provisions either directly or indirectly affecting the company and its stockholders. Consequently, the tax treatment described herein may be modified prospectively or retroactively by such legislative, judicial or administrative action.

SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

As described elsewhere in this prospectus, the selling shareholders are persons who either have received our restricted common shares or may receive common shares in exchange for their OP Units. The following table sets forth, as of the date of this prospectus, the name of each selling shareholder, the number of common shares beneficially owned by each selling shareholder, and the number and percentage of our common shares to be beneficially owned by each selling shareholder following the offering to which this prospectus relates. Since selling shareholders may sell all, some or none of their shares that are to be offered by this prospectus, no estimate can be made of the aggregate number of common shares offered by this prospectus, or the aggregate number of common shares that will be owned by each selling shareholder upon completion of the offering to which this prospectus relates. Except as otherwise noted below, none of the selling shareholders has, within the past three years, had any position, office or other material relationship with Acadia.

The common shares offered by this prospectus may be offered from time to time directly by the selling shareholders named below or by pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest thereto:

Name	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to this Offering(1)	Maximum Number of Shares Which May Be Sold Hereunder	Number of Shares to Be Beneficially Owned After this Offering(2)	Percentage to Be Beneficially Owned After the Offering(2)
RD New York VI, LLC	134,661(3)	134,661	0	*
Yale University	6,138,492(4)	6,138,492	0	*
Yale University Retirement Plan for Staff Employees	403,994(5)	403,994	0	*
Vanderbilt University	1,346,647(5)	1,346,647	0	*
Carnegie Corporation of New York	942,653(5)	942,653	0	*
Howard Hughes Medical Institute	2,266,667(6)	2,266,667	0	*
Harvard Private Capital Realty, Inc.	2,000,000(6)(7)	2,000,000	0	*
The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University	2,133,333(6)	2,133,333	0	*

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Name	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to this Offering(1)	Maximum Number of Shares Which May Be Sold Hereunder	Number of Shares to Be Beneficially Owned After this Offering(2)	Percentage to Be Beneficially Owned After the Offering(2)
TRW Master Trust	1,200,000(6)	1,200,000	0	*
Five Arrows Realty Securities LLC	3,266,667(8)(9)	2,266,667	1,000,000	3.84(10)
Chestnut Hill Trust	76,426(11)	76,426	0	*
Naperville Associates (12)	166,248(13)	166,248	0	*
Global Investors Corp.	468,072(14)	468,072	0	*
Jack Nash	364,393(15)	364,393	0	*
Brown University	685,997(16)	685,997	0	*
Halil Bezmen (17)	112,644(18)	112,644	0	*
Selma Bezmen (17)	112,644(18)	112,644	0	*
SRRD Associates, L.P.	731,089(18)	731,089	0	*
Samada Limited (as Trustee of the Forest Trust)	1,855,974(19)	1,855,974	0	*
Pragusa One, Inc.	666,742(20)	666,742	0	*
Pragusa Two, Inc.	225,288(21)	225,288	0	*
L & J Realty Company	2,000	2,000	0	*
Ross Dworman(22)	1,270,816(23)	595,149	675,667	2.59(10)
Kenneth Bernstein (24)	628,557(25)	261,691	366,866	1.41(10)
RD Woonsocket, Inc.(26)	7,540	7,540	0	*
RD Abington, Inc.(26)	3,684	3,684	0	*
RD Missouri, Inc.(26)	2,883	2,883	0	*
RD Merrillville, Inc.(26)	7,799	7,799	0	*
RD Elmwood, Inc.(26)	5,205	5,205	0	*
RD Village, Inc.(26)	9,545	9,545	0	*
RD Marley, Inc.(26)	6,807	6,807	0	*
RD Soundview Inc.(26)	6,323	6,323	0	*
RD Bloomfield Inc.(26)	5,399	5,399	0	*
RD Hobson, Inc.(27)	5,189	5,189	0	*
RD Townline, Inc.(27)	5,036	5,036	0	*
RD Whitegate, Inc.(27)	1,650	1,650	0	*
RD Crossroads Inc.(27)	8,443	8,443	0	*
RD Smithtown Inc.(27)	7,642	7,642	0	*
RD New York, LLC(28)	103,936	103,936	0	*
Homkor Colony, L.P.	31,333	31,333	0	*
G.O. Associates Limited Partnership	38,877(29)	38,877	0	*
Great Universal Capital Corp.	220,300	220,300	0	*
Cheerful Corp.	118,391	118,391	0	*
Wanda Dworman	8,475(30)	8,475	0	*
David Dworman	22,825(30)	2,825	20,000	*
Evan Frazier Partners(31)	19,739	19,739	0	*
Evan Frazier Realty LLC(32)	294,434	294,434	0	*
RD Greenbelt, Inc.(33)	55,011	55,011	0	*
KAL Partners, L.P.	102,068(34)	102,068	0	*
Michael A. Young	72,005(35)	34,005	38,000	*
Mindy White (36)	17,029	17,029	0	*
S&J Roth Revocable Trust	25,517(37)	25,517	0	*
Rabinowitz Family 1991 Trust	21,247(38)	21,247	0	*
Rabinowitz Family 1986 Trust	21,247(39)	21,247	0	*
Perry Kamerman(40)	154,866(41)	50,000	104,866	*
Joel Braun(42)	84,334(43)	6,667	77,667	*
Eric Newberg	8,000	8,000	0	*

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Name	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to this Offering(1)	Maximum Number of Shares Which May Be Sold Hereunder	Number of Shares to Be Beneficially Owned After this Offering(2)	Percentage to Be Beneficially Owned After the Offering(2)
Robert Masters(44)	66,888(45)	4,667	62,221	