

CEDAR SHOPPING CENTERS INC

Form S-11

August 20, 2003

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 20, 2003

File No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form S-11
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Cedar Shopping Centers, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Governing Instruments)

44 South Bayles Avenue, Port Washington, New York 11050

(516) 767-6492

*(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code,
of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)*

Leo S. Ullman, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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(516) 767-6492

*(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code,
of Agent for Service)*

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Approximate date of commencement of the proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

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If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit(2)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(2)	Amount Of Registration Fee
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share			\$187,450,000	\$15,164.71

- (1) Includes shares of common stock which the underwriters have the option to purchase solely to cover over-allotments, if any.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

[Photos of aerial views of eight shopping centers and facades of certain tenants]

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting any offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion
Preliminary Prospectus dated August 20, 2003

PROSPECTUS

Shares

Cedar Shopping Centers, Inc.

Common Stock

Cedar Shopping Centers, Inc. is a real estate investment trust, or REIT, that focuses on the ownership, operation and redevelopment of neighborhood and community shopping centers.

We are offering _____ shares of our common stock. We expect the public offering price to be between \$ _____ and \$ _____ per share. We will receive all of the net proceeds from the sale of these shares.

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market under the symbol CEDR. On _____, 2003, the last reported sale price of our common stock on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market was \$ _____ per share. On _____, 2003, we effectuated a _____-for-_____ reverse stock split. We intend to apply for listing of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. under the symbol [CDR] and expect that the shares of common stock sold in this offering will trade on the NYSE.

In connection with this offering, we will be changing our distribution policy and intend to commence the making of quarterly distributions.

To assist us in complying with certain federal income tax requirements applicable to REITs, our charter and bylaws contain certain restrictions relating to the ownership and transfer of our common stock, including an ownership limit of 9.9% of our total outstanding common stock. See Material Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws for a discussion of these restrictions.

Investing in our common stock involves risks that are described in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 16 of this prospectus. Some risks include:

All of our properties are located in the Northeast, primarily in eastern Pennsylvania, which exposes us to greater economic risks than if we owned properties in several geographic regions.

We have substantial debt obligations that may impede our operating performance, putting us at a competitive disadvantage that may result in losses.

Since 2000, we have incurred net operating losses and if we are not able to achieve and maintain profitability, the market price of our common stock could decrease.

We may not be successful in identifying suitable acquisitions that meet our criteria, which may impede our growth; if we do identify suitable acquisition targets, we may not be able to consummate such transactions on favorable terms.

Adverse market conditions and competition may impede our ability to renew leases or re-let space.

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Prior to the consummation of this offering, we were externally managed by entities controlled by our executive officers; we do not have any operating history as a REIT which is self-administered and self-managed.

If we fail to remain qualified as a REIT, our distributions will not be deductible by us, and our income will be subject to taxation, reducing our earnings available for distribution.

	<u>Per Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discount	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	\$	\$

The underwriters also may purchase up to an additional _____ shares from us at the public offering price, less the underwriting discount, within 30 days from the date of this prospectus to cover over-allotments.

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 shares of common stock will be ready for delivery on or about _____, 2003.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2003.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where that offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Distribution Policy, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Business and Properties, Investment Policies and Policies With Respect to Certain Activities and elsewhere in this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as may, will, should, expects, plans, anticipates, believes, estimates, potential or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology.

The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus reflect our current views about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and changes in circumstances that may cause our actual results to differ significantly from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results include changes in economic, business, competitive market and regulatory conditions. For more information regarding risks that may cause our actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements, see Risk Factors. We do not intend and disclaim any duty or obligation to update or revise any industry information or forward-looking statements set forth in this prospectus to reflect new information, future events or otherwise.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our common stock. References in this prospectus to we, our, us and our company refer to Cedar Shopping Centers, Inc., a Maryland corporation, together with our consolidated subsidiaries, including Cedar Shopping Centers Partnership, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership of which we are the sole general partner and which we refer to in this prospectus as the operating partnership. All share and per share information set forth in this prospectus has been adjusted to reflect our 2-for-1 stock split which occurred July 7, 2003 and our -for- reverse stock split which occurred on _____, 2003. You should read the entire prospectus, including Risk Factors and our historical and pro forma consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, before deciding to invest in our common stock. Unless otherwise indicated, this prospectus assumes that the underwriters over-allotment option is not exercised.

Cedar Shopping Centers, Inc.

We are a REIT that will be fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed upon consummation of this offering. We acquire, own, manage, lease and redevelop primarily neighborhood and community shopping centers. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of the pending acquisitions described below, we will have a portfolio of 23 properties totaling approximately 3.6 million square feet of gross leasable area, or GLA, including 17 wholly-owned centers comprising approximately 2.8 million square feet of GLA and six centers owned through joint ventures, comprising approximately 730,000 square feet of GLA.

We currently own 14 properties totaling approximately 2.4 million square feet of GLA. Our portfolio, excluding two properties under development, was approximately 94% leased as of June 30, 2003. We have entered into agreements to acquire nine other shopping centers, totaling approximately 1.2 million square feet of GLA for an aggregate purchase price of \$143.4 million. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, our portfolio, excluding three properties under development, will be approximately 92% leased. We intend to close on these pending acquisitions shortly after consummation of this offering.

We conduct our business through Cedar Shopping Centers Partnership, L.P., or the operating partnership, a Delaware limited partnership. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we will own a _____% interest in the operating partnership. Prior to the offering, we owned an approximate 30% interest in the operating partnership.

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

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that we distinguish ourselves from other owners and operators of community and neighborhood shopping centers on account of the following:

High-Quality Neighborhood and Community Shopping Center Portfolio. Our primary focus is on neighborhood and community shopping centers. We believe supermarket anchors attract customers for several trips per week and provide more stable revenues, especially in uncertain economic environments. As of June 30, 2003, approximately 77% of our centers were supermarket-anchored. After this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, approximately 79% of our centers will be supermarket-anchored.

Pennsylvania as Core Market. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, approximately 82% of our GLA will be located in eastern

Pennsylvania, a mature and densely populated region. Based upon the 2000 United States Census, the average population within a three-mile radius of our properties is approximately 62,600 people and the average annual household income in such area is \$51,400. We believe that we benefit from the limited opportunity for new competing developments near our locations and from the high barriers to entry for our asset class in our core markets.

Regional Asset Clusters. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we expect to have 13 properties, containing 1,587,200 square feet of GLA, in the Philadelphia area, and nine properties, containing 1,867,500 square feet of GLA, in the Harrisburg area. We believe that our local presence in these areas provides us with improved on-the-ground awareness of property availability, tenanting opportunities, demographic trends and evolving traffic patterns. Furthermore, our local presence enables our management team to employ a hands-on approach to administering our properties and satisfying our tenants. Our local management offices in these regions enable us to efficiently and intensively manage our assets and to develop strategic relationships with regional grocers and retailers.

Redevelopment and Value Enhancement Expertise. We seek to leverage our operating and redevelopment capabilities by acquiring assets that offer redevelopment and value enhancement opportunities. In particular, certain members of our senior management have successfully completed the redevelopment of The Point Shopping Center and Red Lion Shopping Center. At The Point Shopping Center, for example, we completed a total redevelopment in 2000, which increased revenues from \$1.9 million in 2000 to \$2.9 million in 2002. We are currently redeveloping Camp Hill Mall, Swede Square and Golden Triangle Shopping Center and exploring redevelopment opportunities at South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza, Valley Plaza Shopping Center and Halifax Plaza.

Experienced and Committed Management Team. Our senior management team is comprised of executives with an average of more than 20 years experience in the acquisition, ownership, management, leasing and redevelopment of commercial real estate in the Northeast, including shopping center properties. Senior management is expected to own a % aggregate equity interest in our company on a fully diluted basis after giving effect to this offering.

Strong Relationships with Our Tenants. We have strong relationships with our tenants, including Giant Food. These relationships have led to leasing opportunities with existing tenants that are expanding as well as to acquisition opportunities sourced by tenants.

Varied Tenant Base. We believe that our diversity of tenants and lease expirations enhance our ability to generate stable cash flows over time. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, no single tenant, with the exception of Giant Food, will represent more than 4.5% of our annualized revenues on a pro forma basis for the period ended June 30, 2003. For such period, we had approximately 366 leases with 297 distinct tenants, including national and regional supermarkets, department stores, pharmacies, restaurants and other retailers. Pro forma for this offering and the pending acquisitions, the average lease term for our neighborhood and community shopping centers will be eight years, with no more than 9% of our total base rent expiring in any single year through 2013.

Strategic Joint Ventures. We have had considerable experience in creating strategic joint ventures in order to mitigate acquisition and development risks, secure marquee anchor tenants, and facilitate financing. Our joint venture partners include affiliates of Kimco Realty Corporation, a leading REIT specializing in the acquisition, development and management of neighborhood and community shopping centers.

Our Business and Growth Strategies

Our business and growth strategy includes the following elements:

Internal Growth

Building and benefiting from our strong tenant relationships.

Maximizing cash flow from our properties by continuing to enhance the operating performance of each property.

Enhancing yield and productivity of existing properties through hands-on intensive management.

External Growth

Acquiring neighborhood and community shopping centers.

Acquiring properties that offer value enhancement opportunities.

Identifying acquisition targets through our network of institutional and private real estate investors, lenders, brokers and agents.

Focusing on traffic patterns in identifying acquisitions.

Utilizing management expertise to structure sophisticated acquisition transactions.

Forming strategic joint ventures.

Our Properties

Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we will have a portfolio of 23 properties totaling approximately 3.6 million square feet of GLA.

Property	Year Built/ Renovated	Year Acquired	Percentage Owned (Pro Forma)	GLA	Percent Occupied as of June 30, 2003	Major Tenants	Annualized Base Rent(\$)(1)	Annualized Base Rent Per Square Foot(\$)	Percentage of Total Annualized Base Rent(%)
Current Properties									
The Point Shopping Center Harrisburg, PA	1972/ 2000-2001	2000	100	255,000	93%	Burlington Coat Factory Giant Food	2,492,294	9.76	7.87
Port Richmond Village Philadelphia, PA	1988	2001	100	155,000	100%	Thriftway Pep Boys	1,745,077	11.26	5.51
Academy Plaza Philadelphia, PA	1965/1998	2001	100	155,000	100%	Acme Markets	1,681,208	10.85	5.31
Washington Center Shoppes Washington Township, NJ	1979/1995	2001	100	158,000	96%	Acme Markets Powerhouse Gym	1,028,390	6.51	3.25
Loyal Plaza Shopping Center Williamsport, PA	1969/ 1999-2000	2002	25	293,000	92%	K-Mart Giant Food	1,977,741	6.74	6.24
		2002	20	224,300	95%		2,336,880	10.42	7.38

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Red Lion Shopping Center Philadelphia, PA	1971/1990 and 1998-2000					Sports Authority Best Buy Staples				
Camp Hill Mall Camp Hill, PA	1958/1986, 1991 and 2003	2002	100	522,000	70%*	Boscov's Giant Food Barnes & Noble	2,753,419	5.28	8.69	
LA Fitness Center Fort Washington, PA	N/A	2002	50	41,000	N/A	LA Fitness Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Halifax Plaza Halifax, PA	1994	2003	30	54,000	100%	Giant Food Rite Aid	521,361	9.62	1.65	

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Property	Year Built/ Renovated	Year Acquired	Percentage Owned (Pro Forma)	GLA	Percent Occupied as of June 30, 2003	Major Tenants	Annualized Base Rent\$(1)	Annualized Base Rent Per Square Foot(\$)	Percentage of Total Annualized Base Rent(%)
Newport Plaza Newport, PA	1996	2003	30	67,000	100%	Giant Food Rite Aid	538,692	8.06	1.70
Fairview Plaza New Cumberland, PA	1992	2003	30	69,500	97%	Giant Food	811,991	11.67	2.56
Pine Grove Shopping Center Pemberton Township, NJ	2001-2002	2003	100	79,000	97%	Peebles	814,909	10.28	2.57
Swede Square Center East Norriton, PA	1980/2003	2003	100	102,500	74%*	LA Fitness	906,374	8.84	2.86
Valley Plaza Shopping Center Hagerstown, MD	1973-1975/ 1994	2003	100	191,200	100%	K-Mart Ollie's Tractor Supply Company	861,033	4.50	2.72
Pending Transactions									
South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza Philadelphia, PA	1950/ 1998-2003		(2)	283,000	91%	Shop Rite Bally's Total Fitness Ross	3,590,832	12.68	11.33
Wal-Mart Shopping Center Southington, CT	1972/2000		100	155,000	99%	Wal-Mart Namco	948,582	6.13	2.99
Golden Triangle Shopping Center Lancaster, PA	1960/1985, 1990, 1997 and 2003		100	229,000	47%*	Marshalls Staples	1,098,930	4.80	3.47
Columbus Crossing Shopping Center Philadelphia, PA	2001		(3)	142,200	100%	Super Fresh Old Navy A.C. Moore	2,253,224	15.85	7.11
River View Plaza I Philadelphia, PA	Pre 1900/ 1991, 1995		(3)	117,600	83%	United Artists Sega Gameworks	1,947,174	16.56	6.15
River View Plaza II Philadelphia, PA	1991/1988, 1993 and 1995		(3)	46,600	91%	Staples West Marine	886,056	19.01	2.80
River View Plaza III Philadelphia, PA	1991/1995		(3)	89,400	98%	Pep Boys Athlete's Foot	1,413,756	17.16	4.46
Lake Raystown Plaza Huntingdon, PA	1995		100	84,300	100%	Giant Food Rite Aid Fashion Bug	740,916	8.79	2.34
Huntingdon Plaza Huntingdon, PA	1970		100	102,000	73%(4)	Peebles Auto Zone	334,692	3.28	1.06
Total current properties and pending transactions				3,609,400			31,683,541	8.78	100%

* Properties under redevelopment

(1)

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Annualized base rent represents the contractual base rent for leases in place June 30, 2003, calculated on a straight-line basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. This amount excludes operating expense recoveries that would be applicable to such leases.

- (2) We have entered into a lease agreement to obtain operating control of this property, along with an option to acquire this property in ten years. A description of this transaction is set forth below in Business and Properties Pending Transactions.
- (3) We have entered into an agreement in principle to acquire this property through a partnership in which we will own 100% of the common equity interest; the seller will retain a preferred interest that will be entitled to a return that approximates the interest payment on a loan that we will make to the seller upon closing of the acquisition. A description of this transaction is set forth below in Business and Properties Pending Transactions
- (4) Includes approximately 22,000 square feet under construction that has been leased to Peebles.

Pending Transactions

We intend to acquire all of the properties discussed below shortly after consummation of this offering. Although agreements have been executed or agreements in principle reached, we cannot assure you that any of these transactions will be consummated.

South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza. We have entered into a lease agreement to obtain operating control of South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, coupled with an option to purchase the property in 10 years, which option we currently intend to exercise. At the time we enter into the lease, we will make a \$39.0 million loan to the current owners of the property, which would be repaid if and when we exercise the purchase option. Our payments under the lease will approximate interest payments due under the loan. This property contains approximately 283,000 square feet of GLA and is anchored by a Shop Rite supermarket, Drug Emporium, Bally's Total Fitness, Ross and Strauss Auto Stores.

Wal-Mart Shopping Center. We have entered into an agreement to acquire a Wal-Mart anchored shopping center in Southington, Connecticut for a purchase price of approximately \$8.35 million, plus closing costs. This property contains approximately 155,000 square feet of GLA.

Golden Triangle Shopping Center. We have entered into an agreement to acquire Golden Triangle Shopping Center in Lancaster, Pennsylvania for a purchase price of approximately \$11.5 million, plus closing costs subject to a \$9.9 million first mortgage. This property contains approximately 229,000 square feet of GLA and is anchored by Marshalls and Staples.

Columbus Crossing Shopping Center. We have entered into an agreement in principle to acquire operating control of Columbus Crossing Shopping Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for approximately \$23.9 million, plus closing costs. This property contains approximately 142,000 square feet of GLA and is anchored by a Super Fresh supermarket.

River View Plaza I, II and III. We have entered into an agreement in principle to acquire operating control of River View Plaza I, II and III in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for approximately \$49.1 million. River View I contains approximately 118,000 square feet of GLA and is anchored by a United Artists Theatre and Sega Gameworks. River View II contains approximately 47,000 square feet of GLA and is anchored by Staples and West Marine. River View III contains approximately 82,400 square feet of GLA and is anchored by Pep Boys and Athlete's Foot. These centers are being acquired in a single transaction together with the Columbus Crossing Shopping Center.

Lake Raystown Plaza. We have entered into an agreement to purchase the Lake Raystown Plaza shopping center in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania for a purchase price of approximately \$7.0 million, plus closing costs. This property contains approximately 84,000 square feet of GLA and is anchored by a Giant Food supermarket.

Huntingdon Plaza. We have entered into an agreement to purchase the Huntingdon Plaza in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania for a purchase price of approximately \$4.0 million, plus closing costs. This property contains approximately 102,000 square feet of GLA and is anchored by Peebles, a department store. This center is being acquired in a single transaction together with Lake Raystown Plaza.

In addition, we have entered into (a) an option agreement to acquire an undeveloped 16.5 acre parcel of land located between Harrisburg and Hershey, Pennsylvania for \$1.9 million; (b) an agreement in principle to acquire the building occupied by a Giant Food supermarket located at our Loyal Plaza Shopping Center for \$4.9 million; and (c) an agreement to acquire the 50% interest in The Point Shopping Center in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania which is not owned by us for a purchase price of approximately \$2.4 million, subject to a \$19.7 million first mortgage. This property contains approximately 255,000 square feet of GLA.

Summary Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the matters discussed in the section Risk Factors prior to deciding whether to invest in our common stock. Some of these risks include:

All of our properties are located in the Northeast, primarily in eastern Pennsylvania, which exposes us to greater economic risks than if we owned properties in several geographic regions.

After this offering and the pending acquisitions described in this prospectus, we expect to have approximately \$181.9 million of consolidated debt, of which our share is \$146.4 million after accounting for minority interest, a portion of which will be variable rate debt, which may impede our operating performance and put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Any tenant bankruptcies or leasing delays we encounter, particularly with respect to our anchor tenants, could seriously harm our operating results and financial condition.

Since 2000, we have incurred net operating losses and if we are not able to achieve and maintain profitability, the market price of our common stock could decrease.

We may not be successful in identifying suitable acquisitions that meet our criteria, which may impede our growth; if we do identify suitable acquisition targets, we may not be able to consummate such transactions on favorable terms. Integral to our business strategy is our ability to expand through acquisitions, which requires us to identify suitable acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet our criteria and are compatible with our growth strategy.

Future acquisitions of real properties or other assets that we may make may not yield the returns we expect, may result in disruptions to our business, may strain management resources or may result in stockholder dilution.

After this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we will own six of our properties through joint ventures and in the future we may co-invest with third parties through joint ventures. Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority and any disputes which may arise between us and our joint venture partners.

Adverse market conditions and competition may impede our ability to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire, which could harm our business and operating results.

Our properties consist of neighborhood and community shopping centers. Our performance therefore is linked to economic conditions in the market for retail space generally.

We have recently experienced and expect to continue to experience rapid growth and may not be able to integrate additional properties into our operations or otherwise manage our growth, which may adversely affect our operating results.

Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we will rely on Giant Food for approximately 10.4% of our total annual revenues.

Prior to the consummation of this offering, we were externally managed by entities controlled by our executive officers; we do not have any operating history as a REIT which is self-administered and self-managed.

Our charter documents contain anti-takeover provisions that would, with some exceptions, prohibit any person from beneficially owning more than 9.9% of our outstanding common stock upon consummation of this offering. These control provisions may discourage third parties from conducting a tender offer or seeking other change of control transactions that could involve a premium price for our shares or otherwise benefit our stockholders.

We have not made distributions on our common stock since August 18, 2000. After completion of this offering, we intend to make quarterly distributions; however, there are no assurances of our ability to make distributions in the future.

If we fail to remain qualified as a REIT, our distributions will not be deductible by us, and our income will be subject to taxation, reducing our earnings available for distribution.

Restrictions on Ownership of Our Capital Stock

Due to limitations on the concentration of ownership of REIT stock imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, and to address other concerns relating to concentration of common stock ownership, our charter documents generally prohibit any stockholder from beneficially owning more than 9.9% of the outstanding shares of our common stock.

Our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, waive the ownership limit if our board is presented with evidence satisfactory to it that the ownership will not then or in the future jeopardize our status as a REIT.

Our Tax Status

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 1986. We are organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code, and our manner of operation enables us to meet the requirements for taxation as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes. To maintain REIT status, we must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that we currently distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income to our stockholders. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to Federal income tax on REIT taxable income we distribute currently to our stockholders.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to some federal, state and local taxes on our income and property.

Distribution Policy

We intend to make regular quarterly distributions to our common stockholders. The initial distribution, covering a partial quarter commencing on the closing of this offering and ending on December 31, 2003, is expected to be approximately \$ per share. This initial partial distribution is based on a full quarterly distribution of \$ per share and represents an annualized distribution of \$ per share. This initial expected annual distribution represents an initial annual distribution rate of %, based upon the assumed public offering price of \$ per share of our common stock. We estimate that this initial distribution will represent approximately % of our estimated cash available for distribution for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004. See Distribution Policy for information as to how we derived this estimate. We cannot assure you that our estimated distribution will be made or sustained. In addition, we are not estimating the amount of any distribution we might make for any period after the twelve months ending June 30, 2004. Our actual distributions will be affected by a number of factors, including the revenue we receive from our properties, our operating expenses, interest expense, the ability of our tenants to meet their obligations and unanticipated expenditures.

New Line of Credit

Upon consummation of this offering, we intend to enter into a secured line of credit for \$75 million, with a maximum capacity of up to \$100 million which we expect will bear interest at LIBOR + 2.25%. Assuming that we enter into this new line of credit, after the offering we will have approximately \$65 million available for borrowings under this line of credit. The operating partnership will be the

borrower under this line of credit and we will guarantee this line of credit. We intend to use the line of credit principally to fund acquisitions. We also may use this line of credit to fund payments under our existing mortgage indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

Our Corporate Structure

We were originally incorporated in Iowa on December 10, 1984 and elected to be taxed as a REIT commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 1986. In June 1998, following a tender offer completed in April 1998 for the purchase of our common stock by Cedar Bay Company, or CBC, we reorganized as a Maryland corporation and established an umbrella partnership REIT structure through the contribution of substantially all of our assets to the operating partnership, a Delaware limited partnership. We conduct our business primarily through the operating partnership. We are the sole general partner and, upon consummation of this offering, we will own a % interest in the operating partnership. After this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, CBC will own % of our outstanding common stock and units of limited partnership in the operating partnership, or units. CBC presently is the owner of 72% of our outstanding common stock and units on a fully diluted basis. CBC is a New York partnership owned 55% by Duncomb Corp., 40% by Lindsay Management Corp. and 5% by Hicks Corp. Leo S. Ullman, our Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President, is an executive officer and director, but not an owner, of each of these entities.

We are a REIT that will be fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed upon consummation of this offering, since we are merging with our advisors in connection with this offering, as discussed below. We are currently an externally advised REIT. With the exception of a few non-management employees at certain of our centers, we have no employees and rely on our external advisors to manage our affairs. Cedar Bay Realty Advisors, Inc., or CBRA, provides us with management, acquisition, leasing, advisory services, accounting systems, professional and support personnel and office facilities. Brentway Management LLC, or Brentway, provides property management, leasing, construction management and loan placement services to our properties. SKR Management Corp., or SKR, provides certain legal services to us and our properties. CBRA, Brentway and SKR are owned by our executive officers. We refer collectively to CBRA, Brentway and SKR as our advisors.

Merger of Our Advisors

Concurrently with this offering, CBRA and SKR will merge into us and Brentway will merge into the operating partnership. The maximum aggregate consideration to be received by CBRA, SKR and Brentway in connection with the merger is \$15.0 million in shares of our common stock and units. Each of the principals of our advisors will become our employees and executive officers upon consummation of this offering. As consideration for the merger with CBRA and SKR we will issue shares of our common stock having an aggregate value of up to \$8.0 million to the owners of CBRA and shares of our common stock having an aggregate value of up to \$2.0 million to the owners of SKR. Each share of common stock issued pursuant to the merger will be valued at \$ per share, the midpoint of the estimated price range set forth on the cover of this prospectus; provided that if the offering is priced above the midpoint, then the number of shares to be received will be equal to \$10.0 million divided by the public offering price per share. The shares will not be registered, and may only be transferred pursuant to an effective registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 or pursuant to an exemption from such registration.

As consideration for the merger of Brentway into the operating partnership, the operating partnership will issue units having an aggregate value of up to \$5.0 million to the owners of Brentway, with each unit valued at \$ per share, the midpoint of the estimated price range set forth on the cover of this prospectus; provided that if the offering is priced above the midpoint, then the number of units to be received will be equal to \$5.0 million divided by the public offering price per share. Each unit is exchangeable at any time into two shares of our common stock. The units and the shares of common stock into which the units may be exchanged will not be registered, and may only be transferred pursuant to an

effective registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 or pursuant to an exemption from such registration.

An independent committee of our board consisting of disinterested directors retained a financial advisor who advised them as to the fairness of the consideration to be paid in connection with the merger of our advisors from a financial perspective. The independent committee and the board have approved the merger. The merger is being submitted to our stockholders for their approval prior to consummation of this offering.

Consequences of the Merger of Our Advisors and this Offering

We will be a REIT that is fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed upon consummation of the merger of our advisors. We intend to conduct our business and hold all of our interests in our properties through the operating partnership, either directly or indirectly through partnerships or other entities holding title to our properties. As the sole general partner of the operating partnership, we have the exclusive power to manage and conduct the business of the partnership, subject to customary exceptions described in the partnership agreement.

The diagram below sets forth our corporate structure after giving effect to the merger of our advisors and this offering.

Benefits to Related Parties

In connection with the merger of our advisors into us and upon consummation of this offering, the following benefits will be received by related parties:

\$3.6 million of the proceeds from this offering will be used to redeem the 9% Series A preferred partnership units, or the preferred units, owned by Homburg Invest USA Inc., or Homburg USA, which currently owns 5.7% of our common stock and units on a fully-diluted basis prior to consummation of this offering and has two representatives on our board of directors.

\$6.2 million of the proceeds from this offering will be used to purchase the interests owned by Homburg Invest, Inc., or Homburg Invest, in Pine Grove Shopping Center, Swede Square and Wal-Mart Shopping Center.

Homburg Invest will be released from guarantees with regard to \$7.4 million of subordinated loans on Valley Plaza Shopping Center and Wal-Mart Shopping Center. Homburg Invest will receive approximately \$200,000 in fees from the lender upon repayment of the loans.

\$1.1 million and \$750,000 (exclusive of accrued interest) of the proceeds from this offering will be used to repay loans we received from Homburg Invest and an affiliate of CBC, respectively, which were used to make a portion of the deposit in connection with the South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza transaction. Homburg Invest will receive approximately \$220,000 in exit fees upon repayment of the \$1.1 million loan.

\$9.0 million of the proceeds from this offering will be used to repurchase all of the units owned by CBC. An independent committee of our board consisting of disinterested directors retained a financial advisor who advised them as to the fairness of the consideration to be paid to CBC.

\$2.4 million of the proceeds from this offering will be used to purchase a 50% interest in The Point Shopping Center from certain affiliates of CBC.

\$11.5 million, plus closing costs, of the proceeds from this offering will be used to acquire Golden Triangle Shopping Center from certain affiliates of CBC, including assumption of a \$9.9 million first mortgage.

\$887,000 (exclusive of accrued interest) of the proceeds from this offering will be used to repay a promissory note issued by the operating partnership in favor of CBC, which we used to purchase a 20% interest in Red Lion Shopping Center.

Approximately \$1,000,000 of the proceeds from this offering will be used to pay accrued and unpaid fees owed to, or loans made to us by, Mr. Ullman and Brenda J. Walker, who are the owners of the advisors. This includes repayment of a loan by Mr. Ullman to CBRA of \$150,000, which was used to pay certain of our obligations.

Mr. Ullman, Ms. Walker, Thomas J. O'Keefe, Stuart H. Widowski, and Thomas B. Richey, our directors and/or officers, who are the owners of and/or officers of CBRA, SKR, and Brentway, will receive an aggregate of up to \$13.6 million of shares of our common stock and units of the operating partnership in connection with the merger of our advisors.

Messrs. Ullman, O'Keefe, Widowski and Richey and Ms. Walker will enter into employment agreements with us providing each of them with salary and other benefits.

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the properties and the management companies and completed the refinancing transactions on January 1, 2003. The unaudited pro forma operating data for the year ended December 31, 2002 is presented as if we completed the offering transaction and acquired the properties and the management companies and completed the refinancing transactions on January 1, 2002. The unaudited pro forma balance sheets as of June 30, 2003 is presented as if we completed the offering transaction and acquired the properties and the management companies and completed the refinancing transactions on June 30, 2003.

The pro forma information is based upon assumptions that are included in the notes to the pro forma financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The pro forma information is unaudited and is not necessarily indicative of what our financial position and results of operations would have been as of and for the dates or periods indicated, nor does it purport to represent our future financial position and results of operations for future dates or periods.

	Pro forma Six Months Ended	Six Months Ended June 30,		Pro forma Year Ended	Years Ended December 31,		
	June 30, 2003	2003	2002	December 31, 2002	2002	2001	2000
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
Operating Data:							
Revenues							
Rents	\$ 20,705,441	\$ 11,203,000	\$ 5,151,000	\$ 39,783,268	\$ 12,964,000	\$ 4,817,000	\$ 3,037,000
Interest and other income	632,601	219,000	16,000	584,030	25,000	282,000	179,000
Total Revenues	21,338,042	11,422,000	5,167,000	40,367,298	12,989,000	5,099,000	3,216,000
Operating expenses							
Operating, maintenance and management(1)	8,283,258	3,206,000	1,207,000	14,049,499	2,313,000	1,091,000	745,000
Real estate taxes	2,063,033	1,232,000	593,000	4,016,863	1,527,000	494,000	308,000
General and administrative	1,500,000	1,172,000	554,000	3,000,000	2,005,000	731,000	635,000
Depreciation and amortization	3,474,599	1,767,000	1,112,000	6,895,696	2,546,000	991,000	622,000
Interest expense(2)	11,650,098	4,290,000	2,725,000	17,983,854	5,523,000	1,888,000	604,000
Total operating expenses	26,970,988	11,667,000	6,191,000	45,945,912	13,914,000	5,195,000	2,914,000
Operating (loss) income	(5,632,946)	(245,000)	(1,024,000)	(5,578,614)	(925,000)	(96,000)	302,000
Termination fees(3)	(15,000,000)			(15,000,000)			
Minority interests	(423,667)	(422,000)	121,000	(581,617)	(159,000)	(44,000)	8,000
Limited partners interest		449,000	677,000		806,000	75,000	(192,000)
Loss on impairment						(1,342,000)	(204,000)
Gain on sale of properties						1,638,000	91,000
Loss on sale of properties			(49,000)		(49,000)	(296,000)	
Net (loss) income before cumulative effect adjustment	\$ (21,056,613)	\$ (218,000)	\$ (275,000)	\$ (21,160,231)	\$ (327,000)	\$ (65,000)	\$ 5,000
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles (net of limited partner's share of \$15,000)						(6,000)	
Distribution to preferred shareholders (net of limited partner's interest of \$48,000)		(21,000)					
Net (loss) income before extraordinary items	(21,056,613)	(239,000)	(275,000)	(21,160,231)	(327,000)	(71,000)	5,000

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	Pro forma Six Months Ended	Six Months Ended June 30,		Pro forma Year Ended	Years Ended December 31,		
	June 30, 2003	2003	2002	December 31, 2002	2002	2001	2000
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
Extraordinary items:							
Early extinguishment of debt (net of limited partner's share of \$346,000, \$188,000 and \$32,000 in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively)					(141,000)	(76,000)	(18,000)
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,056,613)	\$ (239,000)	\$ (275,000)	\$ (21,160,231)	\$ (468,000)	\$ (147,000)	\$ (13,000)
Net (loss) earnings per share before cumulative effect adjustment	(1.97)	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.20)	(1.99)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.00
Cumulative change in accounting principle per share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.00
Net (loss) earnings per share before extraordinary item	(1.97)	(0.15)	(0.20)	(1.99)	(0.24)	(0.06)	0.00
Extraordinary (loss) per share		0.00	0.00		(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.01)
Net (loss) earnings per share	(1.97)	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.20)	(1.99)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.01)
Dividends to shareholders		\$	\$		\$	\$	\$ 268,000
Dividends to shareholders per share		\$	\$		\$	\$	\$ 0.15
Average number of shares outstanding	10,689,000	1,620,000	1,386,000	10,633,000	1,388,000	1,384,000	1,738,000

	Pro forma	June 30, 2003	December 31,		
	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2003	2002	2001	2000
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
Balance Sheet Data:					
Real estate before accumulated depreciation	\$ 332,651,890	\$ 172,431,000	\$ 123,634,000	\$ 57,622,000	\$ 28,272,000
Real estate after accumulated depreciation	328,735,890	168,515,000	121,238,000	56,948,000	24,095,000
Real estate held for sale				4,402,000	1,850,000
Total assets	342,923,697	182,496,000	133,138,000	68,350,000	35,567,000
Mortgage loans and loan payable(4)	171,826,591	140,333,000	101,001,000	52,110,000	19,416,000
Minority interest	12,656,511	18,915,000	10,238,000	2,235,000	2,291,000
Limited partner's interest in consolidated operating partnership		10,026,000	10,889,000	8,964,000	9,242,000
Shareholders' equity	\$ 133,375,437	\$ 2,917,000	\$ 3,245,000	\$ 3,667,000	\$ 3,815,000
Other Data:					
Cash flow from operating activities		451,000	1,159,000	1,000,000	989,000
Cash flow from investing activities		(50,563,000)	(41,380,000)	(2,529,000)	(8,850,000)
Cash flow from financing activities		47,400,000	41,803,000	3,451,000	5,886,000

- (1) Includes \$2,747,500 and \$5,495,000 for the pro forma six months ended June 30, 2003 and pro forma year ended December 31, 2002, respectively, attributable to one-time stock compensation charges incurred in connection with this offering.
- (2) Includes \$6,300,000 for both the pro forma six months ended June 30, 2003 and pro forma year ended December 31, 2002 attributable to one-time defeasance expenses for the mortgages at River View Plaza I, II and III and Washington Center Shoppes.
- (3) Reflects one time payment to external advisors as consideration for merger into us; the \$5,495,000 payment referred to in footnote 1 above represents merger consideration payable to Mr. Ullman that he is distributing to employees in conjunction with this offering.
- (4) Represents consolidated indebtedness. See indebtedness table in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources for our share of pro forma mortgage loans and loans payable.

	Pro forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2003	Pro forma Year Ended December 31, 2002	Pro forma Year Ended June 30, 2003
Other Data:			
Funds from operations(1)(2)(3)	\$(17,934,613)	\$(15,423,231)	\$(14,726,000)

(1) Management believes that funds from operations, or FFO, is a widely recognized and appropriate measure of performance of an equity REIT. Although FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure, management believes it provides useful information to shareholders, potential investors, and management. Management computes FFO in accordance with the standards established by The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT. FFO is defined by NAREIT as net income or loss excluding gains or losses from debt restructuring and sales of properties plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and is not indicative of cash available to fund cash needs. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income, as an indicator of the Company's operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity. As not all companies and analysts calculate FFO in a similar fashion, the Company's calculation of FFO presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures as reported by other companies. For a reconciliation of pro forma FFO to pro forma net (loss) income before limited partner's interest in operating partnership, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Funds From Operations.

(2) The calculation of FFO includes the following one-time charges that are added back in the calculation of Pro Forma Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, as set forth in the section below captioned Distribution Policy :

\$5,200,000 for defeasance of the mortgage debt on River View Plaza I, II and III

\$1,100,000 for defeasance of the mortgage debt on Washington Center Shoppes

\$5,495,000 for one-time stock compensation charges incurred in connection with this offering

\$15,000,000 one time payment to owners of external advisors for merger into us.

(3) The calculation of FFO excludes the following items that are included in the calculation of Pro Forma Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, as set forth in the section below captioned Distribution Policy :

\$ of capitalized development costs at certain properties being redeveloped

\$230,000 on account of seller lease guarantees at South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza and Red Lion Shopping Center

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following information, together with the other information contained in this prospectus, before buying shares of our common stock. In connection with the forward-looking statements that appear in this prospectus, you should also carefully review the cautionary statement referred to under Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

Risks Related to Our Properties and Our Business

All of our properties are located in the Northeast, primarily in eastern Pennsylvania, which exposes us to greater economic risks than if we owned properties in several geographic regions.

Any adverse economic or real estate developments in the Northeast resulting from the region's regulatory environment, business climate, fiscal problems or weather, could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the per share trading price of our common stock, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to make distributions to our stockholders. We cannot assure you of the continued growth of the Northeast economy, the national economy or our further growth rate.

After this offering and the pending property acquisitions described in this prospectus, we expect to have approximately \$181.9 million of consolidated debt of which our share is \$146.4 million, a portion of which will be variable rate debt, which may impede our operating performance and put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Required repayments of debt and related interest can adversely affect our operating performance. Approximately \$57.8 million of this consolidated debt will bear interest at a variable rate of which our share is \$57.0 million, and, upon completion of this offering and the proposed property acquisitions described in this prospectus, we expect to have approximately \$181.9 million of outstanding consolidated indebtedness of which our share is \$146.4 million. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may adversely affect results of operations.

We also intend to incur additional debt in connection with future acquisitions of real estate. We may borrow new funds to acquire properties. In addition, we may incur or increase our mortgage debt by obtaining loans secured by some or all of the real estate properties we acquire. We also may borrow funds if necessary to satisfy the requirement that we distribute to stockholders as distributions at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income or otherwise as is necessary or advisable to ensure that we maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

Our substantial debt may harm our business and operating results by:

requiring us to use a substantial portion of our funds from operations to pay interest, which reduces the amount available for distributions;

placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;

making us more vulnerable to economic and industry downturns and reducing our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions; and

limiting our ability to borrow more money for operations, capital or to finance acquisitions in the future.

In addition to the risks discussed above and those normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that our cash flow will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest, we also are subject to the risk that we will not be able to refinance the existing indebtedness on our properties (which, in most cases, will not have been fully amortized at maturity), or that the terms of any refinancing we could obtain would not be as favorable as the terms of our existing indebtedness. If we are not successful in refinancing this debt when it becomes due, we may be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms, which might adversely affect our ability to service other debt and to meet our other obligations. In addition to the above risks associated with our debt financing, the terms of certain of our joint venture partnership agreements provide for minimum priority cumulative returns to the limited

partners. To the extent that these specified minimum returns are not achieved, our equity interest in these partnerships can be negatively affected.

Any tenant bankruptcies or leasing delays we encounter, particularly with respect to our anchor tenants, could seriously harm our operating results and financial condition.

Substantially all our revenues are derived from rental income from our properties. At any time, our tenants may experience a downturn in their business that may weaken their financial condition or become insolvent. As a result, our tenants may delay lease commencement, fail to make rental payments when due or declare bankruptcy. We are subject to the risk that these tenants may be unable to make their lease payments or may decline to extend a lease upon its expiration. Any tenant bankruptcies, leasing delays or failure to make rental payments when due could result in the termination of the tenant's lease and material losses to us and may harm our operating results.

Our business may be seriously harmed if any anchor tenant decides not to renew its lease or vacates a property and prevents us from re-leasing that property by continuing to pay base rent for the balance of the term. In addition to the loss of rental payments from the anchor tenant, a lease termination by an anchor tenant or a failure by that anchor tenant to occupy the premises could result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants in the same shopping center whose leases permit cancellation or rent reduction under these circumstances.

Since 2000, we have incurred net operating losses and if we are not able to achieve and maintain profitability, the market price of our common stock could decrease.

Since 2000 we have incurred net operating losses. We had net losses from operations of \$147,000 and \$468,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002 and a net loss from operations of \$239,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003. If we are not able to achieve and maintain profitability, which will depend largely on our ability to substantially increase revenues, reduce fixed operating costs and interest charges on outstanding indebtedness, and limit the growth of overhead and direct expenses, the market price of our common stock could decrease and our business and operations could be negatively impacted.

We may not be successful in identifying suitable acquisitions that meet our criteria, which may impede our growth; if we do identify suitable acquisition targets, we may not be able to consummate such transactions on favorable terms.

Integral to our business strategy is our ability to expand through acquisitions, which requires us to identify suitable acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet our criteria and are compatible with our growth strategy. We analyze potential acquisitions on a property-by-property and market-by-market basis. We may not be successful in identifying suitable real estate properties or other assets that meet our acquisition criteria or consummating acquisitions or investments on satisfactory terms. Failure to identify or consummate acquisitions could reduce the number of acquisitions we complete and slow our growth, which could in turn harm our stock price.

We face competition for the acquisition of real estate properties, which may impede our ability to make future acquisitions or may increase the cost of these acquisitions.

We compete with many other entities engaged in real estate investment activities for acquisitions of retail shopping centers, including institutional investors, other REITs and other owner-operators of shopping centers. These competitors may drive up the price we must pay for real estate properties, other assets or other companies we seek to acquire or may succeed in acquiring those companies or assets themselves. In addition, our potential acquisition targets may find our competitors to be more attractive suitors because they may have greater resources, may be willing to pay more, or may have a more compatible operating philosophy. In addition, the number of entities and the amount of funds competing for suitable investment properties may increase. This will result in increased demand for these assets and therefore increased prices paid for them. If we pay higher prices for properties, our profitability will be reduced, and purchasers in this offering may experience a lower return on their investment.

We have recently experienced and expect to continue to experience rapid growth and may not be able to integrate additional properties into our operations or otherwise manage our growth, which may adversely affect our operating results.

We are currently experiencing a period of rapid growth. Since 2000, we have acquired properties containing approximately 2.3 million square feet of GLA for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$117.0 million. We also have entered into agreements to acquire additional properties containing approximately 1.2 million square feet of GLA that we expect to acquire on or shortly after the consummation of this offering for an anticipated aggregate transaction value of approximately \$143.4 million. See Our Business and Properties Pending Transactions. As a result of the rapid growth of our portfolio, we cannot assure you that we will be able to adapt our management, administrative, accounting and operational systems or hire and retain sufficient operational staff to integrate these properties into our portfolio and manage any future acquisitions of additional properties without operating disruptions or unanticipated costs. Acquisition of any additional portfolio of properties would generate additional operating expenses that we would be required to pay. As we acquire additional properties, we will be subject to risks associated with managing new properties, including tenant retention and mortgage default. Our failure to successfully integrate any future acquisitions into our portfolio could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition and our ability to pay dividends to stockholders.

Our current and future joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on joint venture partners financial condition and any disputes that may arise between us and our joint venture partners.

After this offering we will own six of our properties through joint ventures and in the future we may co-invest with third parties through joint ventures. We may not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the properties owned through joint ventures. Investments in joint ventures may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present when a third party is not involved, including the possibility that joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Joint venture partners may have business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments also may have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, because neither we nor the joint venture partner would have full control over the joint venture. Any disputes that may arise between us and joint venture partners may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and/or directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with joint venture partners might result in subjecting properties owned by the joint venture to additional risk. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our third-party joint venture partners.

Adverse market conditions and competition may impede our ability to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire, which could harm our business and operating results.

The economic performance and value of our real estate assets is subject to all of the risks associated with owning and operating real estate, including risks related to adverse changes in national, regional and local economic and market conditions. Our properties currently are located primarily in the Northeast. The economic condition of each of our markets may be dependent on one or more industries. An economic downturn in one of these industry sectors may result in an increase in tenant bankruptcies, which may harm our performance in the affected market. Economic and market conditions also may impact the ability of our tenants to make lease payments. If our properties do not generate sufficient income to meet our operating expenses, including future debt service, our income and results of operations would be significantly harmed.

Also, we face competition from similar retail centers within the neighborhood trade areas of each of our centers to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire. In addition, any new competitive properties that are developed within the neighborhood trade areas of our existing properties may result in increased competition for customer traffic and creditworthy tenants. Increased competition for tenants may require us

to make capital improvements to properties that we would not have otherwise planned to make. Any unbudgeted capital improvements we undertake may divert away cash that would otherwise be available for distributions to stockholders. Ultimately, to the extent we are unable to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire, it would result in decreased cash flow from tenants and harm our operating results.

Our properties consist of neighborhood and community shopping centers. Our performance therefore is linked to economic conditions in the market for retail space generally.

The market for retail space has been and could be adversely affected by weakness in the national, regional and local economies, the adverse financial condition of some large retailing companies, the ongoing consolidation in the retail sector, the excess amount of retail space in a number of markets, and increasing consumer purchases through catalogues or the Internet. To the extent that any of these conditions occur, they are likely to impact market rents for retail space.

If we have to borrow funds under the new line of credit that we intend to enter into in connection with this offering in order to make principal payments under our mortgage and other indebtedness, the amount that we will have available to borrow under this new line of credit for acquisitions and other opportunities will be reduced, which could slow our growth.

Upon consummation of this offering, we intend to enter into a new secured line of credit for \$75 million, with a maximum capacity of up to \$100 million, which we expect will bear interest at LIBOR plus 2.25%. Assuming that we enter into this line of credit, after this offering we will have approximately \$65 million available for borrowings under the line of credit. Although we generally intend to refinance our mortgage indebtedness upon maturity, we may be required to borrow funds under this line of credit to make these principal payments. If we do, this will reduce the amount available to us under this line of credit to borrow for other purposes, such as for acquisitions and other opportunities, which could slow our growth.

The financial covenants in our loan agreements may restrict our operating or acquisition activities, which may harm our financial condition and operating results.

The mortgages on our properties contain customary negative covenants such as those that limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the applicable property, to enter into leases or to discontinue insurance coverage. In addition, our outstanding unsecured debt contains customary limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness. Our ability to borrow under our line of credit is subject to compliance with these financial and other covenants. If we breach covenants in our debt agreements, the lender can declare a default and require us to repay the debt immediately and, if the debt is secured, can immediately take possession of the property securing the loan.

Our performance and value are subject to risks associated with real estate assets and with the real estate industry.

Our ability to make expected distributions to our stockholders depends on our ability to generate revenues in excess of expenses, scheduled principal payments on debt and capital expenditure requirements. Events and conditions generally applicable to owners and operators of real property that are beyond our control may decrease cash available for distribution and the value of our properties. These events include:

local oversupply, increased competition or reduction in demand for space;

inability to collect rent from tenants;

vacancies or our inability to rent space on favorable terms;

inability to finance property development, tenant improvements and acquisitions on favorable terms;

increased operating costs, including insurance premiums, utilities and real estate taxes;

costs of complying with changes in governmental regulations;

the relative illiquidity of real estate investments;

changing submarket demographics; and

changing traffic patterns.

In addition, periods of economic slowdown or recession, rising interest rates or declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rents or an increased incidence of defaults under existing leases, which would adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to make distributions to our stockholders.

Redevelopment activities may be delayed or otherwise may not perform as expected.

We are in the process of redeveloping certain of our properties and expect to redevelop other properties in the future. In connection with any redevelopment of our properties, we will bear certain risks, including the risks of construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs and could make such project uneconomical, the risk that occupancy or rental rates at a completed project will not be sufficient to enable us to pay operating expenses or earn the targeted rate of return on investment, and the risk of incurrence of predevelopment costs in connection with projects that are not pursued to completion. In addition, consents may be required from various tenants in order to redevelop a center. In case of an unsuccessful redevelopment project, our loss could exceed our investment in the project.

We may be restricted from re-leasing space based on existing exclusivity lease provisions with some of our tenants.

In many cases, our tenant leases contain provisions giving the tenant the exclusive right to sell particular types of merchandise or provide specific types of services within the particular retail center, or limit the ability of other tenants within that center to sell that merchandise or provide those services. When re-leasing space after a vacancy by one of these other tenants, these provisions may limit the number and types of prospective tenants for the vacant space. The failure to re-lease or to re-lease on satisfactory terms could harm our operating results.

Potential losses may not be covered by insurance.

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, flood, extended coverage and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio under a blanket policy. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice. We do not carry insurance for generally uninsured losses such as loss from riots, war or acts of God. Some of our policies, such as those covering losses due to terrorism and floods, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover losses. If we experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged.

Future terrorist attacks in the United States could harm the demand for, and the value of, our properties.

Future terrorist attacks in the U.S., such as the attacks that occurred in New York, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001, and other acts of terrorism or war could harm the demand for and the value of our properties. Terrorist attacks could directly impact the value of our properties through damage, destruction, loss or increased security costs, and the availability of insurance for such acts may be limited or may cost more.

To the extent that our tenants are impacted by future attacks, their ability to continue to honor obligations under their existing leases with us could be adversely affected. Additionally, certain tenants have termination rights in respect of certain casualties. If we receive casualty proceeds, we may not be

able to reinvest such proceeds profitably or at all, and we may be forced to recognize taxable gain on the affected property.

Rising operating expenses could reduce our cash flow and funds available for future distributions.

Our properties and any properties we buy in the future are and will be subject to operating risks common to real estate in general, any or all of which may negatively affect us. If any property is not fully occupied or if rents are being paid in an amount that is insufficient to cover operating expenses, then we could be required to expend funds for that property's operating expenses. The properties will be subject to increases in real estate and other tax rates, utility costs, operating expenses, insurance costs, repairs and maintenance and administrative expenses.

We rely on Giant Food for 10.4% of our total revenues.

Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, seven of our properties will have a Giant Food supermarket as an anchor tenant. Giant Food leases at the Newport Plaza, Halifax Plaza, and Fairview Plaza properties that were purchased in early 2003 represent a substantial majority of the gross leaseable area and income from these properties. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we expect Giant Food will account for 10.4% of our total revenue. Ahold N.V., a Netherlands corporation and Giant Food's ultimate parent company, generally guarantees the Giant Food leases. Recent published reports indicate there have been accounting irregularities at certain of Ahold's U.S. and foreign operations, which do not necessarily include the supermarket stores or the Giant Food supermarket affiliates. Ahold's debt rating has been downgraded in 2003, which may adversely affect the resulting value of our properties having such tenancies.

We may be unable to collect balances due from any tenants in bankruptcy, which would harm our operating results.

Any bankruptcy filings by or relating to one of our tenants or a lease guarantor would bar all efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from that tenant, the lease guarantor or their property, unless we receive an order permitting us to do so from the bankruptcy court. A tenant or lease guarantor bankruptcy could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases, and could ultimately preclude full collection of these sums. If a lease is assumed by the tenant in bankruptcy, all pre-bankruptcy balances due under the lease must be paid to us in full. However, if a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would have only a general unsecured claim for damages. Any unsecured claim we hold may be paid only to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of unsecured claims. It is possible that we may recover substantially less than the full value of any unsecured claims we hold, which may harm our financial condition.

We could incur significant costs related to government regulation and private litigation over environmental matters.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner or operator of real estate may be required to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at such property and may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and clean up costs incurred by such parties in connection with contamination. The cost of investigation, remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral. In connection with the ownership, operation and management of real properties, we are potentially liable for removal or remediation costs, as well as certain other related costs, including governmental fines and injuries to persons and property.

There are two principal environmental matters that affect our Loyal Plaza Shopping Center. These are (a) certain petroleum-impacted soil at the newly-built, free-standing Eckerd drug store building on an outparcel of the property; and (b) a concentration of dry cleaning solvents, tetrachloroethene, PCE, and

trichloroethene, or TCE, at levels in excess of amounts permitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, or the PADEP.

Under loan agreements between the seller and its lender, the seller had maintained an escrow deposit of \$450,000 for clean up and testing of environmental contamination at the site. Pursuant to the purchase agreement for the purchase of the property by us, the seller will remain liable for all costs up to and including a satisfactory Release of Liability letter issued by the PADEP with respect to all such contamination at the property. Pursuant to the environmental escrow agreement, the seller increased the environmental escrow deposit to \$950,000. Further, in the event that the escrows are insufficient to cover all required testing and remediation, the seller has undertaken to expend any and all monies required to complete such testing and remediation, including monitoring, without limits as to time. While we believe an anticipated Release of Liability letter from the PADEP will operate to relieve us of any further liability for remediation of the site under Pennsylvania environmental statutes, or for any contamination identified in reports submitted to and approved by the PADEP, to protect us from successful citizens suits or other contribution actions, we cannot assure you that we would not incur costs associated with the investigation, remediation or removal of such contamination. Moreover, the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell or rent such property.

At the South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza, in which we intend to obtain an interest upon consummation of this offering, concentrations of PCE, TCE and cis-1,2-DCE (dry cleaning solvents), at levels in excess of amounts permitted by the PADEP, were found. Pursuant to the agreement we entered into, the existing owner is responsible for all remediation measures as may be required to meet statewide health standards in connection with these contaminants. If the existing owner fails to satisfy its obligations under the agreement we may be liable for significant remediation cost, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

We may incur significant costs complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act and similar laws.

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, or the ADA, all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Although we believe that our properties substantially comply with present requirements of the ADA, we have not conducted an audit or investigation of all of our properties to determine our compliance. If one or more of our properties is not in compliance with the ADA, then we would be required to incur additional costs to bring the property into compliance. Additional federal, state and local laws also may require modifications to our properties or restrict our ability to renovate our properties. We cannot predict the ultimate amount of the cost of compliance with the ADA or other legislation. If we incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA and any other legislation, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common stock, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and make distributions to our stockholders could be adversely affected.

We may incur significant costs complying with other regulations.

Our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as state and local fire and life safety requirements. If we fail to comply with these various requirements, we might incur governmental fines or private damage awards. We believe that our properties are currently in material compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements. However, we do not know whether existing requirements will change or whether future requirements will require us to make significant unanticipated expenditures that will adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the per share trading price of our common stock, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and make distributions to our stockholders.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

Prior to consummation of this offering, we were externally managed by entities controlled by our executive officers; we do not have any operating history as a REIT that is self-administered and self-managed.

We will be self-administered and self-managed upon the merger of our advisors into us and our operating partnership and consummation of this offering. We do not have any operating history with internal management and do not know if we will be able to successfully integrate our existing external management through the merger. If we are unable to do so this could increase our operating costs. In addition, the transition from external to internal management may result in additional expenses and increased operating costs in the short term. We cannot assure you that our past performance with external management will be indicative of internal management's ability to function effectively and successfully operate our company.

Our charter and Maryland law contain provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control transaction and depress our stock price.

Our charter contains a 9.9% ownership limit. Our charter, subject to certain exceptions, authorizes our directors to take such actions as are necessary and desirable to preserve our qualification as a REIT and to limit any person to beneficial ownership of no more than 9.9% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. Our board of directors, in its sole discretion, may exempt a proposed transferee from the ownership limit. However, our board of directors may not grant an exemption from the ownership limit to any proposed transferee whose direct or indirect ownership in excess of 9.9% of the value of our outstanding shares of our common stock could jeopardize our status as a REIT. See Description of Capital Stock Transfer Restrictions. These restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if our board of directors determines that it is no longer in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT. The ownership limit may delay or impede a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders. See Description of Capital Stock Transfer Restrictions.

We could authorize and issue stock and units without stockholder approval. Our charter authorizes our board of directors to authorize additional shares of our common stock or preferred stock, issue authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock, issue units and to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to set the preferences, rights and other terms of such classified or unclassified shares. See Description of Capital Stock Common Stock and Preferred Stock. Although our board of directors has no such intention at the present time, it could establish a series of preferred stock that could, depending on the terms of such series, delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control. Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL, may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change of control under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of shares of our common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of such shares, including:

business combination provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an interested stockholder (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our shares or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, and thereafter imposes special appraisal rights and special stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

control share provisions that provide that our control shares (defined as shares that, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the stockholder, entitle the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a control share acquisition (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or

control of control shares) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

We have opted out of these provisions of the MGCL. However, our board of directors may, by resolution, elect to opt in to the business combination provisions of the MGCL and we may, by amendment to our bylaws, opt in to the control share provisions of the MGCL in the future.

If we fail to remain qualified as a REIT, our distributions will not be deductible by us, and our income will be subject to taxation, reducing our earnings available for distribution.

We operate in a manner so as to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Although we do not intend to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, as to our REIT status, we will receive the opinion of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP with respect to our qualification as a REIT. This opinion will be issued in connection with this offering of our common stock. Investors should be aware, however, that opinions of counsel are not binding on the IRS or any court. The opinion of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP represents only the view of our counsel based on our counsel's review and analysis of existing law and on certain representations as to factual matters and covenants made by us and our manager, including representations relating to the values of our assets and the sources of our income. Counsel has no obligation to advise us or the holders of our common stock of any subsequent change in the matters stated, represented or assumed, or of any subsequent change in applicable law. Furthermore, both the validity of the opinion of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP and our continued qualification as a REIT will depend on our satisfaction of certain asset, income, organizational, distribution, stockholder ownership and other requirements on a continuing basis, the results of which will not be monitored by Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP. Our ability to satisfy the asset tests depends upon our analysis of the fair market values of our assets, some of which are not susceptible to a precise determination, and for which we will not obtain independent appraisals. Our compliance with the REIT income and quarterly asset requirements also depends upon our ability to successfully manage the composition of our income and assets on an ongoing basis. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not contend that our interests in subsidiaries will not cause a violation of the REIT requirements. If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we would be subject to federal income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, and distributions to stockholders would not be deductible by us in computing our taxable income.

Any such corporate tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders, which in turn could have an adverse impact on the value of, and trading prices for, our stock. Unless entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code, we also would be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we ceased to qualify as a REIT. See *Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations* for a discussion of material federal income tax consequences relating to us and our stock.

REIT distribution requirements could adversely affect our liquidity.

We generally must distribute annually at least 90% of our net taxable income, excluding any net capital gain, in order for corporate income tax not to apply to earnings that we distribute. We intend to make distributions to our stockholders to comply with the requirements of the Code. However, differences in timing between the recognition of taxable income and the actual receipt of cash could require us to sell assets or borrow funds on a short-term or long-term basis to meet the 90% distribution requirement of the Code. Certain of our assets generate substantial mismatches between taxable income and available cash. Such assets include operating real estate that has been financed through financing structures that require some or all of available cash flows to be used to service borrowings. As a result, the requirement to distribute a substantial portion of our net taxable income could cause us to: (a) sell assets in adverse market conditions, (b) borrow on unfavorable terms or (c) distribute amounts that would otherwise be invested in future acquisitions, capital expenditures or repayment of debt in order to comply with REIT requirements.

Further, amounts distributed will not be available to fund investment activities. If we fail to obtain debt or equity capital in the future, it could limit our ability to grow, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of our common stock.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates under recently enacted tax legislation.

Recently enacted tax legislation reduces the maximum tax rate for dividends payable to individuals from 38.6% to 15% (through 2008). Dividends payable by REITs, however, are generally not eligible for the reduced rates. Although this legislation does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends paid by REITs, the more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate dividends could cause investors who are individuals to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our common stock.

In addition, the relative attractiveness of investments in real estate companies or real estate in general may be adversely affected by the newly favorable tax treatment given to corporate dividends, which could affect the value of our real estate assets negatively.

Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

We depend on the efforts of key personnel, particularly Mr. Ullman, our chairman, chief executive officer and president, Mr. O'Keefe, our chief financial officer, Ms. Walker, our vice president, who is in charge of our property management activity, and Mr. Richey, our vice president and director of construction and maintenance services. The loss of their services could materially and adversely affect our operations because of diminished relationships with lenders, existing and prospective tenants and industry personnel.

Risks Related to this Offering

The market price for our common stock after this offering may be lower than the offering price and our stock price may fluctuate significantly after this offering.

The price at which the shares of our common stock may sell in the public market after this offering may be lower than the price at which they are sold by the underwriters. The stock market in general has recently experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. Fluctuations in our stock price may not be correlated in a predictable way to our performance or our operating results. Our stock price may fluctuate as a result of factors that are beyond our control or unrelated to our operating results.

Shares of our common stock have been thinly traded in the past.

As of June 30, 2003, there were 1,426,672 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Although a trading market for the common stock exists, the trading volume has not been significant and there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the common stock will be sustained in the future. The average daily volume of shares traded during 2002 was less than 1,000 shares. As a result of the thin trading market or "float" for our stock, the market price for our common stock may fluctuate significantly more than the stock market as a whole. Without a large float, our common stock is less liquid than the stock of companies with broader public ownership and, as a result, the trading prices of our common stock may be more volatile. In addition, in the absence of an active public trading market, an investor may be unable to liquidate his investment in us. Trading of a relatively small volume of our common stock may have a greater impact on the trading price for our stock than would be the case if our public float were larger. We cannot predict the prices at which our common stock will trade in the future.

You should not rely on the underwriters' lock-up agreements to limit the number of shares sold into the market by our affiliates.

The holders of approximately _____% of the shares of our common stock to be outstanding after this offering have agreed with our underwriters to be bound by 180-day lock-up agreements that prohibit these holders from selling or transferring their stock except in specified limited circumstances. The lock-up

agreements signed by our stockholders are only contractual agreements and Merrill Lynch, on behalf of the underwriters, can waive the restrictions of the lock-up agreements at an earlier time without prior notice or announcement and allow stockholders to sell their shares. If the restrictions of the lock-up agreement are waived, approximately million shares will be available for sale into the market, subject only to applicable securities rules and regulations, which would likely reduce the market price for our common stock.

If you purchase shares of common stock in this offering, you will experience immediate dilution.

We expect the public offering price of our common stock to be higher than the book value per share of our outstanding common stock. This means that investors who purchase shares will pay a price per share that exceeds the book value of our assets after subtracting our liabilities. Moreover, to the extent that outstanding options to purchase our common stock are exercised or options reserved for issuance are issued and exercised, each person purchasing common stock in this offering will experience further dilution.

Estimated initial cash available for distribution may not be sufficient to make distributions at expected levels.

Our estimated initial annual distributions represent % of our estimated initial cash available for distribution for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, as calculated in Distribution Policy. We expect that the percentage of our distributions representing a return of capital will decrease substantially thereafter. Accordingly, we may be unable to pay our estimated initial annual distribution to stockholders out of cash available for distribution as calculated in Distribution Policy. If sufficient cash is not available for distribution from our operations, we may have to fund distributions from working capital or to borrow to provide funds for such distribution or to reduce the amount of such distribution. In the event the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised, pending investment of the proceeds therefrom, our ability to pay such distribution out of cash from our operations may be further adversely affected.

Market interest rates may have an effect on the value of our common stock.

One of the factors that will influence the price of our common stock will be the dividend yield on the common stock (as a percentage of the price of our common stock) relative to market interest rates. An increase in market interest rates, which are currently at low levels relative to historical rates, may lead prospective purchasers of our common stock to expect a higher dividend yield and higher interest rates would likely increase our borrowing costs and potentially decrease funds available for distribution. Thus, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of our common stock to go down.

Future sales of shares of our common stock could lower the price of our shares.

We may, in the future, sell additional shares of our common stock in subsequent public offerings. Additionally, shares of our common stock underlying options will be available for future sale upon exercise of those options. Any sales of a substantial number of our shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales might occur, may cause the market price of our shares to decline.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds to us from the sale of the shares of common stock offered hereby will be approximately \$152,378,000, or approximately \$161,520,638 million if the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full, based upon the public offering price per share of \$16.00, and after deducting the underwriting discount and the estimated offering expenses payable by us. We will contribute the net proceeds of this offering to the operating partnership.

The table below assumes that this offering, the merger of our advisors and the pending transactions will be consummated and all payments by us set forth below will occur on _____, 2003. Exact payment amounts may differ from estimates due to amortization of principal, accrual of additional prepayment fees and incurrence of additional transaction expenses. This table identifies sources of funds arising from this offering and our line of credit with specific uses for the convenience of the reader; however, sources of funds from this offering and our line of credit may be commingled and have not been designated for particular purposes.

	<u>Amount</u>
Sources:	
Proceeds from this offering	152,378,471
Assumed mortgages:	
Golden Triangle Shopping Center	9,880,000
Columbus Crossing Shopping Center	17,500,000
New mortgages:	
Huntingdon Plaza	2,400,000
Wal Mart Shopping Center Senior loan	5,443,750
Wal Mart Shopping Center Subordinated loan	3,921,250
Columbus Crossing Shopping Center	1,000,000
Lake Raystown Plaza	5,600,000
Washington Center Shoppes	8,800,000
Hudson Realty Financing	2,350,000
Loan Christopher Weil & Co.	1,000,000
Draw on the line of credit	10,000,000
	<hr/>
Total Sources	220,273,471
Uses:	
Redeem Preferred Units	3,600,000
Repurchase of CBC Limited Partnership Units	9,000,000
Funding of Pending Transactions:	
Giant at Loyal Plaza Shopping Center	5,400,000
River View Plaza I, II and III	49,500,000
South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza	38,250,000
Columbus Crossing Shopping Center	26,500,000
Golden Triangle Shopping Center	11,980,000
Huntingdon Plaza	4,500,000
Lake Raystown Plaza	7,500,000
Wal-Mart Shopping Center	9,365,000
Wal-Mart Shopping Center Subordinated Loan	2,931,250

	<u>Amount</u>
Purchase of Joint Ventures:	
Swede Square	3,188,000
Pine Grove Shopping Center	2,175,000
The Point Shopping Center	2,400,000
Repayment of Outstanding Indebtedness:	
Repayment of Hudson Realty Financing	8,000,000
Repayment of Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Repayment of BFV Interim Finance	3,500,000
Repayment of loans from related parties	750,000
Repayment of loans to Homburg Invest	1,320,000
Repayment of loan to CBC affiliate	887,000
Repayment of accrued fees and loans	1,000,000
Repayment of advisory fees	450,000
Pay-off of Washington Center Shoppes mortgage	5,863,159
Payment of defeasance fees related to River View Plaza I, II and III	5,200,000
Payment of defeasance fees related to Washington Center Shoppes mortgage	1,100,000
Repayment of Christopher Weil & Co. Loan	1,200,000
Fees and expenses	13,714,062
	<hr/>
Total Uses	220,273,471

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Our common stock is listed and traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market under the symbol CEDR. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low bid prices of our common stock with respect to the periods indicated. Prices for shares of our common stock reflect quotations between dealers without adjustment for retail mark-ups, mark-downs or commissions and do not necessarily represent actual transactions. The shares of our common stock are thinly traded and as such, the quoted price at any time may not have reflected the actual price at which our common stock was bought or sold. The quoted price has varied significantly from actual transactions depending on the size of the inside bid and asked quotations and the quantity of shares actually being traded.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Year ended December 31, 2001		
1st quarter	\$1.66	\$1.66
2nd quarter	1.75	1.70
3rd quarter	3.97	2.30
4th quarter	2.13	2.13
Year ended December 31, 2002		
1st quarter	\$2.40	\$2.13
2nd quarter	4.43	2.35
3rd quarter	3.20	1.78
4th quarter	2.00	1.31
Year ending December 31, 2003		
1st quarter	\$2.71	\$2.00
2nd quarter	2.62	2.08
3rd quarter (through August 18, 2003)	4.51	2.00

No distributions to stockholders were made during these periods.

On _____, 2003, the closing sale price of our common stock, as reported on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, was \$ _____ per share. As of _____, 2003, there were _____ record holders of our common stock. This figure does not reflect the beneficial ownership of shares held in nominee name.

On _____, 2003, we effectuated a _____-for-_____ reverse stock split.

We intend to apply for listing of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol [CDR].

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

After this offering, we intend to make regular quarterly distributions to our common stockholders. The initial distribution, covering the partial three month period commencing on the closing of this offering and ending on December 31, 2003, is expected to be approximately \$ per share. This initial partial distribution is based on a full quarterly distribution of \$ per share and represents an annualized distribution of \$ per share. This initial expected annual distribution represents an initial annual distribution rate of %, based upon an assumed public offering price of \$ per share of our common stock. You should read the following discussion and the information set forth in the table and footnotes below together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the financial statements and related notes beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus.

Our intended initial distribution has been established based on our estimate of the cash flow that will be available to us for distributions for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004. This estimate is based on estimated cash flows provided by our operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2003, as adjusted for those adjustments described in the table and footnotes below. In estimating our cash available for distribution for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, we have made certain assumptions as reflected in the table below, including

We believe that our estimate of cash available for distributions constitutes a reasonable basis for setting our initial distribution. Any distributions we make will be at the discretion of our board of directors. We cannot assure you that our estimated distribution will be made or sustained. Our actual results of operations may differ materially from our current expectations. Our actual results of operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the revenue we receive from our properties, our operating expenses, interest expense, the ability of our tenants to meet their obligations and unanticipated expenditures. For more information regarding risk factors that could materially adversely affect our actual results of operations, please see Risk Factors. In addition, variations in the net proceeds from this offering as a result of a change in the public offering price or the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option may affect our cash available for distributions and available reserves, which may affect our ability to make the contemplated distribution.

The following table describes the calculation of our pro forma funds from operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2003 and the adjustments to pro forma funds from operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2003 used in estimating initial cash available for distribution for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004.

	<u>Amount</u>
Pro Forma Income Before Allocation to Minority Interests for the twelve months ended December 31, 2002	\$(20,578,614)
Add: Pro Forma Income Before Allocation to Minority Interests for the six months ended June 30, 2003	(20,632,946)
Less: Pro Forma Income Before Allocation to Minority Interests for the six months ended June 30, 2002	<u>21,254,146</u>
Pro Forma Income Before Minority Interests for the twelve months ended June 30, 2003	(19,957,414)
Add: Real estate depreciation and amortization	6,572,044
Less: Amounts distributable to minority interest	<u>(1,340,539)</u>

	<u>Amount</u>
Pro Forma Funds from Operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2003(1)	(14,725,909)
Add: Amortization of deferred debt financing costs, net of allocation to minority partners(2)	452,465
Add: Non-recurring compensation expense(3)	5,495,000
Add: One-time defeasance costs related to River View Plaza I, II and III and Washington Center Shoppes	6,300,000
Add: One time payment to owners of external advisors for merger into us	15,000,000
Add: Amortization of acquired lease obligations, net of allocation to minority partners(2)	561,232
Less: Straight line rents, net of allocation to minority partners(4)	(988,410)
Pro Forma Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the twelve months ended June 30, 2004	12,094,378
Add: New leases and net increases in renewals, net of allocation to minority partners(5)	3,227,646
Less: Provisions for lease expirations, assuming no renewals, net of allocation to minority partners(6)	(1,458,432)
Add: Seller lease payment guarantees, net of minority interest(7)	230,000
Add: Expenses to be Capitalized as Development Costs(8)	
Estimated Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the twelve months ended June 30, 2004	14,093,592
Estimated cash flows used in investing activities:	
Less: Non-revenue enhancing capital expenditures, net of allocation to minority partners(9)	
Less: Tenant improvements and leasing commissions, net of allocation to minority partners(10)	
Estimated cash flows from investing activities	
Estimated cash flows used in financing activities:	
Less: Scheduled mortgage loan principal payments, net of allocation to minority partners(11)	(1,215,977)
Estimated Cash Available for Distribution for the twelve months ended June 30, 2004	\$
Estimated annual distribution per share(12)	\$
Payout Ratio(13)	

- (1) FFO is defined by NAREIT as net income or loss excluding gains or losses from debt restructuring and sales of properties plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and is not indicative of cash available to fund cash needs. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income, as an indicator of our operating performance or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity. We believe that FFO is an appropriate measure of performance of an equity REIT. As all companies and analysts do not calculate FFO in a similar fashion, our calculation of FFO presented herein may

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not be comparable to similarly titled measures as reported by other companies.

- (2) Represents non-cash item for the year ended June 30, 2003.
- (3) Represents one-time stock compensation grant given to senior management by Leo S. Ullman from stock received for the advisors.

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- (4) Represents the effect of adjusting straight-line rental revenue included in pro forma net income on the accrual basis under generally accepted accounting principles to amounts currently being paid or due from tenants.
- (5) Represents contractual rental income from new leases and net increases in contractual rental income from renewals that were not in effect for the entire year ended June 30, 2003, and new leases and net increases in contractual rental income from renewals that went into effect between July 1, 2003 and August 15, 2003.
- (6) Represents contractual rental income under leases expiring between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004 unless a renewal lease has been entered into by August 15, 2003.
- (7) Represents guaranteed lease payments made by sellers for space which has not been rented by new tenants.
- (8) Represents expenses to be capitalized as project costs with respect to certain properties that will be undergoing redevelopment during the June 30, 2004 fiscal year.
- (9) Represents an assumed capital expenditure per square foot for the twelve month pro forma period ending June 30, 2004 of \$ _____ multiplied by the total company-owned GLA upon consummation of the offering of 3.6 million square feet.
- (10) Represents assumed recurring tenant improvements and leasing commissions for the year ending June 30, 2004 of \$ _____ per foot multiplied by _____ square feet scheduled to expire during the twelve month period ending June 30, 2004.
- (11) Represents scheduled payments of mortgage loan principal due during the year ending June 30, 2004.
- (12) Based on a total of _____ shares of common stock and units expected to be outstanding after this offering.
- (13) Calculated as estimated initial annual distribution to stockholders per share/unit divided by our share of estimated cash available for distribution for the year ending June 30, 2004.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of June 30, 2003, on an actual and as adjusted basis to reflect the merger of our advisors, this offering and the use of the net proceeds from this offering as described in "Use of Proceeds". You should read this table in conjunction with "Use of Proceeds," "Selected Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Operating Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," our consolidated financial statements, and the notes to our financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Actual	As Adjusted
	_____	_____
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Debt:		
Mortgage loans payable	\$ 130,566	\$ 171,827
Line of credit		10,000
Loans payable	9,767	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,380	1,380
Security deposits	427	427
Deferred liabilities	6,581	12,341
Prepaid rents	917	917
	_____	_____
Total debt	150,638	196,892
Minority Interests	18,915	12,657
Limited partner's interest in consolidated operating partnership	7,026	
Series A preferred 9% convertible, redeemable units	3,000	
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized; 1,427,000 and 11,900,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	14	119
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(276)	(276)
Additional paid-in-capital	3,179	133,533
	_____	_____
Total shareholders' equity	2,917	133,376
Total capitalization	\$ 182,496	\$ 342,925
	_____	_____

DILUTION

Purchasers of our common stock offered in this prospectus will experience an immediate and substantial dilution of the net tangible book value of their common stock from the public offering price. At June 30, 2003, we had a combined net tangible book value of approximately \$228,347, or \$0.02 per share of our common stock held by existing stockholders, assuming the exchange of units into shares of our common stock on a two-to-one basis. After giving effect to the sale of the shares of our common stock offered hereby, the deduction of underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering and related expenses, the receipt by us of the net proceeds from this offering, and the use of these funds by us as described in our pro forma financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, the pro forma net tangible book value at June 30, 2003 attributable to the common stockholders would have been \$(8,205,972), or \$(0.69) per share of our common stock. This amount represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of \$11.65 per share to existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in pro forma net tangible book value of \$5.02 per share from the public offering price of \$16.00 per share of our common stock to new public investors. The following table illustrates this per share dilution(1):

Assumed public offering price per share	\$16.00
Net tangible book value per share before the merger and this offering(2)	0.02
Decrease in pro forma net tangible book value per share attributable to the merger, property acquisitions and refinancing but before this offering(3)	(0.69)
Increase in pro forma net tangible book value per share attributable to this offering(4)	11.65
Net increase in pro forma net tangible book value per share attributable to the merger and this offering	10.96
Pro forma net tangible book value per share after the merger and this offering	10.98
Dilution in pro forma net tangible book value per share to new investors	5.02

- (1) The number of shares and units reflected in the calculations below assumes that the public offering price of our common stock is within the range of prices set forth on the cover page of this prospectus. We may choose to not consummate this offering at prices below the bottom of the range. We do not currently anticipate changing the number of shares or units if we price above the range of prices set forth on the cover page of the prospectus.
- (2) Net tangible book value per share of our common stock before this offering and related transactions is determined by dividing net tangible book value based on June 30, 2003 net book value of the tangible assets (consisting of total assets less intangible assets, which are comprised of deferred loan and lease costs, net of liabilities to be assumed, excluding our acquired lease obligations) by the number of shares of our common stock held by continuing investors after this offering, assuming the exchange in full of the units to be issued to the continuing investors.
- (3) Decrease in net tangible book value per share of our common stock attributable to the transactions provided for herein, but before this offering, is determined by dividing the difference between the June 30, 2003 pro forma net tangible book value, excluding net offering proceeds, and our June 30, 2003 net tangible book value by the number of shares of our common stock held by continuing investors after this offering, assuming the exchange in full of the units to be issued to the continuing investors.
- (4) Represents increase in net tangible book value per share of our common stock attributable to this offering, adjusted to spread the negative net tangible book value existing before this offering among investors in this offering. This amount is calculated after deducting underwriters' discounts and commissions, financial advisory fees and estimated expenses of this offering.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The operating data for the years ended December 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2001 and 2002 are derived from our financial statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus and which have been audited by Ernst & Young, LLP, our independent auditors. Operating data for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1999 and 2000 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 1998, 1999 and 2000 are derived from our financial statements that are not included in this prospectus. The operating data for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, and the balance sheet as of June 30, 2003 are derived from our unaudited financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and the information under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)					
Statement of Operating Data:							
Revenues							
Rents	\$ 11,203,000	\$ 5,151,000	\$ 12,964,000	\$ 4,817,000	\$ 3,037,000	\$ 2,489,000	\$ 2,505,000
Interest	219,000	16,000	25,000	282,000	179,000	26,000	60,000
Total Revenues	11,422,000	5,167,000	12,989,000	5,099,000	3,216,000	2,515,000	2,565,000
Operating Expenses							
Operating, maintenance and management	3,206,000	1,207,000	2,313,000	1,091,000	745,000	587,000	560,000
Real estate taxes	1,232,000	593,000	1,527,000	494,000	308,000	259,000	263,000
General and administrative	1,172,000	554,000	2,005,000	731,000	635,000	669,000	861,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,767,000	1,112,000	2,546,000	991,000	622,000	493,000	480,000
Interest expense	4,290,000	2,725,000	5,523,000	1,888,000	604,000	128,000	130,000
Total Operating Expenses	11,667,000	6,191,000	13,914,000	5,195,000	2,914,000	2,136,000	2,294,000
Operating (loss) income	(245,000)	(1,024,000)	(925,000)	(96,000)	302,000	379,000	271,000
Minority interests	(422,000)	121,000	(159,000)	(44,000)	8,000		
Limited partners interest	449,000	677,000	806,000	75,000	(192,000)	(315,000)	(90,000)
Loss on impairment				(1,342,000)	(204,000)		
Gain on sale of properties				1,638,000	91,000		
Loss on sale of properties		(49,000)	(49,000)	(296,000)			
Net (loss) income before cumulative effect adjustment	\$ (218,000)	\$ (275,000)	\$ (327,000)	\$ (65,000)	\$ 5,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 181,000
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles (net of				(6,000)			

limited partner s
share of \$15,000)

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	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)					
Distribution to preferred shareholder (net of limited partner's interest of \$48,000)	(21,000)						
Net (loss) income before extraordinary items	(239,000)	(275,000)	(327,000)	(71,000)	5,000	64,000	181,000
Extraordinary items:							
Early extinguishment of debt (net of limited partner's share of \$346,000, \$188,000 and \$32,000 in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively)			(141,000)	(76,000)	(18,000)		
Net (loss) income	\$ (239,000)	\$ (275,000)	\$ (468,000)	\$ (147,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ 64,000	\$ 181,000
Net (loss) earnings per share before cumulative effect adjustment	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06
Cumulative change in accounting principle per share	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net (loss) earnings per share before extraordinary item	(0.15)	(0.20)	(0.24)	(0.06)	0.00	0.05	0.06
Extraordinary (loss) per share	0.00	0.00	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.01)	0.00	0.00
Net (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06
Dividends to shareholders	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 268,000	\$ 257,000	\$ 558,000
Dividends to shareholders per share	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.20
Average number of shares outstanding	1,620,000	1,386,000	1,388,000	1,384,000	1,738,000	1,188,000	2,788,000

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	Six Months Ended June 30,	Years Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
(unaudited)						
Balance Sheet Data:						
Real estate before accumulated depreciation	\$ 172,431,000	\$ 123,634,000	\$ 57,622,000	\$ 28,272,000	\$ 19,186,000	\$ 18,904,000
Real estate after accumulated depreciation	168,515,000	121,238,000	56,948,000	24,095,000	13,995,000	14,206,000
Real estate held for sale			4,402,000	1,850,000		
Total assets	182,496,000	133,138,000	68,350,000	35,567,000	16,693,000	15,323,000
Mortgage loans and loan payable	140,333,000	101,001,000	52,110,000	19,416,000	1,347,000	1,375,000
Minority interest	18,915,000	10,238,000	2,235,000	2,291,000		
Limited partner's interest in consolidated operating partnership	10,026,000	10,889,000	8,964,000	9,242,000	9,561,000	10,309,000
Shareholders' equity	\$ 2,917,000	\$ 3,245,000	\$ 3,667,000	\$ 3,815,000	\$ 5,243,000	\$ 3,290,000
Other Data:						
Cash flows from operating activities	451,000	1,159,000	1,000,000	989,000	1,105,000	771,000
Cash flows from investing activities	(50,563,000)	(41,380,000)	(2,529,000)	(8,850,000)	(282,000)	424,000
Cash flows from financing activities	47,402,000	41,803,000	3,451,000	5,886,000	797,000	(924,000)

Unaudited Summary Selected Pro Forma Financial Data

The following tables also set forth our selected financial data on a pro forma basis, as if we completed the offering transaction, acquired the properties and the management companies and completed the refinancing transaction and we qualified as a REIT, distributed 90% of our taxable income and, therefore, incurred no income tax expense during the period. The unaudited pro forma operating data for the six months ended June 30, 2003 is presented as if we completed the offering transaction and acquired the properties and the management companies and completed the refinancing transactions on January 1, 2003. The unaudited pro forma operating data for the year ended December 31, 2002 is presented as if we completed the offering transaction and acquired the properties and the management companies and completed the refinancing transactions on January 1, 2002. The unaudited pro forma balance sheets as of June 30, 2003 is presented as if we completed the offering transaction and acquired the properties and the management companies and completed the refinancing transactions on June 30, 2003.

The pro forma information is based upon assumptions that are included in the notes to the pro forma financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The pro forma information is unaudited and is not necessarily indicative of what our financial position and results of operations would have been as of and for the dates or periods indicated, nor does it purport to represent our future financial position and results of operations for future dates or periods.

	Pro forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2003	Pro forma Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2002
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Statement of Operating Data:		
Revenues		
Rents	20,705,441	39,783,268
Interest and other income	632,601	584,030
Total Revenues	21,338,042	40,367,298
Operating Expenses:		
Operating, maintenance and management	8,283,258	14,049,499
Real estate taxes	2,063,033	4,016,863
General and administrative	1,500,000	3,000,000
Depreciation and amortization	3,474,599	6,895,696
Interest expense	11,650,098	17,983,854
Total Operating Expenses	26,970,988	45,945,942
Operating (loss) income	(5,632,946)	(5,578,614)
Termination fees	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Minority interests	(423,667)	(581,617)
Limited partners interest		
Loss on impairment		
Gain on sale of properties		
Loss on sale of properties		
Net (loss) income	(21,056,613)	(21,160,231)
Basic and dilutive net income per share	\$(1.97)	\$(1.99)

	Pro forma June 30, 2003
	(Unaudited)
Balance Sheet Data:	
Real estate before accumulated depreciation	332,610,890
Real estate after accumulated depreciation	328,735,890
Real estate held for sale	
<hr/>	
Total assets	342,923,697
Mortgage loans and loan payable	171,826,591
Minority interest	12,656,511
Limited partner's interest in consolidated operating partnership	
Shareholders' equity	133,375,437

	Pro forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2003	Pro forma Year Ended June 30, 2003	Pro forma Year Ended December 31, 2002
Other Data:			
Funds from operations(1)(2)(3)	(17,934,613)	(14,726,000)	(15,423,231)
Total properties-square feet	3,609,400	3,609,400	3,609,400
Properties-percent leased(4)	92%	92%	92%

(1) Management believes that FFO is a widely recognized and appropriate measure of performance of an equity REIT. Although FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure, management believes it provides useful information to shareholders, potential investors, and management. Management computes FFO in accordance with the standards established by NAREIT. FFO is defined by NAREIT as net income or loss excluding gains or losses from debt restructuring and sales of properties plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and is not indicative of cash available to fund cash needs. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income, as an indicator of our operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity. As not all companies and analysts calculate FFO in a similar fashion, our calculation of FFO presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures as reported by other companies.

(2) The calculation of FFO includes the following one-time charges that are added back in the calculation of Pro Forma Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, as set forth in the section captioned "Distribution Policy":

\$5,200,000 for defeasance of the mortgage debt on River View Plaza I, II and III

\$1,100,000 for defeasance of the mortgage debt on Washington Center Shoppes

\$5,495,000 for one-time stock compensation charges incurred in connection with this offering

\$15,000,000 one time payment to owners of external advisors for merger into us.

(3) The calculation of FFO excludes the following items that are included in the calculation of Pro Forma Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, as set forth in the section below captioned "Distribution Policy":

\$ of capitalized development costs at certain properties being redeveloped

\$230,000 on account of seller lease guarantees at South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza and Red Lion Shopping Center

(4) Excludes three properties currently being re-developed.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Overview

We are a REIT that will be fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed upon consummation of this offering. We acquire, own, manage, lease and redevelop neighborhood and community shopping centers. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of the pending acquisitions described herein, we will have a portfolio of 23 properties totaling approximately 3.6 million square feet of gross leasable area, or GLA, including 17 wholly-owned centers comprising approximately 2.8 million square feet of GLA and six centers owned through joint ventures, comprising 730,000 square feet of GLA.

We currently own 14 properties totaling approximately 2.4 million square feet of GLA. Our portfolio, excluding two properties under development, was approximately 94% leased as of June 30, 2003. We have entered into agreements to acquire nine other shopping centers, totaling approximately 1.2 million square feet of GLA for an aggregate purchase price of \$143.4 million. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, our portfolio, excluding three properties under development, will be approximately 92% leased. We intend to close on these pending acquisitions shortly after consummation of this offering.

We were originally incorporated in Iowa on December 10, 1984 and elected to be taxed as a REIT commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 1986. In June 1998, following a tender offer completed in April 1998 for the purchase of our common stock by CBC, we reorganized as a Maryland corporation and established an umbrella partnership REIT structure through the contribution of substantially all of our assets to a Delaware limited partnership, the operating partnership. We conduct our business through the operating partnership. Upon consummation of this offering we will own a % interest in the operating partnership. We are presently the sole general partner and own an approximate 30% interest in the operating partnership.

We derive substantially all of our revenues from rents and reimbursement payments received from tenants under existing leases on each of our properties. Our operating results therefore depend materially on the ability of our tenants to make required payments. We believe that the nature of the properties we primarily own and in which we invest, neighborhood and community shopping centers, provides a more stable revenue flow in uncertain economic times, as they are more resistant to economic down cycles. This is because consumers still need to purchase food and other goods found at supermarkets, even in difficult economic times.

In the future, we intend to focus on increasing our internal growth and pursuing targeted acquisitions of neighborhood and community shopping centers. We currently expect to incur additional debt in connection with any future acquisitions of real estate.

Summary of Critical Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation Policy

The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with GAAP. The accompanying interim unaudited financial statements have been prepared by the Company's management pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP may have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although management believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. The unaudited financial statements as of June 30, 2003, and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, include, in the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial information set forth herein. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending

December 31, 2003. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The operating partnership is the entity through which we conduct substantially all of our business and owns (either directly or through subsidiaries) substantially all of our assets. We own an approximate 30% economic interest in, and are the sole general partner of, the operating partnership. As of June 30, 2003, our consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of us and the operating partnership. The operating partnership has a 50% partnership interest in The Point Shopping Center; a 20% general partnership interest in Red Lion Shopping Center; a 25% general partnership interest in Loyal Plaza Shopping Center; a 30% general partnership interest in the three Giant supermarket-anchored shopping centers, Fairview Plaza, Halifax Plaza, and Newport Plaza; a 15% interest in Pine Grove Plaza Shopping Center; and a 15% general partnership interest in Swede Square.

Upon the merger of our advisors and consummation of this offering, we will have a % general partnership interest in the operating partnership and the operating partnership will have a 100% interest in The Point Shopping Center, Pine Grove Shopping Center and Swede Square, a 20% general partnership interest in the Red Lion Shopping Center and a 25% general partnership interest in Loyal Plaza Shopping Center.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income with scheduled rent increases is recognized using the straight-line method over the term of the leases. The aggregate excess of rental revenue recognized on a straight-line basis over cash received under applicable lease provisions is included in deferred rent receivable. Leases generally contain provisions under which the tenants reimburse us for a portion of property operating expenses and real estate taxes incurred by us. In addition, certain of our operating leases contain contingent rent provisions under which tenants are required to pay a percentage of their sales in excess of a specified amount as additional rent. We defer recognition of contingent rental income until those specified targets are met.

We must make estimates as to the collectibility of our accounts receivable related to minimum rent, deferred rent, expense reimbursements and other revenue. We analyze accounts receivable and historical bad debts, tenant credit worthiness, current economic trends and changes in our tenant's payment patterns when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable. These estimates have a direct impact on our net income, because a higher bad debt allowance would result in lower net income.

Real Estate Investments

Real estate investments are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. The provision for depreciation and amortization is calculated using the straight-line method based upon the estimated useful lives of assets. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs and betterments that do not materially prolong the normal useful life of an asset are charged to operations as incurred. Additions and betterments that substantially extend the useful lives of the properties are capitalized.

We are required to make subjective estimates as to the useful lives of our properties for purposes of determining the amount of depreciation to reflect on an annual basis. These assessments have a direct impact on net income. A shorter estimate of the useful life of an investment would have the effect of increasing depreciation expense and lowering net income, whereas a longer estimate of the useful life of the investment would have the effect of reducing depreciation expense and increasing net income.

We apply SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, to recognize and measure impairment of long-lived assets. We review each real estate investment for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a real estate investment may not be recoverable. The review of recoverability is based on an estimate of the future cash flows that are expected to result from the real estate investment's use and eventual disposition. These cash flows consider factors such as expected future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. If impairment exists due to the inability to recover the carrying value of a real estate investment, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value exceeds estimated fair market value. Real estate investments held for sale are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell. Depreciation and amortization are suspended during the period held for sale. We are required to make subjective assessments as to whether there are impairments in the value of our real estate properties. These assessments have a direct impact on net income, because an impairment loss is recognized in the period that the assessment is made.

On July 1, 2001 and January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 141 *Business Combinations* and SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill And Other Intangibles*, respectively. As part of the acquisition of real estate assets, the fair value of the real estate acquired is allocated to the acquired tangible assets, consisting of land, building and building improvements, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases, other value of in-place leases and value of tenant relationships, based in each case on their fair value.

The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property is determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the as-if-vacant value is then allocated to land, building and building improvements based on management's determination of the relative fair values of these assets. Management determines the as-if-vacant fair value of a property using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand. Management also estimates costs to execute similar leases, including leasing commissions, legal and other related costs.

In allocating the fair value of the identified intangible assets and liabilities of an acquired property, above-market and below-market in-place lease values are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term or the lease. The capitalized above-market lease values (included in deferred leasing costs in the accompanying combined balance sheet) are amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. The capitalized below-market lease values (presented as acquired lease obligations in the accompanying combined balance sheet) are amortized as an increase to rental income over the remaining initial terms in the respective leases.

The aggregate value of other acquired intangible assets, consisting of in-place leases and tenant relationships, is measured by the excess of (i) the purchase price paid for a property after adjusting existing in-place leases to market rental rates over (ii) the estimated fair value of the property as if vacant, determined as set forth above. This aggregate value is allocated between in-place lease values and tenant relationships based on management's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease; however, the value of tenant relationships has not been separated from in-place lease value for the additional interests in real estate entities acquired by the Predecessor because such value and its consequence to amortization expense is immaterial for these particular acquisitions. Should future acquisitions of properties result in allocating material amounts to the value of tenant relationships, an amount would be separately allocated and amortized over the estimated life of the relationship. The value of in-place leases exclusive of the value of above-market and below-market in-place leases is amortized to expense over the remaining non-cancelable periods of the respective leases. If a lease were to be

terminated prior to its stated expiration, all unamortized amounts relating to that lease would be written off.

Hedging Activities

From time to time, we use derivative financial instruments to limit our exposure to changes in interest rates related to variable rate borrowings. Derivative instruments are carried on the consolidated financial statements at their estimated fair value and a change in the value of a derivative is reported as other comprehensive income or loss. If interest rate assumptions and other factors used to estimate a derivative's fair value or methodologies used to determine a derivative's effectiveness were different, amounts included in the determination of net income or other comprehensive income or loss could be affected.

Stock Option Plans and Warrants

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148 (SFAS 148), Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure. SFAS 148 amends SFAS No. 123, or SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily adopts the fair value recognition method of recording stock option expense. SFAS 148 also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123 and Accounting Principles Board (APB), Opinion No. 28. Interim Financial Reporting, to require disclosure in the summary of significant accounting policies of the effects of an entity's accounting policy with respect to stock options on reported net income and earnings per share in annual and interim financial statements.

SFAS 123, as amended by SFAS 148, establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for stock-based employee compensation plans, including all arrangements by which employees receive shares of stock or other equity instruments of the employer or the employer incurs liabilities to employees in amounts based on the price of the employer's stock. SFAS 123 defines a fair value based method of accounting for an employee stock option or similar equity instrument and encourages all entities to adopt that method of accounting for all of their employee stock compensation plans. However, it also allows an entity to continue to measure compensation cost using the intrinsic value based method of accounting prescribed by APB Opinion No. 25 (Opinion No. 25), Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. We have elected to continue using Opinion No. 25 and to make pro forma disclosures of net income and earnings per share as if the fair value method of accounting defined in SFAS 123 had been applied.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, or FIN 45. FIN 45 significantly changes the current practice in the accounting for, and disclosure of, guarantees. Guarantees and indemnification agreements meeting the characteristics described in FIN 45 are required to be initially recorded as a liability at fair value. FIN 45 also requires a guarantor to make significant new disclosures for virtually all guarantees even if the likelihood of the guarantor having to make payment under the guarantee is remote. The disclosure requirements within FIN 45 are effective for financial statements for annual or interim periods ending after December 15, 2002. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions are applicable on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. We adopted FIN 45 on January 1, 2003. The result of this adoption did not have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. The interpretation clarifies the application of existing accounting pronouncements to certain entities in which the equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The provisions of the interpretation are immediately effective for all variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003. We have evaluated the effects of the issuance of

the interpretation on the accounting for our ownership interest in our joint venture partnerships created after January 31, 2003 and have concluded that all five of our joint ventures should be included in the consolidated financial statements. We are currently in the process of evaluating the impact that this interpretation will have on our financial statements for all joint ventures created before January 31, 2003.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150 (SFAS 150) Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity. This statement, which establishes standards for the classification and measurements of certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity, is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period starting after June 15, 2003. It is to be implemented by reporting the cumulative effect of a change in an accounting principle for financial instruments created before the issuance date of the statement and still existing at the beginning of the interim period of adoption. Management does not believe that the implementation of SFAS 150 will have a material impact on our condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2003 to Three Months Ended June 30, 2002

Differences in results of operations between the second quarter of 2003 and the second quarter of 2002 were driven largely by our acquisition and disposition activities. Net income (loss) before the loss on sale of properties, and income allocated to minority interest and limited partner, increased approximately \$1,144,000 from a net loss of \$921,000 in the second quarter of 2002 to net income of \$223,000 in the second quarter of 2003. Net loss attributable to common shareholders decreased approximately \$207,000 from a net loss of \$227,000 in the second quarter of 2002 to a net loss of \$40,000 in the second quarter of 2003. Net loss per share decreased \$0.15 from a net loss per share of \$0.16 in the second quarter of 2002 to a net loss per share of \$0.02 in the second quarter of 2003.

Results of operations for properties consolidated for financial reporting purposes and held throughout both the second quarter of 2002 and the second quarter of 2003 included four properties. As of June 30, 2002 and 2003, we owned ten and 14 properties, respectively.

Property-Specific Revenue and Expenses

	Quarter Ended		Difference	Acquisition/ Dispositions	Held in Both Years
	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002			
Rents and expense recoveries	\$6,005,000	\$2,651,000	\$3,354,000	\$3,182,000	\$ 172,000
Property expenses	2,088,000	907,000	1,181,000	1,133,000	48,000
Depreciation and amortization	926,000	561,000	365,000	523,000	(158,000)
Interest expense	2,252,000	1,535,000	717,000	157,000	560,000
General and administrative expense	649,000	305,000	344,000		

Results Attributable To Acquisition And Disposition Activities

Rents increased from approximately \$2,651,000 in the second quarter of 2002 to approximately \$6,005,000 in the second quarter of 2003, a net increase of approximately \$3,354,000 or 127%. Such net increase is attributable to our acquisition and disposition activities.

Property expenses, excluding depreciation, amortization and interest expense, increased from approximately \$907,000 in the second quarter of 2002 to approximately \$2,088,000 in the second quarter of 2003, a net increase of approximately \$1,181,000 or 130%. Such increase reflects approximately \$1,133,000 attributable to our acquisition activities, and approximately \$48,000 attributable to properties held in both years.

Depreciation and amortization increased from approximately \$561,000 in the second quarter of 2002 to approximately \$926,000 in the second quarter of 2003, a net increase of approximately \$365,000 or 66%. Such increase is attributable to our acquisition activities. Amortization expense attributable to properties held both years decreased by approximately \$158,000 as a result of The Point Shopping Center's loan refinancing and corresponding write down of deferred costs during the second quarter of 2002.

Interest expense increased from approximately \$1,535,000 during the second quarter of 2002 to approximately \$2,252,000 in the second quarter of 2003, a net increase of approximately \$717,000 or 47%. Such increase reflects approximately \$157,000 attributable to our acquisition activities, and approximately \$560,000 attributable to properties held in both years.

General and administrative expense increased approximately \$344,000 to \$649,000 in the second quarter of 2003 from approximately \$305,000 in the second quarter of 2002, a change of 113%. The increase is primarily attributable to our growth, resulting in increases in advisory fees of \$135,000 and an increase in legal and accounting fees of \$204,000.

Results For Properties Fully Operating Throughout Both Periods

Rental income for Port Richmond L.L.C. 1, Academy Plaza L.L.C. 1, Washington Center L.L.C. 1, and The Point Associates, L.P., the only properties fully operating throughout the second quarter of both years, increased by approximately \$172,000 from \$2,233,000 in the second quarter of 2002 to \$2,405,000 in the second quarter of 2003. Property expenses increased \$48,000 from approximately \$752,000 during the second quarter of 2002 to \$799,000 during the second quarter of 2003.

Comparison of Six Months Ended June 30, 2003 to Six Months Ended June 30, 2002

During the second quarter of 2003, we acquired a 100% interest in one shopping center with a purchase price of \$9.5 million, and 15% general partnership interests in two shopping centers with an aggregate purchase price, including closing costs, of approximately \$16.0 million. During the first quarter of 2003, we acquired a 30% general partnership interest in three shopping centers with an aggregate purchase price of \$20.8 million. During the second quarter of 2002, we acquired a 20% general partnership interest in one shopping center from a related party, based on a property value of \$23.0 million. We also sold one office property for a gross sales price of approximately \$4.4 million, which resulted in a loss of \$49,000.

Differences in results of operations between the first half of 2003 and the first half of 2002 were driven largely by our acquisition and disposition activity. Net loss before the loss on sale of properties, distributions to preferred stockholders and income allocated to minority interest and limited partner, decreased approximately \$779,000 from a net loss of \$1,024,000 in the first half of 2002 to a net loss of \$245,000 in the first half of 2003. Net loss attributable to common shareholders decreased approximately \$36,000 from a net loss of \$275,000 in the first half of 2002 to a net loss of \$239,000 in the first half of 2003. Net loss per share decreased \$0.05 from a net loss per share of \$0.20 in the first half of 2002 to a net loss per share of \$0.15 in the first half of 2003.

Results of operations for properties consolidated for financial reporting purposes and held throughout both the first half of 2002 and the first half of 2003 included four properties. As of June 30, 2002 and 2003, we owned ten and 14 properties, respectively.

Property-Specific Revenue and Expenses

	Six Months Ended		Difference	Acquisition/ Dispositions	Held in Both Years
	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002			
Rents and expense recoveries	\$ 11,383,000	\$ 5,151,000	\$ 6,232,000	\$ 6,076,000	\$ 156,000
Property expenses	4,438,000	1,800,000	2,638,000	2,297,000	341,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,767,000	1,112,000	655,000	786,000	(131,000)
Interest expense	4,290,000	2,456,000	1,834,000	1,122,000	712,000
General and administrative expense	1,172,000	554,000	618,000	618,000	

Results Attributable to Acquisition and Disposition Activities

Rents increased from approximately \$5,151,000 in the first half of 2002 to approximately \$11,383,000 in the first half of 2003, a net increase of approximately \$6,232,000 or 121%. Such net increase is attributable to our acquisition activities.

Property expenses, excluding depreciation, amortization and interest expense, increased from approximately \$1,800,000 in the first half of 2002 to approximately \$4,438,000 in the first half of 2003, a net increase of approximately \$2,638,000 or 147%. Such increase reflects approximately \$2,297,000 attributable to our acquisition activities and approximately \$341,000 attributable to properties held in both years.

Depreciation and amortization increased from approximately \$1,112,000 in the first half of 2002 to approximately \$1,767,000 in the first half of 2003, a net increase of approximately \$655,000 or 59%. Such increase is attributable to our acquisition activities and is offset, in part, by the reduction in amortization expense at The Point Shopping Center.

Interest expense increased from approximately \$2,456,000 in the first half of 2002 to approximately \$4,290,000 in the first half of 2003, a net increase of approximately \$1,834,000 or 75%. Such increase reflects approximately \$1,122,000 attributable to our acquisition activities, and approximately \$712,000 attributable to properties held in both years. The increase attributable to properties held in both years is due to the refinancing of our mortgage on The Point Shopping Center.

General and administrative expense increased approximately \$618,000 to \$1,172,000 in the first half of 2003 from approximately \$554,000 in the first half of 2002, a change of 112%. This is attributable to our overall growth, resulting in an increase in advisory fees of \$204,000, an increase in legal and accounting fees of approximately \$262,000, directors' fees of approximately \$60,000 and an increase in other administrative costs of \$56,000.

Results for Properties Fully Operating Throughout Both Years

Rental income for Port Richmond Village, Academy Plaza, Washington Center Shoppes, and The Point Shopping Center, the only properties fully operating throughout the first half of both years, increased by approximately \$156,000 from \$4,452,000 in the first half of 2002 to \$4,608,000 in the first half of 2003. Property expenses increased \$342,000 from approximately \$1,490,000 during the first half of 2002 to \$1,832,000 during the first half of 2003. The increase in property expenses for the six month period ended June 30, 2003 is attributable to (1) an increase in snow removal costs of approximately \$94,000, (2) an increase in real estate taxes of \$88,000 resulting from a second quarter 2002 re-assessment following the completion of The Point Shopping Center redevelopment project, and (3) an increase of \$94,000 in bad debt expense principally attributable to disputed common area maintenance charges with a major tenant. These increases will, in part, be recovered through future tenant escalations.

Net Cash Flows

Operating Activities. Net cash flow (used in) provided by operating activities increased from \$(132,000) during the six months ended June 30, 2002 to \$451,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2003. The increase of \$583,000 is attributable to the increase in net income (loss) before minority interests, limited partner's interest, distributions and loss on sale over the periods.

Investing Activities. Net cash flow used in investing activities was approximately \$(50,563,000) during the six months ended June 30, 2003, compared to approximately \$326,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2002. During the six months ended June 30, 2003, we completed the purchase of six shopping center properties aggregating approximately 555,000 square feet at a cost of approximately \$46,144,000, while we sold our Southpoint property for approximately \$4,353,000 in May 2002.

Financing Activities. Cash flow provided by financing activities increased to approximately \$47,402,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2003 from approximately \$199,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2002. The change of approximately \$47,203,000 was primarily the result of our obtaining mortgage financing of approximately \$37,612,000, proceeds from the line of credit and other short-term borrowings of approximately \$2,880,000 and the receipt of \$8,836,000 in equity contributions from limited partners to fund the acquisitions of six shopping centers including the capital expenditures necessary to improve and lease our properties. This increase is offset, in part, by payments of scheduled mortgage amortization and the repayment of a secured line of credit.

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2002 to Year Ended December 31, 2001

During 2002, we acquired three shopping centers aggregating approximately 1,039,000 rentable square feet and the land for a 41,000 square feet LA Fitness Center facility for an aggregate cost of approximately \$60 million. During May 2002, we sold one office property that did not meet our strategic focus for a net sales price of \$4.37 million.

During 2001, we completed the acquisitions of three shopping centers for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$36 million, and sold two properties for an aggregate gross sales price of \$7.2 million.

Differences in results of operations between 2002 and 2001 were driven largely by our acquisition and disposition activity. Net loss before the loss on sale of properties, income allocated to minority interest, and income before extraordinary items increased by approximately \$829,000 from a net loss of \$96,000 in 2001 to a net loss of \$925,000 in 2002. Net loss attributable to common shareholders increased by approximately \$321,000 from a net loss of \$147,000 in 2001 to a net loss of \$468,000 in 2002. Net loss per share increased by \$0.46 from net loss per share of \$.21 in 2001 to a net loss per share of \$0.67 per share in 2002.

Results of operations for properties consolidated for financial reporting purposes and held throughout both 2002 and 2001 included one property. Results of operations for properties consolidated for financial reporting purposes and purchased or sold subsequent to January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2002 included only three properties. As of December 31, 2002, we owned seven shopping center properties.

Property-Specific Revenue and Expenses

	2002	2001	Difference	Acquisition/ Dispositions	Held in Both Years
Rents	\$ 12,964,000	\$ 4,817,000	\$ 8,147,000	\$ 7,304,000	\$ 843,000
Property expenses	3,840,000	1,585,000	2,255,000	2,061,000	194,000
Depreciation & amortization	2,546,000	991,000	1,555,000	1,195,000	360,000
Interest expense	5,523,000	1,888,000	3,635,000	3,531,000	104,000
General & administrative expense	2,005,000	731,000	1,274,000		

Results Attributable to Acquisition and Disposition Activities

Rents increased from approximately \$4,817,000 in 2001 to approximately \$12,964,000 in 2002, a net increase of approximately \$8,147,000. Such increase reflects approximately \$7,304,000 attributable to our acquisition activities, and approximately \$843,000 attributable to properties held in both years.

Property expenses, excluding depreciation, amortization and interest expense, increased from approximately \$1,585,000 in 2001 to approximately \$3,840,000 in 2002, an increase of approximately \$2,255,000. Approximately \$2,061,000 of the net increase was attributable to acquisition and disposition activities, while approximately \$194,000 was attributable to properties held both years.

Depreciation and amortization increased from approximately \$991,000 in 2001 to approximately \$2,546,000 in 2002, an increase of approximately \$1,555,000. Approximately \$1,195,000 of the net increase was attributable to acquisition and disposition activities, while approximately \$360,000 was attributable to properties held both years.

Interest expense increased from approximately \$1,888,000 in 2001 to approximately \$5,523,000 in 2002. Approximately \$3,531,000 of the net increase was attributable to mortgage and other indebtedness incurred with respect to acquisition and disposition activities, while approximately \$104,000 was attributable to properties held both years.

General and administrative expense increased approximately \$1,274,000, to \$2,005,000 in 2002 from approximately \$731,000 in 2001. The increase is primarily the result of our growth throughout both years.

Results for Properties Fully Operating Throughout Both Years

Several factors affected the comparability of results for The Point Shopping Center, the only property fully operating throughout both years. Rental income for The Point Shopping Center increased from approximately \$2,066,000 in 2001 to approximately \$2,910,000 in 2002. This is a result of the completion of the redevelopment of the center and the commencement in August 2001 of the Giant Food tenancy. Correspondingly, property expenses increased from approximately \$629,000 in 2001 to approximately \$823,000 in 2002.

Net Cash Flow

Operating Activities. Net cash flows provided by operating activities increased to \$1,159,000 in 2002 from \$1,000,000 in 2001. This increase was due primarily to the growth of our portfolio.

Investing Activities. Net cash flows used in investing activities increased to approximately \$41,380,000 during 2002 from approximately \$2,529,000 in 2001. During 2002, we completed the acquisitions of four shopping centers located in Pennsylvania aggregating 1.1 million square feet for a cost of approximately \$60 million, and sold one office property for a net sales price of \$4.37 million.

Financing Activities. Net cash flows provided by financing activities increased to approximately \$41,803,000 in 2002 from approximately \$3,451,000 in 2001. We funded the acquisitions of four shopping centers and capital expenditures necessary to improve and lease our properties with cash provided by joint venture partners, mortgage and other indebtedness and the sale of 3,300 preferred units in connection with the Homburg Invest capital contribution. We used the net proceeds from the sale of one property during 2002 to pay down the outstanding balance on the 2001 SWH financing.

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2001 to Year ended December 31, 2000

During 2001, we acquired three shopping centers aggregating approximately 440,000 rentable square feet and an adjacent parcel of land (of approximately 34,000 square feet) for a total cost of approximately \$36 million. During 2001, we sold two office properties that did not meet our strategic focus for an aggregate gross sales price of \$7.2 million.

During 2000, we completed the acquisition of a 50% interest in The Point Shopping Center at a purchase price of \$2.1 million (50% of the appraised value less the existing first mortgage debt, *i.e.* \$13,500,000 - \$9,300,000 x .50), and sold one 50% interest in the Germantown Square property for a gross sales price of \$3.0 million.

Differences in results of operations between 2001 and 2000 were driven largely by the acquisition and disposition activity. Net loss attributable to common shareholders for 2001 totaled approximately \$147,000, compared with a net loss of approximately \$13,000 for the prior year. Net income before minority interest, limited partnership's interest, loss on impairment and gain (loss) on sales decreased from net income of approximately \$302,000 in 2000 to a net loss of approximately \$96,000 in 2001. The computation of net loss per share resulted in a \$0.20 per share increase in net loss, from a net loss of \$0.01 in 2000 to a net loss of \$0.21 for 2001. As we had no dilutive securities outstanding during 2000 or 2001, basic and diluted net loss per share figures are the same for both years.

Results of operations for properties consolidated for financial reporting purposes and held throughout both 2001 and 2000 included one property. Results of operations for properties consolidated for financial reporting purposes and purchased or sold during the period from January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2001 included nine properties. As of December 31, 2001, we owned five properties.

Property-Specific Revenue and Expenses

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Acquisition/ Dispositions</u>	<u>Held in Both Years</u>
Rents	\$4,817,000	\$3,037,000	\$1,780,000	\$1,757,000	\$23,000
Property expenses	1,585,000	1,053,000	532,000	506,000	26,000
Depreciation & amortization	991,000	622,000	369,000	420,000	(51,000)
Interest expense	1,888,000	604,000	1,284,000	1,284,000	

Results attributable to acquisition and disposition activities

Rents increased from approximately \$3,037,000 in 2000 to approximately \$4,817,000 in 2001, an increase of approximately \$1,780,000. Substantially all of the net increase was attributable to our acquisition and disposition activities.

Property expenses increased from approximately \$1,053,000 in 2000 to approximately \$1,585,000 in 2001, an increase of approximately \$532,000. Substantially all of the net increase was attributable to acquisition and disposition activities.

Depreciation and amortization increased from approximately \$622,000 in 2000 to approximately \$991,000 in 2001, an increase of approximately \$369,000. Substantially all of the net increase was attributable to acquisition and disposition activities.

Interest expense increased from approximately \$604,000 in 2000 to approximately \$1,888,000 in 2001. The net increase was attributable to mortgage and other indebtedness incurred with respect to acquisition and disposition activities.

General and administrative fees increased from approximately \$635,000 in 2000 to approximately \$731,000 in 2001. The increase is primarily the result of our growth throughout both years.

During 2001, we incurred an extraordinary loss on the early extinguishment of debt of approximately \$76,000 (net of the limited partner's portion) in connection with The Point Shopping Center's refinancing. During 2000, we incurred an extraordinary loss of approximately \$17,500 (net of the limited partner's interest portion) on the early extinguishment of debt in connection with the prepayment of a mortgage loan on an office property at the center owned by us.

Net Cash Flow

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$787,000 in 2001 and \$955,000 in 2000. The decrease from year to year is predominantly due to the sales of two properties in 2001 and the acquisition of four new properties over the past two years.

Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$2.2 million in 2001 and \$8.3 million in 2000. The differences from year to year are predominantly due to the acquisition of The Point Shopping Center in 2000 and the three shopping centers in 2001.

Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$3.4 million in 2001 and \$6 million in 2000. The differences from year to year are predominantly due to the acquisition of The Point Shopping Center in 2000 and the three shopping centers in 2001.

Pro Forma Operating Results

Comparison of Pro Forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2003 to Historical Six Months Ended June 30, 2003

The pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2003 is presented as if this offering, the formation transactions, the refinancing transactions, acquisitions of third party interests and the termination of the management contracts had occurred on January 1, 2003. The pro forma statement reflects the acquisition of the Giant store at Loyal Plaza Shopping Center, Golden Triangle Shopping Center (Lancaster, PA), Huntingdon Plaza Shopping Center (Huntingdon, PA), Wal-Mart Shopping Center (Southington, CT), Lake Raystown Shopping Center (Huntingdon, PA), the remaining 50% interest in The Point Shopping Center (Harrisburg, PA), controlling partnership interests in Columbus Crossing Shopping Center (Philadelphia, PA), and the River View Plaza I, II, and III properties (Philadelphia, PA), and the operating leasehold position in the South Philadelphia Shopping Center. The pro forma statement also includes the general partnership interest in Fairview Plaza, Halifax Plaza, Newport Plaza, Pine Grove Shopping Center, Swede Square and Valley Plaza Shopping Center properties, all acquired during the first and second quarters of 2003, as if they had been acquired at January 1, 2003. In addition, such pro forma statement reflects the pay-off of the SWH financing, the acquisition of the limited partner's interests, the acquisition of preferred units from a related party, and the refinancing of Washington Center Shoppes.

The significant changes that would have been reflected in our financial statements on a pro forma basis for the six months ended June 30, 2003 compared to the historical results include the following:

The consolidation of the operating results of the aforementioned properties resulted in significant increases in various components of our statement of operations. The net effect of all of our pro forma adjustments is to decrease income to \$(21,057,000) for the pro forma six months ended June 30, 2003, as compared to \$(239,000) for the same historical period. The pro forma period includes an estimated \$6.3 million in defeasance payments and penalties associated with the prepayment of the River View Plaza I, II and III and Washington Center Shoppes loans and reflects one time payment of \$15,000,000 to owners of external advisors for merger into us.

On a pro forma basis, total revenues would have increased to approximately \$21,338,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003, compared to \$11,422,000 reported historically for the same period, an increase of approximately \$10 million, or 87%. This increase is a result of additional revenue from the acquired properties.

On a pro forma basis, total expenses would have increased to approximately \$26,971,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003, compared to approximately \$11,667,000 reported historically for the same period, an increase of approximately \$15.3 million, or 131%. Pro forma interest expense reflects a net increase of \$7.4 million resulting from defeasance and penalties in the amount of \$5.2 million in connection with the prepayment of the existing first mortgage loan on River View Plaza I, II and III, and \$1.1 million in connection with the prepayment of the Washington Center Shoppes loan, as well as the

additional interest payments associated with the newly acquired properties. This increase is offset, in part, by the prepayment of the secondary portion of the financing with respect to Valley Plaza Shopping Center, and the repayment of the \$7.75 million financing with SWH secured by security interest on the Camp Hill Mall, Academy Plaza, Washington Center Shoppes and Port Richmond Village properties. Pro forma operating expenses reflect a net increase of \$5.1 million due to additional expenses from the acquired properties and \$2.7 million in stock compensation.

On a pro forma basis, limited partner's interest and minority partners' interests would have decreased and increased to \$0 and \$(424,000), respectively, compared to \$449,000 and \$(422,000) for the same period reported historically. This decrease is attributable to acquisition of all of CBC's limited partner's interest and the acquisition of the minority partners' interests in The Point Shopping Center.

Comparison of Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2002 to Historical Year Ended December 31, 2002

The pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2002 is presented as if this offering, the formation transactions, the refinancing transactions, acquisitions of third party interests and the termination of the management contracts had occurred on January 1, 2002. The pro forma statement reflects the acquisition of the Giant store at Loyal Plaza Shopping Center, Golden Triangle Shopping Center (Lancaster, PA), Huntingdon Plaza (Huntingdon PA), Wal-Mart Shopping Center (Southington, CT) Lake Raystown Plaza (Huntingdon, PA), the remaining 50% interest in The Point Shopping Center (Harrisburg, PA), controlling partnership interests in Columbus Crossing Shopping Center (Philadelphia, PA), and the River View Plaza I, II and III properties (Philadelphia, PA), and the operating leasehold position in the South Philadelphia Shopping Center. The pro forma statement also includes the general partnership interest in Fairview Plaza, Halifax Plaza, Newport Plaza, Pine Grove Shopping Center, Swede Square, and Valley Plaza Shopping Center properties, all acquired during the first and second quarters of 2003, as if they had been acquired at January 1, 2002. In addition, such pro forma statement reflects the pay-off of the SWH financing, the acquisition of the limited partner's interests, the acquisition of preferred units from a related party, and the refinancing of Washington Center Shoppes.

The significant changes that would have been reflected in our financial statements on a pro forma basis for the year ended December 31, 2002 compared to the historical results include the following:

The consolidation of the operating results of the aforementioned properties resulted in significant increases in various components of our statement of operations. The net effect of all of our pro forma adjustments is to decrease income to \$(21,160,000) for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2002 as compared to \$(468,000) for the same historical period. The pro forma period includes an estimated \$6.3 million in defeasance payments and penalties associated with the prepayment of the River View Plaza I, II and III and Washington Center Shoppes loans and reflects one time payment of \$15,000,000 to owners of external advisors for merger into us.

On a pro forma basis, total revenues would have increased to approximately \$40,367,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to \$12,989,000 reported historically for the same period, an increase of approximately \$27.4 million, or 212%. This increase is the result of additional revenue from the acquired properties.

On a pro forma basis, total expenses would have increased to approximately \$45,946,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to approximately \$13,914,000 reported historically for the same period, an increase of approximately \$32.0 million, or 230%. Pro forma interest expense reflects a net increase of \$12.5 million resulting from defeasance and penalties in the amount of \$5.2 million in connection with the prepayment of the existing first mortgage loan on River View Plaza I, II and III, and \$1.1 million in connection with the prepayment of the Washington Center Shoppes loan, as well as the additional interest payments associated with the newly acquired properties. This increase is offset, in part, by the prepayment of the secondary portion of the financing with respect to Valley Plaza Shopping Center and the repayment of the \$7.75 million financing with SWH secured by security interest on the Camp Hill Mall, Academy Plaza, Washington Center Shoppes and Port Richmond Village properties. Pro forma

operating expenses reflect a net increase of \$11.7 million due to additional expenses from the acquired properties and \$5.4 million in stock compensation.

On a pro forma basis, the limited partner's interest decreased to \$0 compared to \$806,000 for the same period reported historically. This is attributable to the acquisition of all of CBC's limited partner's interest. On a pro forma basis, minority partners' interests would have increased to \$(582,000) from \$(159,000) for the same period reported historically. This increase is attributable to the full year of operations on a pro forma basis.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Analysis of Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that this offering of our common stock and financing and refinancing transactions described herein will improve our capital structure and our financial performance primarily as a result of the reduction of our overall debt, the elimination of certain preferred partnership participations, prepayment and repayment of certain secondary financings, and the substantial reduction of the ratio of our debt to total market capitalization. That ratio will be approximately 45% upon completion of this offering. At completion of the offering and the pending acquisitions the financing and the refinancing transactions, the acquisition of preferred partnership interests, prepayment and repayment of certain financings and draw-downs on our credit facility, we anticipate that total consolidated indebtedness will be approximately \$181.9 million and our share of total indebtedness after accounting for minority interest will be approximately \$146.4 million.

Concurrently with this offering, we expect to enter into a secured \$75 million revolving credit facility, expandable to as much as \$100 million. We expect to use the credit facility, among other things, to finance (a) certain expected acquisitions of shopping centers or interim purchase deposits with respect to new acquisitions, (b) certain expected acquisitions of optioned properties, (c) capital improvements, (d) costs of redevelopment and new development projects and properties, and (e) working capital and other corporate purposes. Security for such facility is expected to be first mortgages on properties which will be otherwise unencumbered at the offering.

At completion of the offering and the consummation of the pending acquisitions, we expect to prepay the existing first mortgage financing on Washington Center Shoppes with defeasance and penalty costs of approximately \$1.1 million and to substitute therefor a new \$8.8 million floating rate financing. We also expect to place new first mortgage fixed rate financing on Huntingdon Plaza and Lake Raystown Plaza in the aggregate amount of approximately \$8.0 million. Further, we expect to expand the existing floating rate financing on Columbus Crossing Shopping Center from approximately \$17.5 million to \$18.5 million.

There can be no assurances that any such financings, re-financings, repayments or draw-downs on the credit facility can be effected on favorable terms.

Our short-term liquidity requirements will include funding of dividend payments to our stockholders to maintain our REIT status, paying for certain capital improvements and other expenditures as well as funding acquisitions. Such short-term liquidity requirements, we believe, will be met generally from cash from operations and, if necessary, drawing on our credit facility.

Our properties generally require periodic investments of capital for tenant improvements, leasing commissions and certain capital improvements. For the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, we anticipate tenant improvements and leasing commissions to be \$, representing \$ per square foot multiplied by square feet scheduled to expire during the twelve months ending June 30, 2004. In addition, for the same period we expect the cost of recurring capital improvements at our properties to be approximately \$, representing \$ per square foot multiplied by square feet in our portfolio upon consummation of the offering and completion of our pending acquisitions.

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We expect our long-term liquidity requirements for development, redevelopment, expansion, site improvements, property acquisitions and other non-recurring capital costs to be funded through net cash from operations, long-term secured and unsecured indebtedness, including our credit facility, and potentially the issuance of additional debt and equity securities. We further intend to fund such non-recurring capital costs by using the credit facility on an interim basis, by potentially financing and refinancing properties presently owned and properties to be acquired, as well as by potentially raising equity capital through joint venture participations with respect to existing properties or properties to be acquired.

Commitments

Upon completion of this offering, the acquisitions and certain prepayments, financing and refinancing transactions described herein, we will have outstanding long-term and short-term debt obligations of approximately \$181.9 million on a consolidated basis. Our share of these debt obligations after accounting for minority interests is approximately \$146.4 million. The following table summarizes our repayment obligations during the balance of 2003 and for the following five years pursuant to the terms of loans which will be outstanding upon consummation of this offering, the acquisition transactions, the financing and the refinancing transactions:

Through December 31, 2003	\$ 762,000
2004	\$ 15,649,000
2005	\$ 37,657,000
2006	\$ 11,872,000
2007	\$ 3,612,000
Thereafter	\$ 112,313,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 181,865,000

Consolidated Indebtedness to be Outstanding After this Offering

Upon completion of this offering, the acquisition transactions and the financing and refinancing transactions described herein, we expect to have approximately \$181.9 million of outstanding consolidated long-term and short-term debt obligations. Our share of these debt obligations after accounting for minority interests is approximately \$146.4 million. Such indebtedness will consist of 17 mortgages secured by 17 of our properties, and approximately \$10 million under our credit facility. Of the scheduled loan principal payments, approximately \$762,000 will be due on or before December 31, 2003.

Of our outstanding indebtedness upon completion of this offering, the acquisition transactions, and the financing and refinancing transactions, we expect that approximately 39% of our share of outstanding long-term debt would be floating rate financing in the absence of a fixed rate swap or cap. We expect, however, to enter into interest rate swap or cap agreements for a portion of such variable rate debt. As a result, we expect that approximately 80% of our total indebtedness upon completion of this offering will be subject to fixed rates and or capped rates.

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The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the indebtedness that we expect to be outstanding after this offering, the acquisition transactions, and the financing and refinancing transactions.

Property	Original Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity	Balance Outstanding		
				June 30, 2003	Pro Forma June 30, 2003	Our Share Pro Forma June 30, 2003
The Point Shopping Center Harrisburg, PA	\$ 20,000,000	7.63%	June 2027	\$ 19,722,000	19,722,000	\$ 19,722,000
Red Lion Shopping Center Philadelphia, PA	16,800,000	8.86%	Feb 2010	16,652,000	16,652,000	3,330,000
Camp Hill Mall Camp Hill, PA	14,000,000	4.74%(1)	Nov 2004	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Loyal Plaza Williamsport, PA	13,877,000	7.18%	June 2011	13,745,000	13,745,000	3,436,000
Port Richmond Village Philadelphia, PA	11,610,000	7.17%	Apr 2007	11,366,000	11,366,000	11,366,000
Academy Plaza Philadelphia, PA	10,715,000	7.28%	Mar 2013	10,490,000	10,490,000	10,490,000
Washington Center Shoppes Washington Township, NJ	6,236,000	7.53%	Nov 2027	5,863,000	8,800,000	8,800,000(2)
LA Fitness Facility Fort Washington, PA	5,000,000	LIBOR + 2.75%	Dec 2007	1,626,000	1,626,000	813,000
Fairview Plaza New Cumberland, PA	6,080,000	5.64%	Feb 2013	6,054,000	6,054,000	1,816,000
Halifax Plaza Halifax, PA	4,265,000	6.43%	Feb 2010	4,235,000	4,235,000	1,271,000
Newport Plaza Newport, PA	5,424,000	6.43%	Feb 2010	5,398,000	5,398,000	1,619,000
Pine Grove Shopping Center Pemberton Township, NJ	6,000,000	6.24%	Apr 2010	5,963,000	5,963,000	5,963,000
Swede Square Shopping Center East Norriton, PA	5,560,000	7.25%	May 2005	5,560,000	5,560,000	5,560,000
Valley Plaza Shopping Center Hagerstown, MD	6,430,000 3,462,000	LIBOR + 2.50% 12.00%	Jun 2005 Jun 2005	6,430,000 3,462,000	6,430,000	6,430,000
Wal-Mart Shopping Center Southington, CT	5,443,750	LIBOR + 2.50%			5,444,000	5,444,000
Golden Triangle Shopping Center Lancaster, PA	10,800,000	7.39%			9,880,000	9,880,000
Columbus Crossing Shopping Center Philadelphia, PA	18,500,000	LIBOR + 1.25%			18,500,000	18,500,000
Lake Raystown Plaza Huntingdon, PA	5,600,000	6.00%			5,600,000	5,600,000
Huntingdon Plaza Huntingdon, PA	2,400,000	6.00%			2,400,000	2,400,000
Corporate Line of Credit	10,000,000				10,000,000	10,000,000
Totals	\$178,202,750			\$130,566,000	\$181,865,000	\$146,440,000

- (1) The interest rate on the entire loan amount is fixed via an interest rate swap at 4.74% through November 2003 and \$7.0 million of the loan is fixed at that same rate through maturity. The remaining \$7.0 million portion of the loan will float at the 30-day LIBOR rate plus 195 basis points from November 2003 through maturity. We have agreed in connection with this loan to maintain a minimum net worth of \$13.0 million (including minority and limited partner interests) and consolidated liquid assets of at least \$1.0 million.
- (2) This represents a refinanced mortgage in the amount of \$8,800,000 with an interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.5%.

Funds From Operations

Management believes that funds from operations, or FFO, is an appropriate measure of performance of an equity REIT. FFO is defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts as net income or loss excluding gains or losses from debt restructuring and sales of properties plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and is not indicative of cash available to fund cash needs. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income as an indicator of our operating performance or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity.

As all companies and analysts do not calculate FFO in a similar fashion, our calculation of FFO presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures as reported by other companies.

The following table represents our pro forma FFO calculation for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and the year ended December 31, 2002:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	Year Ended December 31,	Year Ended June 30,
	2003	2002	2003
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$(21,056,613)	\$(21,160,231)	\$(21,051,000)
Add (less) our share of the following items:			
Depreciation	3,475,000	6,896,000	6,572,000
Minority interest	424,000	582,000	1,094,000
Amount distributable to minority partners	(777,000)	(1,741,000)	(1,341,000)
Basic and diluted funds from operations(1)(2)(3)	\$(17,934,613)	\$(15,423,231)	\$(14,726,000)
Weighted average shares outstanding			

- (1) Management believes that FFO is a widely recognized and appropriate measure of performance of an equity REIT. Although FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure, management believes it provides useful information to shareholders, potential investors and management. Management computes FFO in accordance with the standards established by NAREIT. FFO is defined by NAREIT as net income or loss excluding gains or losses from debt restructuring and sales of properties plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and is not indicative of cash available to fund cash needs. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income, as an indicator of our operating performance or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity.
- (2) The calculation of FFO for the year ended June 30, 2003 includes the following one-time charges that are added back in the calculation of Pro Forma Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, as set forth in the section below captioned Distribution Policy :

\$5,200,000 for defeasance of the mortgage debt on River View Plaza I, II and III

Reflects one time payment of \$15,000,000 to owners of external advisors as consideration for merger into us.

\$1,100,000 for defeasance of the mortgage debt on Washington Center Shoppes

\$5,495,000 for one-time stock compensation charges incurred in connection with this offering

- (3) The calculation of FFO for the year ended June 30, 2003 excludes the following items that are included in the calculation of Pro Forma Cash Flows from Operating Activities for the twelve months ending June 30, 2004, as set forth in the section below captioned Distribution Policy :

\$ of capitalized development costs at certain properties being redeveloped

\$230,000 on account of seller lease guarantees at South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza and Red Lion Shopping Center

As not all companies and analysts calculate FFO in a similar fashion, our calculation of FFO presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures as reported by other companies.

Inflation

Low to moderate levels of inflation during the past several years have favorably impacted our operations by stabilizing operating expenses. At the same time, low inflation had an indirect effect of reducing our ability to increase tenant rents. Our properties have tenants whose leases include expense reimbursements and other provisions to minimize the effect of inflation. These factors, in the long run, are expected to result in more attractive returns from our real estate portfolio as compared to short-term investment vehicles.

Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The primary market risk facing us is interest rate risk on our loans payable and mortgage notes payable. We will, when advantageous, hedge our interest rate risk using financial instruments. We are not subject to foreign currency risk.

We are exposed to interest rate changes primarily as a result of (1) the line of credit used to maintain liquidity, fund capital expenditures and expand our real estate investment portfolio and (2) the Camp Hill Mall and Valley Plaza Shopping Center acquisition financing. Our interest rate risk management objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower our overall borrowing costs. To achieve these objectives, we borrow primarily at fixed rates and may enter into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, caps and treasury locks in order to mitigate our interest rate risk on a related financial instrument. We do not enter into derivative or interest rate transactions for speculative purposes.

We will recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not hedges will be adjusted to fair value through income. If a derivative is a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative will either be offset against earnings, or recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value will be immediately recognized in earnings. As of June 30, 2003 historical, we have interest rate swaps on four of our mortgage loans. These derivatives had a fair value of approximately \$860,000, of which \$276,000 was recognized in other comprehensive income and the remaining \$584,000 was recognized as the limited partner's interest in the consolidated operating partnership.

Our interest rate risk is monitored using a variety of techniques. As of June 30, 2003 historical, long-term debt consisted of fixed-rate secured mortgage notes and a variable rate line of credit facility. The average interest rate on the \$123,000,000 of fixed rate secured mortgage indebtedness outstanding at June 30, 2003 was 7.2%, with maturities at various dates through 2013. The average interest rate on our line of credit at June 30, 2003 was 6%. There was \$1,000,000 outstanding on the line of credit at June 30, 2003.

Upon completion of this offering and the use of the proceeds as described above, we expect to have outstanding approximately \$181.9 million of consolidated debt of which our share will be approximately \$146.4 million. We expect approximately \$57.8 million, or 32% of consolidated debt, to be variable rate debt and \$57 million or 39% of our share of total debt, to be variable rate debt. With respect to variable rate debt, we have entered into four interest rate swaps for approximately \$22.2 million to effectively fix the base rate portion of the interest rate at approximately 6.10%.

As of pro forma June 30, 2003, we have approximately \$124.1 million of consolidated fixed rate debt of which our share is \$89.4 million. The average interest rate on the consolidated fixed rate secured mortgage indebtedness was 6.98%, with maturities at various dates through 2013.

Upon completion of this offering and use of the proceeds as described above, approximately \$57.8 million of our consolidated outstanding indebtedness as of June 30, 2003 are loans based on the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, of which our share is \$57.0 million. If LIBOR were to increase 100 basis points, future earnings and cash flows would decrease by approximately \$570,000 annually for both consolidated debt and our share of total debt.

BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

We currently own 14 properties totaling approximately 2.4 million square feet of GLA. Our portfolio, excluding two properties under development, was approximately 94% leased as of June 30, 2003. We have entered into agreements to acquire nine other shopping centers, totaling approximately 1.2 million square feet of GLA for an aggregate purchase price of \$143.4 million. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we will have a portfolio of 23 properties totaling approximately 3.6 million square feet of GLA, and our portfolio, excluding three properties under development, will be approximately 92% leased. We intend to close on these pending acquisitions shortly after consummation of this offering.

We derive substantially all of our revenues from rents and reimbursement payments received from tenants under existing leases on each of our properties. Our operating results therefore depend materially on the ability of our tenants to make required payments. We believe that the nature of the properties we primarily own and in which we invest, neighborhood and community shopping centers, provides a more stable revenue flow in uncertain economic times, as they are more resistant to economic down cycles. This is because consumers still need to purchase food and other goods found at supermarkets, even in difficult economic times.

In the future, we intend to focus on increasing our internal growth and pursuing targeted acquisitions of neighborhood and community shopping centers in attractive markets with strong economic and demographic characteristics. We currently expect to incur additional debt in connection with any future acquisitions of real estate.

We were originally incorporated in Iowa on December 10, 1984 and elected to be taxed as a REIT commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 1986. In June 1998, following a tender offer completed in April 1998 for the purchase of our common stock by CBC, we reorganized as a Maryland corporation and established an umbrella partnership REIT structure through the contribution of substantially all of our assets to a Delaware limited partnership, the operating partnership. We conduct our business through the operating partnership. Upon consummation of this offering we will own a % interest in the operating partnership. We are presently the sole general partner and own an approximate 30% interest in the operating partnership.

Industry Background

The 2002 shopping center census by the National Research Bureau, or NRB, estimates that retail shopping center sales in the Northeast were approximately \$250.4 billion in 2002. This is an increase of approximately \$11.5 billion, or 4.8%, from 2001. At the end of 2002, there were approximately 8,692 shopping centers containing 1.15 billion square feet of GLA in the Northeast according to NRB's census, an increase from 8,602 shopping centers with 1.14 billion square feet of GLA in the Northeast at the end of 2001. The Northeast's sales per square foot grew to \$217.26 in 2002 from \$210.18 the prior year, an increase of 3.37%.

Retail shopping centers typically are organized in one of four formats: neighborhood shopping centers, community centers, regional malls and super regional malls. These centers are distinguished by various characteristics, which include shopping center size, the number and type of anchor tenants, types of products sold, distance and travel time, and customer base.

Neighborhood shopping centers generally provide consumers with convenience goods such as food and drugs and services such as dry cleaning and laundry for the daily living needs of residents in the immediate neighborhood. A supermarket typically anchors these centers. In addition to the convenience goods provided by a neighborhood center, a community shopping center typically contains multiple anchors and may provide facilities for the sale of apparel, accessories, home fashion, hardware or appliances. In our experience, neighborhood and community shopping centers are generally more resistant to economic down cycles.

Our experience indicates that the key factors that drive the success of neighborhood and community shopping centers include strong market demographics, a diverse tenant mix with multiple anchors, including supermarkets, the proper positioning of the center to its customer base, traffic patterns and a strong relationship between the owner of the shopping center and the anchor tenants.

Pennsylvania

According to the NRB census, Pennsylvania's 1,745 retail shopping centers generated an estimated \$49.8 billion in sales in 2002. This is an increase of 4.6% in sales from \$47.7 billion in 2001. Pennsylvania shopping center GLA increased 1.6% to 258.9 million square feet from 254.9 million square feet. The NRB census also estimates that the sales per square foot increased 2.94% from \$187.01 in 2001 to \$192.50 in 2002.

Harrisburg

Harrisburg is the capital of Pennsylvania and is a center for manufacturing and the health industry, as well as for government services. According to The Pennsylvania State University Data Center, the estimated population of the greater Harrisburg metropolitan area in 2001 was 512,150. The population is expected to grow to 526,000 by 2006 and to nearly 600,000 by 2020. Average household income for the area in 2001 was approximately \$59,200, according to Claritis, Inc., and is projected to increase to approximately \$70,250 by 2006. According to Integra Realty Resources' Philadelphia 2002, retail sales per household for the greater Harrisburg metropolitan area were approximately \$38,000 in 2002 and are expected to increase to approximately \$43,500 by 2007.

Philadelphia

According to the Philadelphia Planning Commission, the city's population in the 2000 census was 1,517,550. The largest employment sectors in Philadelphia are services, government and retail trade. MPS Data Services projects that average household income for the metropolitan Philadelphia area will be \$92,778 for 2003, increasing to \$111,000 in 2015. Philadelphia is ranked sixth (behind Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Detroit and Atlanta) of U.S. regions in annual sales with \$58.3 billion, according to MPS Data Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that we distinguish ourselves from other owners and operators of community and neighborhood shopping centers on account of the following:

High-Quality Neighborhood and Community Shopping Center Portfolio. Our primary focus is on neighborhood and community shopping centers. We believe supermarket anchors attract customers for several trips per week and provide more stable revenues, especially in uncertain economic environments. As of June 30, 2003, approximately 77% of our centers were supermarket-anchored. After this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, approximately 79% of our centers will be supermarket-anchored.

Pennsylvania as Core Market. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, approximately 82% of our GLA will be located in eastern Pennsylvania, a mature and densely populated region. Based upon the 2000 United States Census, the average population within a three-mile radius of our properties is approximately 62,600 people and the average annual household income in such area is \$51,400. We believe that we benefit from the limited opportunity for new competing development near our locations and from the high barriers to entry for our asset class in our core markets.

Regional Asset Clusters. Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we expect to have 13 properties, containing 1,587,200 square feet of GLA, in the Philadelphia area, and nine properties, containing 1,867,000 square feet of

GLA, in the Harrisburg area. We believe that our local presence in these areas provides us with improved on-the-ground awareness of property availability, tenanting opportunities, demographic trends and evolving traffic patterns. Furthermore, our local presence enables our management team to employ a hands-on approach to administering our properties and satisfying our tenants. Our local management offices in these regions enable us to efficiently and intensively manage our assets and to develop strategic relationships with regional grocers and retailers.

Redevelopment and Value Enhancement Expertise. We seek to leverage our operating and redevelopment capabilities by acquiring assets that offer redevelopment and value enhancement opportunities. In particular, certain members of our senior management have successfully completed the redevelopment of The Point Shopping Center and Red Lion Shopping Center. At The Point Shopping Center, for example, we completed a total redevelopment, which increased revenues from \$1.9 million in 2000 to \$2.9 million in 2002. We are currently redeveloping Camp Hill Mall, Swede Square and Golden Triangle Shopping Center and exploring redevelopment opportunities at South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza, Valley Plaza Shopping Center and Halifax Plaza.

Experienced and Committed Management Team. Our senior management team is comprised of executives with an average of more than 20 years experience in the acquisition, ownership, management, leasing and redevelopment of commercial real estate in the Northeast, including shopping center properties. Senior management is expected to own a % aggregate equity interest in our company on a fully diluted basis after giving effect to this offering.

Mr. Ullman, our chairman, chief executive officer and president, and Ms. Walker, our vice president, who is in charge of our property management activity, each have more than 25 years of industry experience with us, our predecessors and our affiliates. Mr. O'Keeffe, our chief financial officer, has more than 17 years of industry experience. Mr. Widowski, our vice president and general counsel, has been practicing law for more than 18 years, with a focus on real estate transactions. Mr. Richey, our vice president and director of construction and maintenance services, has 22 years of industry experience in building, construction, project management and acquisitions.

Strong Relationships with Our Tenants. We have strong relationships with our tenants, including Giant Food. These relationships have led to leasing opportunities with existing tenants that are expanding as well as to acquisition opportunities sourced by tenants.

Varied Tenant Base. We believe that our diversity of tenants and lease expirations enhance our ability to generate stable cash flows over time. Upon consummation of this offering, no single tenant, with the exception of Giant Food, will represent more than 4.5% of our annualized revenues on a pro forma basis for the period ended June 30, 2003. For such period, we had approximately 366 leases with 297 distinct tenants, including national and regional supermarkets, department stores, pharmacies, restaurants and other retailers. Pro forma for this offering and the pending acquisitions, the average lease term for our neighborhood and community shopping centers will be eight years, with no more than 9% of our total base rent expiring in any single year through 2013.

Strategic Joint Ventures. We have had considerable experience in creating strategic joint ventures in order to mitigate acquisition and development risks, secure marquee anchor tenants, and facilitate financing. Our joint venture partners include affiliates of Kimco Realty Corporation, a leading REIT specializing in the acquisition, development and management of neighborhood and community shopping centers.

Business and Growth Strategies

Our business and growth strategy includes the following elements:

Internal Growth

Building and benefiting from our strong tenant relationships. We believe that the success of our business greatly depends upon our ability to establish, maintain and enhance on-going relationships with our tenants. Through our direct involvement in management, we are able to meet the needs of growing tenants and benefit from leasing opportunities originating from this type of working relationship.

Maximizing cash flow from our properties by continuing to enhance the operating performance of each property. We are able to achieve operating, marketing and leasing efficiencies through our property management and leasing program. We actively monitor our lease expirations to maintain high levels of occupancy.

Enhancing yield and productivity of existing properties through hands-on intensive management. We take a hands-on approach in order to expediently address operating, marketing and leasing developments. Additionally, we maintain a local presence in our markets and have significant experience working with local governmental and regulatory agencies.

External Growth

Acquiring neighborhood and community shopping centers. We pursue opportunistic acquisitions of neighborhood and community shopping centers, utilizing our knowledge of regional markets in which we operate. As described in Acquisition and Market Selection Process, we focus our acquisition activities on the Northeast, primarily in eastern Pennsylvania. We target properties with the following characteristics: (1) potential growth in cash flow, (2) attractive investment yields, (3) improvable through hands-on management, (4) possibly requiring redevelopment or repositioning, and (5) consistent in quality, demographics and location with our existing portfolio. Over the last twelve months, we have successfully acquired eight properties, totaling \$70.0 million, and with combined GLA of 1,126,000 square feet.

Acquiring properties that offer value enhancement opportunities. We have internal capabilities to pursue development, redevelopment, re-tenanting and upgrading opportunities. Previous redevelopments successfully completed by certain of our senior executives include The Point Shopping Center and Red Lion Shopping Center. We are currently redeveloping the Camp Hill Mall, Swede Square and Golden Triangle Shopping Center, and exploring potential redevelopments at the South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza, the Valley Plaza Shopping Center and Halifax Plaza.

Identifying acquisition targets through our network of institutional and private real estate investors, lenders, brokers and agents. We are able to source and identify acquisition opportunities through our partnerships and relationships with institutional and private owners and operators of shopping center properties.

Focusing on traffic patterns in identifying acquisitions. Our senior management focuses on vehicle traffic counts, access, stacking, distance and pedestrian access in assessing potential acquisitions. We believe that traffic-pattern conditions are often overlooked and are important determining factors of long-term asset value.

Utilizing management expertise to structure sophisticated acquisition transactions. Our senior management's extensive real estate and legal background allows us to enter into uniquely structured transactions, often with tax sensitive sellers.

Forming strategic joint ventures. Where appropriate, we establish joint ventures to mitigate acquisition and development risk, secure marquee tenants and facilitate refinancing.

Financing Strategy

Our financing strategy is to maintain a strong and flexible financial position by maintaining a prudent level of leverage and managing our variable interest rate exposure. We intend to finance future growth with the most advantageous source of capital available to us at the time of the transaction. These sources may include selling common stock, preferred stock or debt securities through public offerings or private placements, incurring additional indebtedness through secured or unsecured borrowings, issuing units in the operating partnerships in exchange for contributed property and forming joint ventures.

Acquisition and Market Selection Process

We seek to acquire neighborhood and community shopping centers in neighborhood trade areas with attractive demographics. When specific markets are selected, we seek a convenient and easily accessible location with abundant parking facilities, preferably occupying the dominant corner, close to residential communities, with excellent visibility for our tenants and easy access for neighborhood shoppers. In particular, we emphasize the following factors:

Geographic Focus. Our acquisition activities are focused in the Northeast, primarily in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the Northeast, there were 8,692 shopping centers with 1.15 billion square feet of GLA generating \$250.4 billion of sales, or \$217.26 per square foot, during 2002. In Pennsylvania, there were 1,745 shopping centers with 258.9 million square feet of GLA generating \$49.9 billion of sales, or \$192.50 per square foot, during 2002. In New Jersey, there were 1,324 shopping centers with 181.4 million square feet of GLA generating \$35.8 billion of sales, or \$197.50 per square foot, during 2002.

In general, our strategy is to target geographic areas proximate to our existing neighborhood and community shopping centers that allow us to maximize our current resources and manage expenses. We also consider opportunities to expand into other geographic markets where the opportunity presented would allow us to reach an economy of scale. We will continue to evaluate all potential acquisitions on a property-by-property and market-by-market basis. We evaluate each market based on different criteria, including:

density of population within a three to five mile radius of the center;

mature transportation patterns;

limited opportunities for the development of competing centers;

stable or growing population base;

positive job growth;

diverse economy; and

other competitive factors.

Property Focus. We target neighborhood and community shopping centers containing approximately 100,000 to 300,000 square feet of GLA. In particular, we focus on those shopping centers anchored by market-leading supermarkets or those smaller operators who have dominant positions in their trade areas. In the absence of a supermarket anchor, we focus on the presence of other anchors for these centers, including department stores, off-price retailers, office superstores, and fabric and clothing retailers, all of whom we believe to be generally beneficial to the value of the center.

In addition to attractive anchors, we also seek properties with a diverse tenant mix that includes service retailers, such as banks, florists, video stores, restaurants, apparel and specialty shops. The dominant characteristic we seek is the ability of the center to generate

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a steady, repetitive flow of traffic by providing staple goods to the community and offering a high level of convenience with ease of access and abundant parking.

Successful at Sourcing Acquisitions. We believe we have been successful at sourcing new acquisitions based on the following factors:

certain members of our management team have been in the commercial real estate business in the Northeast for over 25 years and have developed good relationships with owners, developers, lenders, brokers and tenants in the region;

we have been creative in structuring acquisitions and creative in obtaining financing; and

we are knowledgeable about local market developments.

Our Properties

Upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending acquisitions, we will have a portfolio of 23 properties totaling approximately 3.6 million square feet of GLA.

Property(1)	Year Built/ Renovated	Year Acquired	Percentage Owned (Pro Forma)	GLA	Percent Occupied as of June 30, 2003	Major Tenants	Annualized Base Rent(\$)(2)	Annualized Base Rent Per Square Foot(\$)	Percentage of Total Annualized Base Rent(%)
Current Properties									
The Point Shopping Center Harrisburg, PA	1972/ 2000-2001	2000	100	255,000	93%	Burlington Coat Factory Giant Food	2,492,294	9.76	7.87
Port Richmond Village Philadelphia, PA	1988	2001	100	155,000	100%	Thriftway Pep Boys	1,745,077	11.26	5.51
Academy Plaza Philadelphia, PA	1965/1998	2001	100	155,000	100%	Acme Markets	1,681,208	10.85	5.31
Washington Center Shoppes Washington Township, NJ	1979/1995	2001	100	158,000	96%	Acme Markets Powerhouse Gym	1,028,390	6.51	3.25
Loyal Plaza Shopping Center Williamsport, PA	1969/ 1999-2000	2002	25	293,000	92%	K-Mart Giant Food	1,977,741	6.74	6.24
Red Lion Shopping Center Philadelphia, PA	1971/1990 and 1998-2000	2002	20	224,300	95%	Sports Authority Best Buy Staples	2,336,880	10.42	7.38
Camp Hill Mall Camp Hill, PA	1958/1986, 1991 and 2003	2002	100	522,000	70%*	Boscov's Giant Food Barnes & Noble	2,753,419	5.28	8.69
LA Fitness Center Fort Washington, PA	N/A	2002	50	41,000	N/A	LA Fitness Center	N/A	N/A	N/A
Halifax Plaza Halifax, PA	1994	2003	30	54,000	100%	Giant Food Rite Aid	521,361	9.62	1.65
Newport Plaza Newport, PA	1996	2003	30	67,000	100%	Giant Food Rite Aid	538,692	8.06	1.70
Fairview Plaza New Cumberland, PA	1992	2003	30	69,500	97%	Giant Food	811,991	11.67	2.56
Pine Grove Shopping Center Pemberton Township, NJ	2001-2002	2003	100	79,000	97%	Peebles	814,909	10.28	2.57
Swede Square Center East Norriton, PA	1980/2003	2003	100	102,500	74%*	LA Fitness	906,374	8.84	2.86
Valley Plaza Shopping Center Hagerstown, MD	1973-1975/ 1994	2003	100	191,200	100%	K-Mart Ollie's Tractor Supply	861,033	4.50	2.72

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Property(1)	Year Built/ Renovated	Year Acquired	Percentage Owned (Pro Forma)	GLA	Percent Occupied as of June 30, 2003	Major Tenants	Annualized Base Rent(\$)(2)	Annualized Base Rent Per Square Foot(\$)	Percentage of Total Annualized Base Rent (%)
Pending Transactions									
South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza Philadelphia, PA	1950/ 1998-2003		(3)	283,000	91%	Shop Rite Bally's Total Fitness Ross	3,590,832	12.68	11.33
Wal-Mart Shopping Center Southington, CT	1972/2000		100	155,000	99%	Wal-Mart Namco	948,582	6.13	2.99
Golden Triangle Shopping Center Lancaster, PA	1960/1985, 1990, 1997 and 2003		100	229,000	47%*	Marshalls Staples	1,098,930	4.80	3.47
Columbus Crossing Shopping Center Philadelphia, PA	2001		(4)	142,200	100%	Super Fresh Old Navy A.C. Moore	2,253,224	15.85	7.11
River View Plaza I Philadelphia, PA	Pre 1900/ 1991, 1995		(4)	117,600	83%	United Artists Sega Gameworks	1,947,174	16.56	6.15
River View Plaza II Philadelphia, PA	1991/1988, 1993 and 1995		(4)	46,600	91%	Staples West Marine	886,056	19.01	2.80
River View Plaza III Philadelphia, PA	1991/1995		(4)	89,400	98%	Pep Boys Athlete's Foot	1,413,756	17.16	4.46
Lake Raystown Plaza Huntingdon, PA	1995		100	84,300	100%	Giant Food Rite Aid Fashion Bug	740,916	8.79	2.34
Huntingdon Plaza Huntingdon, PA	1970		100	102,000	73%(5)	Peebles Auto Zone	334,692	3.28	1.06
Total current properties and pending transactions				3,609,400			31,683,541	8.78	100%

* Properties under redevelopment

- (1) Our properties are generally owned by bankruptcy remote special purpose entities. Accordingly, the assets of these entities, including the properties, may not be available to satisfy claims that a creditor may have against us.
- (2) Annualized base rent represents the contractual base rent for leases in place June 30, 2003, calculated on a straight-line basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. This amount excludes operating expense recoveries that would be applicable to such leases.
- (3) We have entered into a lease agreement to obtain operating control of this property, along with an option to acquire this property in ten years. A description of this transaction is set forth below in Pending Transactions.
- (4) We have entered into an agreement in principle to acquire this property through a partnership in which the seller will retain a preferred interest. A description of this transaction is set forth below in Our Properties.
- (5) Includes approximately 22,000 square feet that has been leased to Peebles but is under construction.

Tenant Diversification

Upon consummation of this offering and completion of the pending acquisitions, we will have leases with more than 297 distinct tenants, many of which are nationally recognized retailers. The

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following table sets forth information regarding the 15 largest tenants in our shopping centers based on annualized base rent on a pro forma basis upon consummation of this offering, as of June 30, 2003:

Tenant	Total Leased GLA (sq. ft.)	Percentage of Total Portfolio GLA(%)	Annualized Base Rent(\$)	Percentage of Total Annualized Base Rent(%)
Giant Food(1)	333,486	9.3	3,307,291	10.4
United Artists(2)	77,700	2.2	1,434,312	4.5
Staples(3)	90,002	2.5	1,293,108	4.1
Boscov's(2)	167,597	4.7	742,071	2.3
Super Fresh Food Market(2)	61,506	1.7	661,527	2.1
Shop Rite(2)	54,388	1.5	639,010	2.0
Best Buy(2)	46,000	1.3	627,571	2.0
A.C. Moore(4)	42,000	1.2	588,932	1.9
Dollar Tree(5)	48,820	1.4	550,566	1.7
Sports Authority(2)	43,825	1.2	525,900	1.7
K-Mart(4)	198,368	5.5	514,996	1.6
Pep Boys(6)	42,615	1.2	509,269	1.6
Acme Supermarket(4)	117,533	3.3	501,272	1.6
Rite Aid(3)	39,000	1.1	484,300	1.5
Old Navy(2)	25,000	0.7	472,222	1.5

- (1) Giant Food is located in seven of our properties.
- (2) United Artists, Boscov's, Super Fresh Food Market, Best Buy, Shop Rite, Sports Authority and Old Navy are each located in one of our properties.
- (3) Staples and Rite Aid are located in four of our properties.
- (4) A.C. Moore, K-Mart and Acme Supermarket are each located in two of our properties.
- (5) Dollar Tree is located in five of our properties.
- (6) Pep Boys is located in three of our properties.

Individual Property Descriptions

The Point Shopping Center

This property contains 255,000 square feet of GLA and is leased to 20 tenants, including Burlington Coat Factory and Giant Food. The operating partnership is the sole general partner of this property with a 50% partnership interest. Upon consummation of this offering, the operating partnership will own 100% of this property.

The center was originally constructed in 1972 and was substantially redeveloped from 2000 to 2001, including the construction of a new 55,000 square foot Giant Food supermarket in 2001 and a 24,000 square foot Staples in 1998.

The operating partnership acquired its partnership interest in The Point Associates, L.P. on July 1, 2000 for a purchase price of \$2.5 million, subject to a then-existing first mortgage of \$9.3 million.

On May 29, 2002, the operating partnership refinanced the existing mortgage with a new loan of \$21 million from Protective Life Insurance Company of Birmingham, Alabama. The new loan carries an interest rate of 7.625%, has an amortization schedule of 25 years and matures in June 2027. Notwithstanding the amortization term, the lender has an option of accelerating the loan at any time after June 2012. The loan is due and payable in full 90 days after the lender notifies us that it has exercised the option. The mortgage may be prepaid in full at any time during its term, subject to a prepayment premium.

equal to the greater of 1% of the unpaid principal balance at the time of the prepayment or a yield maintenance premium.

The operating partnership intends to use \$2.4 million of the proceeds from this offering to purchase the outstanding 50% limited partnership interest.

Port Richmond Village

This property contains 155,000 square feet of GLA and is leased to 32 tenants, including Thriftway and Pep Boys. The operating partnership owns 100% of this property.

The center was originally constructed in 1988.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in October 2001 for a purchase price of \$14.2 million, subject to a then-outstanding first mortgage of \$11.6 million. The operating partnership's interest in this property will be pledged as security for repayment of the Hudson Realty financing (see Hudson Realty Financing below). Upon consummation of this offering, the Hudson Realty financing will be repaid and the security interest will be terminated.

As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$11.4 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 7.174%, has an amortization schedule of 30 years and matures in April 2008.

Academy Plaza

This property contains 155,000 square feet of GLA and is leased to 37 tenants, including Acme supermarket and a charter school. The operating partnership owns 100% of this property.

The center was originally constructed in 1965 and was substantially renovated in 1988, including the construction of an expanded 50,000 square foot Acme supermarket.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in October 2001 for a purchase price of \$11.6 million, subject to a then-outstanding first mortgage of \$10.7 million. The operating partnership's interest in this property will be pledged as security for repayment of the Hudson Realty financing. Upon consummation of this offering, the Hudson Realty financing will be repaid and the security interest will be terminated.

As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$10.5 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 7.13%, has an amortization schedule of 30 years and matures in March 2013.

Washington Center Shoppes

This property contains 158,000 square feet of GLA and is leased to 28 tenants, including Acme Markets and Powerhouse Gym. The operating partnership owns 100% of this property.

The center was originally constructed in 1979 and was substantially expanded and renovated in 1995, including a new façade, roofs, lighting, signs and parking lot renovations.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in October 2001 for a purchase price of \$8.9 million, subject to then-outstanding first mortgage financing of \$6.0 million. The operating partnership's interest in this property is pledged as security for repayment of the Hudson Realty financing. Upon consummation of this offering, the financing will be repaid and the security interest will be terminated. This property also includes an adjacent unencumbered parcel of land that was acquired by us at the same time as Washington Center Shoppes for a purchase price of \$250,000.

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As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$5.9 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 7.53%, has an amortization schedule of 30 years and matures in

November 2027. We intend to repay this mortgage on consummation of this offering and replace it with \$8.8 million of floating rate debt.

Red Lion Shopping Center

This property contains 224,300 square feet of GLA and is leased to 14 tenants, including Best Buy and Staples. The operating partnership is the sole general partner of this property with a 20% partnership interest.

The center was originally constructed in 1971 and was substantially redeveloped during 1990 and subsequently expanded from 1998 through 2000, including the construction of a new 43,825 square foot Sports Authority store in 1990, a 46,000 square foot Best Buy in 1998 and a 24,000 square foot Staples in 2000.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property on May 31, 2002 from an affiliate of CBC for a purchase price of \$1.2 million, subject to a then-outstanding first mortgage of \$17.0 million. ARC Properties, Inc. (ARC Properties) acquired a 69% limited partner interest, at the same time as our acquisition, for \$4.1 million. Silver Circle Management Corp. (Silver Circle), an affiliate of CBC, has an 11% limited partnership interest in the property.

As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$16.7 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 8.86% and matures in February 2010. The amortization schedule is 30 years.

Pursuant to the terms of the partnership agreement for Red Lion Shopping Center, income and loss of the partnership is allocated to the respective partners in accordance with their percentage ownership interests. Silver Circle has a continuing right to receive on a priority basis upon a capital event, an amount equal to cash left in the partnership at closing in the amount of approximately \$185,000, which amount approximates the amount payable to the mortgage lender for one month's debt service and reserves, respectively. Cash distributions from operations or from liquidation will also be allocated in accordance with the percentage ownership interests.

ARC Properties also has the following rights:

To compel a sale after April 1, 2009 (the operating partnership may match the designated sales price).

Right of first refusal for any third party offer for the Red Lion Shopping Center property which the operating partnership wishes to accept.

If Mr. Ullman no longer controls Cedar-RL, LLC, the entity through which the operating partnership holds its interest, it may require that the property be marketed or it may terminate the property manager and choose a new third party manager, subject to the operating partnership's reasonable approval.

If by May 31, 2004, cumulative distributions amount to less than 80% of certain targeted amounts and ARC Properties determines in its reasonable discretion that the operating partnership is not properly managing the property, it may require marketing of the property or termination of the operating partnership as manager. Such right continues until cumulative distributions equal or exceed 80% of targeted amounts.

To compel refinancing if such refinancing can be made available on a non-recourse basis, at a fixed rate, with a minimum five year term and if economically more favorable than the existing loan.

The operating partnership and an affiliate of ARC Properties have independent options to purchase the property or all of ARC Properties interest for fair market value. Upon exercise of such option at a specified price, either option holder may purchase the property or the other partner's interests based on such price.

Our 20% indirect ownership interest as sole general partner API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates provides us with control over the activities of API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates, except with respect to limited significant decisions where the consent of a majority of the limited partners is required. Accordingly, we will report consolidated results of API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates and will eliminate intercompany balances and transactions.

Loyal Plaza Shopping Center

This property contains 293,000 square feet of GLA and is leased to 24 tenants, including K-Mart and Giant Food. The operating partnership is the sole general partner of this property with a 25% partnership interest.

The center was originally constructed in 1969 and was substantially redeveloped during 1999 and 2000, including the construction of a new 67,000 square foot Giant Food supermarket and a free standing Eckert drug store that opened in 2001.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in July 2002 for a purchase price of \$18.3 million, including the assumption of a \$14.0 million first mortgage loan. The operating partnership contributed \$1.4 million for its 25% partnership interest and Kimco Preferred Investor IV Trust invested \$4.0 million for the remaining 75% limited partnership interest in Loyal Plaza Associates, L.P.

As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$13.7 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 7.18%, has an amortization schedule of 30 years and matures in June 2011. Prepayment of the mortgage requires a defeasance or make-whole deposit equal generally to the amount in government securities or other acceptable securities that will not result in a downgrading, withdrawal or qualification of the ratings of the rating agencies in effect for the loan, and which will generate amounts equal to or greater than the payments required by the loan agreement for the remaining period of the loan.

The partnership agreements for Loyal Plaza provides essentially that Kimco Investor is entitled to receive a 12.0% preferred return, after which the operating partnership is entitled to receive a 10% preferred return thereafter, any excess cash flow is divided 70% to Kimco Investor and 30% to the operating partnership. In the event of a sale, refinancing or other capital transaction, the initial proceeds of such transaction after repayment of third party debt shall be distributed generally to Kimco Investor until its initial capital contribution is reduced to zero, then to Kimco Investor until it achieves a 14% internal rate of return, or IRR, then to the operating partnership until its capital contribution balance is reduced to zero, then until it receives a 14% IRR, and then in accordance with the residual sharing ratio (50% to the operating partnership and 50% to Kimco Investor).

The effect of the preferred IRR arrangements with Kimco Investor will expose the operating partnership's contributed capital, in the event of a capital transaction, to cover any shortfall in Kimco Investor's rate of return. There will not be any exposure beyond the potential inability of the operating partnership to realize repayment of such contributed amounts (and any undistributed income).

Either party has the right after June 30, 2007 to initiate a procedure for offering the property for sale for amounts in excess of any debt secured by the property plus unreturned capital contributions, or to initiate a buy-sell option.

CIF-Loyal Plaza Associates, L.P. is the sole general partner responsible for managing the affairs of the partnership and making all decisions relevant thereto, except with respect to limited significant decisions where the consent of Kimco is required. Accordingly, the operation of the property is consolidated into the accompanying financial statements.

Camp Hill Mall

This property contains 521,600 square feet of GLA and is leased to approximately 50 tenants, including Boscov's, Giant Food and Barnes and Noble. The operating partnership owns 100% of this property.

The center was originally constructed in 1957 and redeveloped in 1986. A 90,000 square foot addition was completed in 1991. The operating partnership is currently in the process of substantially redeveloping the property and expects the redevelopment to be completed in the summer of 2005. To date, the operating partnership intends to construct a new 65,300 square foot Giant Food supermarket, which will open in the summer of 2004. The redevelopment costs are expected to be between \$22 million and \$24 million, although actual costs could deviate materially from this estimate.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in November 2002 for a purchase price of \$17.2 million plus closing costs. This regional shopping mall has several outparcels and is located on approximately 44 acres at the intersection of Route 15 and Trindle Road at the Harrisburg beltway on the west bank of the Susquehanna River. SWH Financing has a second mortgage on this property to secure a loan with a principal balance as of June 30, 2003 of \$5.15 million. We expect that the SWH Financing loan will be refinanced with a loan of \$7.75 million loan from Hudson Realty with the same security interests as the SWH Financing loan. Upon consummation of this offering, we expect that the Hudson Realty financing will be repaid and their security interest will be terminated.

The principal balance of the mortgage, which was obtained in November 2002 and is due in November 2004, was \$14.0 million. The interest rate is fixed via an interest rate swap at 4.74% for the entire loan from the date the mortgage was obtained, through and including November 2003. From December 2003 through November 2004, \$7.0 million is fixed at 4.74% and the remaining \$7.0 million will bear interest at a floating rate equal to 30-day LIBOR plus 195 basis points. We have an option to extend the mortgage for an additional year. The mortgage may be repaid at any time after six months in whole or in part without penalty. If we prepaid the mortgage as of July 31, 2003, the cost to terminate the interest rate swap would have been approximately \$185,000. The operating partnership has guaranteed 20% of the principal of the mortgage.

LA Fitness Center

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property, a 7-acre parcel of land, in December 2002 at a cost of \$280,000. An affiliate of ARC Properties, Inc. invested \$1.0 million for a limited partnership interest in Fort Washington Fitness, L.P. and is entitled to receive a 12% preferential return on its investment before any distributions are made to us. The operating partnership is the sole general partner of this property with a 50% partnership interest.

This property will contain 41,000 square feet of GLA. The center is being developed into a health club facility, which project is expected to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2003. The property is leased to L.A. Fitness International for 15 years with three additional five-year renewal options. The operating partnership estimates that the development project will cost \$8.8 million. The development is being funded by a \$5.0 million construction loan obtained by the operating partnership, \$2.6 million from LA Fitness International and \$1.0 million from ARC Properties, Inc. The terms of the agreement with L.A. Fitness International provide that L.A. Fitness International is responsible for any construction overruns that may occur.

ARC Properties also has the following rights:

To compel a sale after July 1, 2007 (the operating partnership may match the designated sales price).

Right of first refusal for any third party offer for the L.A. Fitness Center property which the operating partnership wishes to accept.

If Mr. Ullman no longer controls Cedar-Fort Washington, LLC, the entity through which the operating partnership holds its interest, it may require that the property be marketed or to terminate the property manager and to choose a new third party manager, subject to the operating partnership's reasonable approval.

If (a) at any time after the second anniversary of the first day of the month immediately following the first month that L.A. Fitness Center commences its rent payment, cumulative distributions amount to less than 80% of certain targeted amounts and ARC Properties determines in its reasonable discretion that the operating partnership is not properly managing the property, it may require marketing of the property or termination of the operating partnership as manager. Such right continues until cumulative distributions equal or exceed 80% of targeted amounts.

To compel refinancing if such refinancing can be made available on a non-recourse basis, at a fixed rate, with a minimum five year term and if economically more favorable than the existing loan.

As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$1.6 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 275 basis points over 90-day LIBOR with a minimum rate of 5.75%, has no amortization schedule during construction and matures in December 2004.

Fairview Plaza, Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza

These properties contain an aggregate of 190,500 square feet of GLA and are leased to an aggregate of 23 tenants, including Giant Food, McDonald's, Subway, Rite Aid and the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. The operating partnership has a 30% general partnership interest in these properties.

Fairview Plaza, Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza were originally built in 1992, 1994 and 1996, respectively.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in Fairview Plaza, Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza for the aggregate purchase price of \$21 million, including closing costs. The operating partnership's interest in these properties is held through an umbrella limited partnership, Fairport Associates, L.P. CIF-Fairport Associates, LLC, a limited liability company of which the operating partnership is the sole member, is the sole general partner of Fairport Associates L.P. Kimco Preferred Investors III, Kimco Investor, is the limited partner of Fairport Associates, L.P. Fairport Associates, L.P. in turn owns 99% as limited partner in Fairview Plaza Associates, L.P., Newport Plaza Associates, L.P. and Halifax Plaza Associates, L.P. The general partner, with a 1% general partnership interest, of each entity is a single-purpose limited liability company of which the operating partnership is the sole managing member.

As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage loans for Fairview Plaza, Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza were \$6.1 million, \$4.2 million and \$5.4 million, respectively. The interest rate on the Fairview Plaza mortgage is 5.64%. Through a series of interest rate swaps, the interest rates for Fairview Plaza, Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza have been fixed at 6.43%. The maturity dates for the mortgages are January 2013 for Fairview Plaza and February 2010 for each of Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza. The amortization schedule for Fairview Plaza is 30 years, while Halifax Plaza has annual amortization payments of \$168,000 and Newport Plaza has annual amortization payments of \$199,200.

The partnership agreements for each of the respective properties provide essentially that Kimco Investor is entitled to receive a 12.5% preferred return, after which the operating partnership is entitled to receive a 12.5% preferred return thereafter, any excess cash flow is divided 50% to Kimco Investor and 50% to the operating partnership. In the event of a sale, refinancing or other capital transaction, the initial proceeds of such transaction after repayment of third party debt shall be distributed generally to Kimco Investor until its initial capital contribution is reduced to zero, then to Kimco Investor until it achieves a 12.5% internal rate of return, or IRR, then to the operating partnership until its capital contribution balance is reduced to zero, then until it receives a 12.5% IRR, and then in accordance with the residual sharing ratio (30% to the operating partnership and 70% to Kimco Investor). As each of the properties,

and the respective ownership entities, are all under the Fairport partnership umbrella, any shortfall in required priority payments by any one of the three properties will be offset by excess cash receipts from any other of the properties prior to any other distribution for the benefit of any affiliate of the operating partnership.

The effect of the preferred IRR arrangements with Kimco Investor will expose the operating partnership's contributed capital, in the event of a capital transaction, to cover any shortfall in Kimco Investor's rate of return. There will not be any exposure beyond the potential inability of the operating partnership to realize repayment of such contributed amounts (and any undistributed income).

Either party has the right after December 31, 2007 to initiate a procedure for offering the three properties (not just one or two of the properties) for sale for amounts in excess of any debt secured by the three properties plus unreturned capital contributions, or to initiate a buy-sell option for the three properties.

Fairport Associates, L.P. is the sole general partner responsible for managing the affairs of the partnership and making all decisions relevant thereto, except with respect to limited significant decisions where the consent of Kimco Investor is required. Accordingly, the operation of the property is consolidated into the accompanying financial statements.

Pine Grove Shopping Center

This property contains 79,000 square feet of GLA and is leased to 17 tenants, including Peebles. The operating partnership is the sole general partner of this property with a 15% interest. Upon consummation of this offering, the operating partnership will own 100% of this property.

The center was originally constructed in 2001 and substantially redeveloped during 2002.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in April 2003 at a cost of \$8.0 million, which was financed in part by a \$6.0 million first mortgage, of which the operating partnership guaranteed \$1.8 million. Homburg Invest purchased an 85% limited partnership interest for \$2.0 million. Homburg Invest received a 10% placement fee and is entitled to receive a 12% preferential return before we receive any distributions. The operating partnership has an option to buy Homburg Invest's interest provided that Homburg Invest receives a 15% annualized rate of return from the acquisition date through the effective date of the exercise of the option. The operating partnership intends to use \$2.3 million (less any distributions previously made) of the proceeds from this offering to purchase Homburg Invest's interests in this property.

As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$6.0 million. Through an interest rate swap, the interest rate on the mortgage was fixed at 6.24%. The mortgage has annual amortization payments of \$150,000 and matures in February 2010. The operating partnership has guaranteed 30% of the principal of the loan.

Swede Square

This property contains 102,500 square feet of GLA and is leased to 13 tenants, including LA Fitness Center. The operating partnership is the sole general partner of this property with a 15% general partnership interest. Upon consummation of this offering, the operating partnership will own 100% of this property.

The center was originally constructed in 1980 and is currently undergoing a complete redevelopment.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in May 2003 at a cost of \$7.3 million, subject to a first mortgage of approximately \$5.6 million. The principal amount of the mortgage may be increased for additional construction successfully completed. Homburg Invest purchased an 85% limited partnership interest for \$3.0 million. Homburg Invest received a 10% placement fee and is entitled to receive a 12% preferential return before we receive any distributions. The operating partnership

has an option to buy Homburg Invest's interest provided that Homburg Invest receives a 15% annualized rate of return from the acquisition date through the effective date of the exercise of the option. The operating partnership intends to use \$3.2 million (less any distributions paid) of the proceeds from this offering to purchase Homburg Invest's limited partnership interest in this property.

As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$5.6 million. The mortgage can be increased to a total of \$7.5 million in connection with certain leasing and redevelopment achievements. The mortgage carries a fixed rate of 7.25%, is interest only during the initial term of the loan and matures in May 2005. The mortgage can be repaid without penalty after January 2004 and we currently expect to repay the loan at that time. We have guaranteed 30% of the principal of this loan.

Valley Plaza Shopping Center

This property contains 191,200 square feet of GLA and is leased to seven tenants, including K-Mart, Ollie's and Tractor Supply Company. The operating partnership owns 100% of this property.

The center was originally constructed in 1975.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in June 2003 for \$9.5 million, including closing costs.

The purchase price plus certain lender fees was financed by a \$6.4 million, two-year, interest-only senior bank loan with interest at LIBOR plus 250 basis points, and a two-year, \$3.5 million subordinated bank loan with interest at 12% annually. Commitment fees of \$65,000 for the senior bank loan and \$346,000 for the subordinated bank loan were included in the loan amounts. We are required to pay an exit fee of \$103,000 upon repayment. Homburg Invest is entitled to receive one-half of the commitment fees and exit fees, and 4.75% of the interest payments on the subordinated loan in consideration for arranging the loan and for providing the lender with certain repayment guarantees with respect to both loans.

Pending Transactions

South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza

In April 2003, we entered into a lease agreement with regard to South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza, located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In connection therewith, we made a non-refundable deposit of \$3.0 million. South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza is a 283,000 square foot shopping center built in 1950 with a 54,000 square foot Shop Rite as the anchor tenant and a 26,000 square foot Drug Emporium. Additional tenants include Bally's Total Fitness, Ross and Strauss Auto Store.

Currently, we, through a subsidiary of the operating partnership, intend to net lease South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza from the existing owner for a term of 29 years, 11 months. We will have the right to exercise an option to purchase the property at fair market value at any time after ten years, subject to acceleration of our right to exercise the purchase option in certain instances, such as the bankruptcy of the existing owner.

Simultaneously with the execution of the net lease, the operating partnership will make a loan to the existing owner in the amount of \$39.0 million, secured by a first mortgage on the owner's fee interest in the property.

The interest payment under the loan will equal the fixed rent under the net lease. The owner will direct us to make all payments under the net lease directly to us. The existing owner's obligation under the loan is deemed to be satisfied upon our payment of fixed rent under the net lease, and the owner's obligation under the loan is deemed excused if we do not make our payment of fixed rent under the net lease.

Wal-Mart Shopping Center

In July 2003, we entered into a contract to purchase Wal-Mart Shopping Center in Southington, Connecticut. Closing for Wal-Mart Shopping Center property is expected during August 2003.

Wal-Mart Shopping Center is a community shopping center of approximately 155,000 square feet, of which Wal-Mart represents approximately 94,400 square feet with a lease extending through 2018. Other principal tenants include a 20,000 square foot Namco, a 14,600 square foot Southington Wine & Spirits, a 10,000 square foot Connecticut Lighting Center and Sovereign Bank on an outparcel. We will acquire a ground lease of this property that expires in 2072.

The purchase price for the property will be approximately \$8.35 million, plus closing costs. We expect to obtain a subordinated loan of \$2.9 million and a senior loan of \$5.4 million for the purchase of this property. Both loans will mature in two years. The subordinated loan will bear interest at a rate of 12%, while the senior loan will bear interest at a spread of 250 basis points over 30-day LIBOR. We intend to use \$2.9 million of the proceeds of this offering to repay the subordinated loan. In addition, Homburg Invest purchased an 85% limited partnership interest for \$825,000, which includes a 10% fee to Homburg Invest. Homburg Invest received a 10% placement fee for the loans and is entitled to receive a 12% preferential return before we receive any distributions. The operating partnership has an option to buy Homburg Invest's interest provided that Homburg Invest receives a 20% annualized rate of return from the acquisition date through the effective date of the exercise of the option. We intend to use \$ of the proceeds from this offering to purchase Homburg Invest's limited partnership interests in this property.

Golden Triangle Shopping Center

In August 2003, we entered into an agreement to acquire from affiliates of CBC Golden Triangle Shopping Center in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This is an approximately 229,000 square foot shopping center built in 1960 with a 30,000 square foot Marshalls and a 24,060 square foot Staples. We are currently in the process of negotiating leases for a 46,000 square foot L.A. Fitness Center and a 30,000 square foot Price Rite grocer.

The purchase price for the property will be approximately \$11.5 million, plus closing costs, subject to a \$9.9 million first mortgage. The purchase is expected to be funded from the proceeds of this offering. The seller also will receive an extra \$150,000 if we successfully lease existing vacant space.

Columbus Crossing Shopping Center

In August 2003, we entered into an agreement in principle to acquire operating control of Columbus Crossing Shopping Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The interests of the present partners in the partnership that owns the property will be recast as preferred limited partnership interests. This is a new, fully leased approximately 142,000 square foot shopping center completed in 2001 with a 61,500 square foot Super Fresh Supermarket as the principal anchor tenant. Additional tenants include a 25,000 square foot Old Navy, a 22,000 square foot A.C. Moore and a 10,000 square foot Famous Footwear. The property is located on the Delaware River off Christopher Columbus Boulevard and abuts adjacent free-standing Wal-Mart and Home Depot stores, which we are not acquiring.

We have the option to redeem the preferred interest of the existing owners in ten years, in the event and to the extent the existing owners of the partnership have not redeemed their interests prior to that time. We currently intend to exercise such option. At the time we enter into the agreement, we will make a \$23.9 million loan to the current owners of the partnership, which would be repaid if and when we exercise the option to purchase. We will become the managing general partner of the partnership that owns this property and acquire 1% of the common interests of the partnership and we will become a limited partner of the partnership and acquire 99% of the common interests of the partnership.

The return to the existing owners on the preferred interests will approximate the interest payable under the loan.

This property is subject to a \$17.5 million first mortgage loan, which we intend to increase to \$18.5 million on consummation of the acquisition.

River View Plaza I, II and III

In August 2003, we entered into an agreement in principle, under which we will acquire operating control of River View Plaza I, River View Plaza II and River View Plaza III in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These centers consist of three separate properties with an aggregate of approximately 246,772 square feet of GLA. River View I is anchored by a United Artists theatre and Sega Gameworks, River View II is anchored by Staples and West Marine and River View III is anchored by Pep Boys and Athlete's Foot.

All three properties are also located on Christopher Columbus Boulevard (on the opposite side of the Boulevard from the Columbus Crossing property) and there is a northbound exit from Route I-95 adjacent to the properties.

The transaction will be structured so that the existing owners will contribute the property to a newly formed partnership, and, in exchange for their contribution, each of the owners will acquire a preferred limited partnership interest in the partnership. We will become the managing general partner of the partnership and acquire 1% of the common interests of the partnership and we will become a limited partner of the partnership and acquire 99% of the common interests of the partnership. We have an option to redeem the preferred interests of the existing owners in ten years, in the event and to the extent the existing owners of the partnership have not redeemed their interests prior to that time. We currently intend to exercise such option. At the time we enter into the agreement, we will make a \$49.1 million loan to the existing owners, which would be repaid if and when we exercise the option to purchase. The return to the existing owners on the preferred interest will approximate the interest payable under the loan.

Lake Raystown Plaza

In August 2003, we entered into an agreement to purchase Lake Raystown Plaza in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. This is a Giant Food supermarket-anchored center of approximately 84,300 square feet, completed in 1995, located approximately 20 miles east of Altoona, Pennsylvania. In addition to a 39,200 square foot Giant Food supermarket, other tenants include a 10,000 square foot Rite Aid drug store and a 9,100 square foot Fashion Bug.

The purchase price for the property will be approximately \$7.0 million, plus closing costs. The purchase is expected to be financed from the proceeds of this offering and from a \$5.6 million mortgage loan, which we intend to enter into concurrently with the acquisition.

Huntingdon Plaza

In August 2003, we entered into an agreement to purchase Huntingdon Plaza in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. This is an approximately 92,000 square foot shopping center adjacent to the Lake Raystown Plaza property and features a 22,000 square foot Peebles, a 9,000 square foot Auto Zone and a 7,000 square foot Family Dollar Store. Negotiations are pending to fill the remaining vacancies.

The purchase price for the property will be approximately \$4.0 million, plus closing costs. The purchase is expected to be financed from the proceeds of this offering and from a \$2.4 million mortgage loan, which we intend to enter into concurrently with the acquisition.

Other Transactions

We have entered into (a) an option agreement to acquire an undeveloped 16.5 acre parcel of land located between Harrisburg and Hershey, Pennsylvania for approximately \$1.9 million and (b) an agreement in principle to acquire the building occupied by Giant Food at our Loyal Plaza Shopping Center for \$4.9 million; and (c) an agreement to acquire the 50% interest in The Point Shopping Center in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania which is not presently owned by us for a purchase price of approximately

\$2.4 million, subject to a \$19.7 million first mortgage. This property contains approximately 255,000 square feet of GLA.

Shore Mall Option

We received a 10-year option to acquire the Shore Mall in Egg Harbor Township, New Jersey, a 620,000 square foot shopping center, from an affiliate of CBC, subject to a right of first refusal of a former owner, which expires in 2009. The option provides that the purchase price will be the appraised value at the time the option is exercised. The option provides us with a right of first refusal if the owner receives a bona fide third-party offer. If we do not exercise our option in connection with a bona fide third party offer, the option will terminate. Brentway and SKR presently provide property management, leasing, construction management and legal services to the Shore Mall property. Upon completion of this offering and the merger of our advisors, we expect to continue to provide management services to, and to receive fees at standard rates from, the Shore Mall property until that property is acquired by us (or sold or otherwise disposed of by the existing owners). An affiliate of CBC owns 92% of this property and Mr. Ullman owns 8%.

We currently do not intend to exercise our option because the property is highly leveraged and the debt has significant prepayment penalties. In addition, we are waiting for additional road work in the area to be completed.

Rents and Occupancy Information

The following table shows certain information on rents and occupancy rates for our properties during the period of our ownership.

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>Average Base Rent Per Square Foot</u>	<u>GLA</u>	<u>Number of Operating Properties</u>	<u>Aggregate Base Rents</u>
2000	82%	5.11	260,000	1	\$ 80,700
2001	93%	9.03	728,000	4	\$ 53,300
2002	90%	8.76	1,803,000	7	\$ 39,100

The following table shows lease expiration data as of June 30, 2003, for all of our properties upon consummation of this offering and completion of our pending transactions described in this prospectus, assuming no tenants exercise renewal options.

<u>Expiration Year</u>	<u>Expiring GLA</u>	<u>Base Rents</u>		<u>No. of Leases Expiring</u>	<u>Percent of GLA Leased Represented by Expiring Leases</u>
		<u>Per Sq. Ft.(\$)</u>	<u>Total</u>		
2003 (second half)	194,910	5.50	\$ 1,071,742	37	3.35%
2004	262,597	9.53	2,503,387	55	7.82%
2005	203,914	13.96	2,848,188	45	8.90%
2006	344,249	8.52	2,931,242	46	9.16%
2007	204,264	12.65	2,583,940	46	8.07%
2008	178,055	12.14	2,161,492	29	6.75%
2009	95,011	12.96	1,231,681	13	3.85%
2010	286,577	5.52	1,582,550	13	4.94%
2011	199,266	10.49	2,089,469	15	6.53%
2012	128,175	13.99	1,792,570	19	5.60%
2013	114,218	11.11	1,268,915	9	3.96%
Thereafter	965,185	10.31	9,952,402	37	31.08%

Four of our properties either contributed more than 10% of our aggregate gross revenues during 2002 or had a book value equal to more than 10% of our total assets at year-end 2002. Except for Giant

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Food, no tenant at these properties leases more than 10% of such center's GLA. The following charts show certain information for these properties during the period of our ownership.

The Point Shopping Center		
Fiscal Year	Avg. Occupancy Rate	Avg. Annual Base Rent per sq. ft.
2000	82%	5.11
2001	91%	7.70
2002	93%	10.29

Red Lion Shopping Center		
Fiscal Year	Avg. Occupancy Rate	Avg. Annual Base Rent per sq. ft.
2002	85%	11.91

Loyal Plaza Shopping Center		
Fiscal Year	Avg. Occupancy Rate	Avg. Annual Base Rent per sq. ft.
2002	92%	7.16

Camp Hill Mall		
Fiscal Year	Avg. Occupancy Rate	Avg. Annual Base Rent per sq. ft.
2002	90%	6.69

The following tables show lease expiration data as of June 30, 2003 for each of the above properties for the next ten years (assuming that none of the tenants exercise renewal options).

The Point Shopping Center					
Expiration Year	Expiring GLA	% of Leased Property Square Feet	Annualized Expiring Rents	No. of Leases Expiring	% of Annual Base Rent Represented by Expiring Leases
2003		0.00		0	0.00
2004	2,550	1.07	24,910	1	1.02
2005	1,600	0.67	13,000	1	0.53
2006	88,305	37.13	387,178	3	15.78
2007	14,648	6.16	234,228	3	9.55
2008	26,635	11.20	229,092	2	9.34
2009		0.00		0	0.00
2010		0.00		0	0.00
2011	5,000	2.10	37,222	1	1.52
2012	16,909	7.11	253,760	5	10.34
2013	24,000	10.09	264,000	1	10.76

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Thereafter	58,200	24.42	1,010,383	2	41.18
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Red Lion Shopping Center

Expiration Year	Expiring GLA	% of Leased Property Square Feet	Annualized Expiring Rents	No. of Leases Expiring	% of Annual Base Rent Represented by Expiring Leases
2003	30,933	14.58	107,550	2	4.48
2004	1,800	0.85	28,168	1	1.17
2005	50,546	23.82	599,553	3	24.99
2006	3,600	1.70	54,000	1	2.25
2007	26,815	12.64	277,830	3	11.58
2008		0.00		0	0.00
2009	4,310	2.03	63,861	1	2.66
2010		0.00		0	0.00
2011		0.00		0	0.00
2012		0.00		0	0.00
2013	10,750	5.07	174,623	2	7.28
Thereafter	83,442	39.32	1,094,034	3	45.59

Loyal Plaza Shopping Center

Expiration Year	Expiring GLA	% of Leased Property Square Feet	Annualized Expiring Rents	No. of Leases Expiring	% of Annual Base Rent Represented by Expiring Leases
2003		0.00		0	0.00
2004	8,350	3.10	118,258	3	5.99
2005	21,864	8.12	232,958	5	11.80
2006	109,538	40.68	401,549	5	20.34
2007	24,420	9.07	328,960	5	16.66
2008	2,500	0.93	33,846	1	1.71
2009		0.00		0	0.00
2010	6,500	2.41	58,271	1	2.95
2011	9,900	3.68	81,720	1	4.14
2012	8,355	3.10	55,000	1	2.79
2013		0.00		0	0.00
Thereafter	77,843	28.91	663,765	2	33.62

Camp Hill Mall

Expiration Year	Expiring GLA	% of Leased Property Square Feet	Annualized Expiring Rents	No. of Leases Expiring	% of Annual Base Rent Represented by Expiring Leases
2003	132,977	29.31	406,128	22	13.65
2004	22,026	4.85	279,768	8	9.40
2005	4,208	0.93	80,788	4	2.72
2006	10,459	2.30	111,634	3	3.75
2007		0.00		0	0.00
2008	1,297	0.29	22,692	1	0.76
2009	3,639	0.80	50,946	1	1.71
2010	180,576	39.79	910,882	4	30.62
2011	86,078	18.97	797,939	7	26.82
2012	3,466	0.76	50,329	2	1.69
2013		0.00		0	0.00
Thereafter	9,040	1.99	264,022	2	8.87

(1) Annualized expiring rents represents the contractual rent for expiring leases, calculated on a straight line basis in accordance with GAAP. Depreciation on The Point Shopping Center, Red Lion Shopping Center, Loyal Plaza Shopping Center, and Camp Hill Mall is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the real property and improvements, which ranges from three to 39 years. At December 31, 2002, the Federal tax basis in these centers was as follows: approximately \$21,600,000 for The Point Shopping Center, approximately \$20,500,000 for Red Lion Shopping Center, approximately \$19,300,000 for Loyal Plaza Shopping Center, and approximately \$22,300,000 for Camp Hill Mall.

The realty tax rate is approximately \$2.44 per \$100 of assessed value for Loyal Plaza Shopping Center; \$8.27 per \$100 of assessed value for Red Lion Shopping Center; \$1.74 per \$100 for The Point Shopping Center; and \$1.61 per \$100 for Camp Hill Mall.

Competition

We believe that competition for the acquisition and operation of retail shopping centers is highly fragmented. We face competition from institutional investors, other REITs and owner-operators engaged in the acquisition, ownership and leasing of shopping centers as well as from numerous local, regional and national real estate developers and owners in each of our markets.

We encounter competition for acquisitions of existing income-producing properties. We also face competition in leasing available space at our properties to prospective tenants. The actual competition for tenants varies depending upon the characteristics of each local market in which we own and manage property. We believe that the principal competitive factors in attracting tenants in our market areas are location, price, the presence of anchor tenants, mix and quality of tenants and maintenance of properties.

Office

Our executive office is located at 44 South Bayles Avenue, Port Washington, New York and contains 4,587 square feet under a lease at rentals consistent in the building that expires on October 31, 2007. Mr. Ullman owns a 25% interest in the building that houses our executive offices. We also have an office located at the Camp Hill Mall that contains 2,000 square feet. We expect to open an office in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area during 2003.

Legal Proceedings

We are not presently involved in any litigation nor to our knowledge is any litigation threatened against us or our subsidiaries that, in management's opinion, would result in any material adverse effect on our ownership, management or operation of our properties, or is not covered by our liability insurance.

Environmental Matters

There are two principal environmental matters that affect our Loyal Plaza Shopping Center. These are (a) certain petroleum-impacted soil at the newly-built, free-standing Eckerd drug store building on an outparcel of the property; and (b) a concentration of dry cleaning solvents, PCE and TCE, at levels in excess of amounts permitted by the PADEP.

Pursuant to the purchase agreement for the purchase of the property by us, the seller will remain liable for all costs up to and including a satisfactory Release of Liability letter issued by the PADEP with respect to all such contamination at the property. The seller has deposited \$950,000 in escrow to support its obligations. In the event that the escrows are insufficient to cover all required testing and remediation, the seller has undertaken to expend any and all monies required to complete such testing and remediation including monitoring, without limits as to time. While we believe an anticipated Release of Liability letter from the PADEP will operate to relieve us of any further liability for remediation of the site under Pennsylvania environmental statutes, or for any contamination identified in reports submitted to and approved by the PADEP to protect us from successful citizens' suits or other contribution actions, we cannot assure you that we would not incur costs associated with the investigation, remediation or removal of such contamination.

At the South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza, in which we intend to obtain an interest upon consummation of this offering, concentrations of PCE, TCE and cis-1,2-DCE (dry cleaning solvents) at levels in excess of amounts permitted by the PADEP were found. Pursuant to our agreement, the existing owner is responsible for all remediation measures as may be required to meet statewide health standards in connection with these contaminants. If the existing owner fails to satisfy its obligations under the agreement, we may be liable for significant remediation cost.

Employees

Upon consummation of the merger of our advisors, we will have 28 employees. We believe that our relations with our employees are good. None of our employees are unionized.

Outstanding Indebtedness

Protective Life Insurance Company

On May 29, 2002, we refinanced a loan used to construct certain improvements to The Point Shopping Center. The new loan, provided by Protective Life Insurance Company of Birmingham, Alabama, is potentially for \$21 million, of which \$20.0 million was drawn down upon completion of the refinancing. The additional \$1.0 million becomes available to us if, within two years of the date of closing of the refinancing, we lease generally not less than 20,000 square feet in the shopping center at \$14.00 per square foot for a 10-year period to an acceptable creditworthy tenant. If we are unable to find such a tenant within the two year period, we lose our right to access the additional \$1.0 million of the loan.

The interest rate on the new loan is 7.625%. The loan matures in June 2027 and has an amortization of 25 years. Notwithstanding the amortization term, the lender has an option of accelerating the loan at any time after June 2012. The loan is due and payable in full 90 days after the lender notifies us that it has exercised the option. Debt service under the loan for the initial \$20.0 million funding amount is \$1.8 million per year. The loan may be pre-paid in full at any time upon 90-days' prior written notice and payment of a prepayment premium equal to the greater of 1% of the then-unpaid principal balance of the loan or a yield maintenance formula. We are also required to escrow with the lender amounts equal to annual real estate taxes and insurance premium.

SWH Financing

During November 2002, we entered into a financing agreement with SWH for a \$6.0 million loan of which approximately \$4.2 million was used to fund the Camp Hill Mall acquisition and to provide approximately \$100,000 of working capital. The balance of the SWH financing, approximately \$1.3 million, was used to pay off the then-existing SWH loan balance of approximately \$880,000 together with certain exit fees of approximately \$500,000 attributable to financing previously provided by SWH for the portfolio of supermarket-anchored shopping centers that we purchased in October 2001. The term of the SWH loan is through November 30, 2005 and it carries interest at the rate of 12.5%, adjusting to an annual rate of 14% from December 1, 2004 through maturity.

SWH received a funding fee of \$300,000 (equal to 5% of the loan amount) at closing and will receive an exit fee of \$120,000 if the loan is paid on or before February 28, 2004. The loan may be repaid at any time in whole or in part without penalty.

The security for repayment of the SWH financing is our equity interest in Port Richmond Village, Academy Plaza and Washington Center Shoppes, together with a pledge of the operating partnership's interest in the Camp Hill Mall. Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania, which holds the first mortgage on the Camp Hill Mall, and SWH have entered into certain inter-creditor agreements that provide, among other things, for notice and other procedures in the event of default under either of the loan agreements.

Hudson Realty Financing

We have received a commitment from Hudson Realty Capital LLC, or Hudson Realty (the principals of which include the principals of SWH), to provide \$7.75 million of financing. A portion of the proceeds of this loan would be used to repay in full the SWH financing. The loan would be secured by the security interest presently held by SWH. The loan would be for 18 months at an interest rate of 12.5% per annum. Hudson Realty would receive a five percent commitment fee and a two percent exit fee. Amortization of principal would commence at the seventh month and would commence at \$200,000 per month for the 7th through 9th months, \$250,000 per month for the 10th through 12th months, \$350,000 per month for the 13th through 15th months and \$450,000 per month thereafter. We will have the right to prepay the loan at any time after Hudson Realty shall have received at least four months interest. If we obtain debt or equity financing on the Camp Hill Mall from a party other than Hudson Realty or sell our interest in the center prior to January 24, 2004, and the loan has not yet been funded, we have agreed to pay to Hudson Realty a fee of \$200,000.

GE Capital Corporation

Fairview Plaza. In January 2003, we obtained a \$6.1 million first mortgage loan from GE Capital Corporation in connection with the purchase of our interest in Fairview Plaza. The loan matures in February 2013, bears interest at a rate of 5.64% and has a 30-year amortization schedule. Annual debt service on the loan, including interest and amortization, is approximately \$430,000. We entered into an interest rate swap for the entire amount of the loan, together with the loans for Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza described below, resulting in a fixed rate of 6.43%. The loan is prepayable upon payment of penalty equal essentially to the difference between the interest cost/yield of the loan and the then-prevailing lending/borrowing rates, discounted to then-present value, for the balance of the term of the loan.

Golden Triangle Shopping Center. In August 2003, we entered into an agreement to acquire this center from affiliates of CBC for a purchase price of approximately \$11.5 million, plus closing costs, subject to a \$9.9 million first mortgage. The loan matures in April 2023, bears interest at a rate of 7.39% and has a 25-year amortization schedule. Annual debt service on the loan, including interest and amortization, is approximately \$948,000.

Columbus Crossing Shopping Center. In August 2003, we entered into an agreement in principle to acquire operating control of this center. The property is subject to a \$17.5 million first mortgage loan,

with an interest rate of the greater of LIBOR plus 2.9% or 4.8%. The loan matures in July 2005. We may extend the loan for one year with notice to the lender and payment of a fee of 0.5%. The loan carries an exit fee of 1%.

Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania

Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza. We obtained loans of \$4.3 million and \$5.4 million from Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania in connection with the purchase of our interests in Halifax Plaza and Newport Plaza, respectively. Each loan is for a period of seven years with amortization at \$90,000 per annum for Halifax Plaza and \$78,000 per annum (\$109,200 per annum after the additional \$1.6 million loan funding) for Newport Plaza. Annual debt service on both loans, including interest and amortization, is \$800,000 in the aggregate. The loans are prepayable without penalty except for applicable breakage fees under certain interest rate protection agreements. The interest rate on both loans is determined by a spread of 210 basis points over 30-day LIBOR. We entered into interest rate swaps for the entire amounts and terms of the respective loans, swapping 30-day LIBOR for a fixed rate of 4.33%, so as to result in a fixed rate of 6.43%.

Camp Hill Mall. The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in November 2002 for a purchase price of \$17.2 million plus closing costs. The principal balance of the mortgage from Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania, which was obtained in November 2002 and is due in November 2004, was \$14.0 million. The interest rate is fixed via an interest rate swap at 4.74% for the entire loan from the date the mortgage was obtained, through and including November 2003. From December 2003 through November 2004, \$7.0 million is fixed at 4.74% and the remaining \$7.0 million will bear interest at a floating rate equal to 30-day LIBOR plus 195 basis points. We have an option to extend the mortgage for an additional year. The mortgage may be repaid at any time after six months in whole or in part without penalty. If we had prepaid the mortgage as of July 31, 2003, the cost to terminate the interest rate swap would have been approximately \$185,000. The operating partnership has guaranteed 20% of the principal of the mortgage.

Pine Grove Shopping Center. The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in April 2003 at a cost of \$8.0 million, which was financed in part by a \$6.0 million first mortgage by Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania, of which the operating partnership guaranteed \$1.8 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 6.24%, amortization is \$150,000 annually and matures in February 2010. The operating partnership has guaranteed 30% of the principal of the mortgage.

North Fork Bank

Effective March 16, 2003, we established a secured line of credit for a one-year period with North Fork Bank. The loan bears interest at a rate equal to the greater of 6% or North Fork Bank's prime rate plus 1%. The line of credit has a \$2.0 million limit; provided, however, that the line of credit above \$1.0 million will be available only when the SWH financing has been repaid in full. This loan will be repaid with \$1.0 million of proceeds from this offering.

BFV Interim Finance B.V. Financing

We obtained a subordinated loan of \$3.4 million and a senior loan of \$6.4 million from BFV Interim Finance B.V. (a Netherlands corporation that is an affiliate of ABN Amro Bank) in connection with our purchase of the Valley Plaza Shopping Center. Each loan is for a period of two years. The subordinated loan bears interest at a rate of 12%. The interest rate on the senior loan is determined by a spread of 250 basis points over 30-day LIBOR. We paid origination fees of \$346,220 and \$64,298 in connection with the subordinated loan and senior loan, respectively, and will have to pay an exit fee of \$103,860 in connection with the subordinated loan upon repayment of the loans.

The loans are guaranteed by us and Homburg Invest. In exchange for its guarantee, Homburg Invest receives 4.75% on the interest accrued on the subordinated loan, and 50% of the origination and exit fees.

This indebtedness will be repaid with \$10.3 million of the proceeds of this offering, including \$225,040 payable to Homburg Invest as its portion of the origination and exit fees.

Construction Loan

A \$5.0 million construction loan from Farmers First Bank of Lititz, Pennsylvania has been obtained in connection with the LA Fitness Center development project. At June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the loan was \$1.6 million. The loan carries an interest rate of 275 basis points over 90-day LIBOR, with a minimum rate of 5.75%, has no amortization schedule during construction and matures in December 2004. The borrower has the right, with notice to the bank and payment of a 1/2% fee, to convert the construction loan to a 36-month financing commencing in January 2005 and ending on December 31, 2007. The rate for the financing also will float at 275 basis points over 90-day LIBOR, with a minimum rate of 6.25%. At the borrower's option, the borrower may fix the rate at 3.75% above the three-year Treasury rate, with a minimum rate of 7%. In addition, there are two one-year extensions available to the borrower upon payment of a 1/4% fee for each year.

The Chase Manhattan Bank

Academy Plaza. The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in October 2001 subject to a then-outstanding first mortgage of \$10.7 million from The Chase Manhattan Bank. The loan matures in March 2013, bears interest at a rate of 7.275% and has a 30-year amortization schedule. Annual debt service on the loan is approximately \$910,000.

Port Richmond Village. The operating partnership acquired its interest in this property in October 2001 subject to a then-outstanding first mortgage of \$11.6 million from The Chase Manhattan Bank. The loan matures in April 2007, bears interest at a rate of 7.174% and has a 30-year amortization schedule. Annual debt service on the loan is approximately \$975,000.

CS First Boston Mortgage Capital Corporation

The operating partnership acquired its interest in Washington Center Shoppes in October 2001 subject to a then-outstanding first mortgage of \$6.236 million from CS First Boston Mortgage Capital Corporation. The loan matures in November 2027, with an anticipated repayment date of November 2007, bears interest at a rate of 7.53% and has a 30-year amortization schedule. Annual debt service on the loan is approximately \$522,000.

RAIT Partnership, L.P.

The operating partnership acquired its interest in Swede Square in May 2003 at a cost of \$7.3 million. As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage from RAIT Partnership, L.P. was \$5.6 million. The mortgage carries a fixed interest rate of 7.25%, and is interest only during the initial term. The loan matures in May 2005. We may extend the loan for one year with notice to the lender and payment of a fee of 0.5%. We can prepay the mortgage at any time upon 30 days notice to the lender; however, any prepayment within the first eight months of the loan's origination would be subject to a 2% prepayment penalty.

Lehman Brothers Bank, FSB

The operating partnership acquired its interest in Loyal Plaza Shopping Center in July 2002 at a cost of \$18.3 million, subject to a then-outstanding first mortgage of \$14.0 million from Lehman Brothers Bank, FSB. As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$13.7 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 7.18%, has an amortization schedule of 30 years and matures in June 2011. Annual debt service on the loan is \$1,138,000. Prepayment of the mortgage requires a defeasance or make-whole deposit equal generally to the amount in government securities or other acceptable securities that will not result in a downgrading, withdrawal or qualification of the ratings of the

rating agencies in effect for the loan, and which will generate amounts equal to or greater than the payments required by the loan agreement for the remaining period of the loan.

Bouwfonds Property Finance BV

In July 2003, we entered into a contract to purchase Wal-Mart Shopping Center at a purchase price of approximately \$8.35 million, plus closing costs. We have obtained a term sheet from Bouwfonds Property Finance BV with respect to a subordinated loan of \$2.9 million and a senior loan of \$5.4 million. The subordinated loan will bear interest at a rate of 12%, while the senior loan will bear interest at a spread of 250 basis points over 30-day LIBOR. The loan contains a commitment fee of 1% to be paid at closing, to be divided one-half to Bouwfonds Property Finance BV and one-half to Homburg Invest. In addition, the subordinated loan includes an up-front closing fee of approximately \$293,000 due at closing and a look-back provision of 3%, each to be divided one-half to Bouwfonds Property Finance BV and one-half to Homburg Invest. Of the total 12% interest rate on the subordinated loan, 9.5% is to be divided one-half to Bouwfonds Property Finance BV and one-half to Homburg Invest.

Orix Capital Markets LLC

The operating partnership acquired its interest in Red Lion Shopping Center in May 2002 from an affiliate of CBC at a cost of \$1.2 million, subject to a then-outstanding first mortgage of \$17.0 million from Orix Capital Markets LLC. As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance on the mortgage was \$16.7 million. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 8.86%, has an amortization schedule of 30 years and matures in February 2010.

Christopher Weil & Co. Loan

In August 2003, we obtained a \$1.0 million loan from Christopher Weil & Co., which will be used to fund the deposit for the acquisition of Columbus Crossing Shopping Center and River View Plaza I, II and III. The loan bears interest at the rate of 9% annually and is due on the earlier to occur of one year from the date of advance or five days after completion of any public offering. We have agreed to pay an exit fee of 20% of the principal advanced. The lender, at its sole option, shall have the right to convert all of the loan to units valued at the public offering price, less the underwriting commission.

MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information about our directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Leo S. Ullman	64	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and President
Brenda J. Walker	50	Director and Vice President
James J. Burns	63	Director
Johannes A.M.H. der Kinderen	63	Director
Richard Homburg	53	Director
Frank W. Matheson	58	Director
Everett B. Miller, III	58	Director
Thomas J. O'Keeffe	58	Chief Financial Officer
Thomas B. Richey	48	Vice President and Director of Construction and Maintenance Services
Stuart H. Widowski	43	Secretary and General Counsel

Upon consummation of this offering, our charter will eliminate the classes of directors upon the expiration of the current terms of the respective classes and each director elected at our upcoming annual stockholders meeting or thereafter will serve for a term of one year. Currently, our board of directors is divided into three classes of directors. The current terms of the Class I, Class II and Class III directors will expire in 2005, 2003 and 2004, respectively. The existing Class I, Class II and Class III directors will serve their full terms. All officers serve at the discretion of our board of directors. Our bylaws provide that a majority of the entire board of directors may establish, increase or decrease the number of directors, provided that the number of directors shall never be less than three or more than the maximum number allowed by the MGCL.

Information regarding our directors and executive officers is set forth below.

Leo S. Ullman, age 64, chief executive officer, president and chairman of the board of directors, has been involved in real estate property and asset management for approximately twenty-five years. He has been chairman and president of SKR and chairman of Brentway from 1994 (and its predecessors since 1978) through the current date, and president of CBRA since the latter company's formation in January 1998. He is also president and sole director of a number of companies affiliated with CBC. Mr. Ullman was first elected as our chairman in April 1998 and served until November 1999. He was re-elected in December 2000. Mr. Ullman also has been chief executive officer and president from April 1998 to date. He has been a member of the New York Bar since 1966 and was in private legal practice until 1998. From 1984 until 1993, he was a partner in the New York law firm, Reid & Priest, and served as initial director of its real estate group. Mr. Ullman received an A.B. from Harvard University and a J.D. and M.B.A. from Columbia University.

Brenda J. Walker, age 50, has been vice president and a director since 1998 and was treasurer from April 1998 until November 1999. She has been president of Brentway and vice president of SKR from 1994 through the current date; vice president of API Management Services Corp. and API Asset Management, Inc. from 1992 through 1995; and vice president of CBRA from 1998 to date. Ms. Walker has been involved in real estate property and asset management for more than twenty years. Ms. Walker received a B.A. from Lincoln University.

James J. Burns, age 63, a director since 2001, has been chief financial officer and senior vice president of Wellsford Real Properties, Inc. since December 2000. He joined Wellsford in October 1999 as chief accounting officer upon his retirement from Ernst & Young in September 1999. At Ernst & Young, Mr. Burns was a senior audit partner in the E&Y Kenneth Leventhal Real Estate Group for 22 years. Mr. Burns also serves as a director of One Liberty Properties, Inc., a REIT. Mr. Burns is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Johannes A.M.H. der Kinderen, age 63, a director since 1998, was the director of investments from 1984 through 1994 for Rabobank Pension Fund, and has been or is chairman and/or a member of the board of the following entities: Noord Amerika Real Estate B.V. (1995-present); Noord Amerika Vast Goed B.V. (1985-present); Mass Mutual Pierson (M.M.P.) (1988-1997); Warner Building Corporation (1996 to date); GIM Vastgoed (1998 to date); Fellion Investments B.V. (2001 to date); and N.V. Maatschappij voor Trustzaken Ameuro (from 2002 to date).

Richard Homburg, age 53, a director and chairman from November 1999 to August 2000, and a director again since December 18, 2002, was born and educated in the Netherlands. Mr. Homburg was the president and CEO of Uni-Invest N.V., a publicly listed Dutch real estate fund from 1991 until 2000. In 2002, an investment group purchased 100% of the shares of Uni-Invest N.V., taking it private, at which time it was one of the largest real estate funds in the Netherlands with assets of approximately \$2.5 billion CDN. Mr. Homburg is chairman and CEO of Homburg Invest Inc. and president of Homburg Invest USA Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Homburg Invest Inc.). In addition to his varied business interests, Mr. Homburg has served on many boards, including as past president and director of the Investment Property Owners of Nova Scotia, Evangeline Trust and World Trade Center in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, and also has sat on the board of directors or advisory boards of other large charitable organizations. Mr. Homburg was designated to serve on our board pursuant to a standstill agreement we entered into with Homburg Invest, in which we agreed to support the election of two designees of Homburg Invest Inc. to our board of directors.

Frank W. Matheson, age 58, a director since April 2002, has been involved in the real estate industry for the past 14 years, serving as president and CEO of Homburg Canada Incorporated, an international real estate company with holdings in residential, commercial, industrial and retail properties. Before that time, he was active in the general insurance industry. An active community member, Mr. Matheson is past chairman of the Halifax School Board and Halifax Forum Commission. He is presently vice chairman and director of the Halifax International Airport. He also has served on other community and corporate boards. Mr. Matheson is an affiliate of Homburg Invest Inc. Mr. Matheson was designated to serve on our board pursuant to a standstill agreement we entered into with Homburg Invest Inc., in which we agreed to support the election of two designees of Homburg Invest Inc. to our board of directors.

Everett B. Miller, III, age 58, a director since 1998, is formerly a member of the board of directors of Commonfund Realty, Inc., a registered investment advisor. In March 2003, Mr. Miller was appointed to the Real Estate Advisory Committee of the New York State Common Retirement Fund. Prior to his retirement from Commonfund Realty and his appointment to the board of directors of such company in May 2002, Mr. Miller served as the chief operating officer of that company. Prior to such time, commencing in March 1997, Mr. Miller was the senior vice president and chief executive officer of two privately held REITs, Endowment Realty Investors and Endowment Realty Investors II, sponsored by Commonfund, which is located in Wilton, Connecticut. From January 1995 through March 1997, Mr. Miller was the principal investment officer for real estate and alternative investment at the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut. Before that, Mr. Miller was employed for eighteen years at affiliates of the Travelers Insurance Company, at which his most recent position was senior vice president of the Travelers Realty Investment Company.

Thomas J. O'Keefe, age 58, joined us in November 2002 as our chief financial officer. Prior to joining, Mr. O'Keefe served as a financial consultant from 1997 to 2002, as chief financial officer of Bradley Real Estate, Inc., a shopping center REIT, from 1985 to 1996, as chief financial officer of R.M. Bradley & Co., Inc., a full service real estate management company from 1981 to 1997, and as audit manager for Deloitte & Touche from 1975 to 1981. Mr. O'Keefe, a certified public accountant, is also a director of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library Foundation and serves on its executive, audit and investment committees. Mr. O'Keefe received a B.S.A. from Bentley College and an M.B.A. from Babson College.

Thomas B. Richey, age 48, joined us in 1998 as our vice president and director of construction and maintenance services. Mr. Richey has been involved in the real estate business for approximately 25 years. He served as director of a historic site service project in Muncy, Pennsylvania, from 1978 through 1980 and as economic development director of the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from 1980 through 1983. From 1983 to 1986, Mr. Richey was involved with acquisitions and construction for Lundy Construction Company and for Shawnee Management Inc. From 1988 through 1996, Mr. Richey was a partner in two companies involved in renovating and providing other services to hotel properties. From 1996 through 1998, Mr. Richey was business and project manager for Grove Associates, Inc., an engineering and surveying company. Mr. Richey received a B.A. from Lycoming College.

Stuart Widowski, age 43, joined us in 1996 as our vice president and general counsel. He was in private practice for seven years, including five years with the law firm Reid & Priest in New York, New York. From 1991 through 1996, Mr. Widowski served in the legal department of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Mr. Widowski received a B.A. from Brandeis University and a J.D. from the University of Michigan.

Board Committees

Our board of directors has appointed a nominating and corporate governance committee, an audit committee and a compensation committee. The composition of each committee must comply with the listing requirements and other rules and regulations of the NYSE, as amended or modified from time to time. Each of these committees has at least three directors and is composed exclusively of independent directors.

Audit Committee. The audit committee will help ensure the integrity of our financial statements, the qualifications and independence of our independent auditor and the performance of our internal audit function and independent auditors. The audit committee will select, assist and meet with the independent auditor, oversee each annual audit and quarterly review, review with management the committee's assessment of internal audit controls and discuss any weaknesses of such controls and prepare the report that federal securities laws require be included in our annual proxy statement. Mr. Burns, Mr. der Kinderen and Mr. Miller have been appointed as members of the audit committee.

Compensation Committee. The compensation committee will review and approve the compensation and benefits of our executive officers, administer and make recommendations to our board of directors regarding our compensation and stock incentive plans and produce an annual report on executive compensation for inclusion in our proxy statement. has been designated as chair and and have been appointed as members of the compensation committee.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The nominating and corporate governance committee will develop and recommend to our board of directors a set of corporate governance principles, adopt a code of ethics, adopt policies with respect to conflicts of interest, monitor our compliance with corporate governance requirements of state and federal law and the rules and regulations of the NYSE, establish criteria for prospective members of our board of directors, conduct candidate searches and interviews, oversee and evaluate our board of directors and management, evaluate from time to time the appropriate size and composition of our board of directors and recommend, as appropriate, increases, decreases and changes in the composition of our board of directors and formally propose the slate of directors to be elected at each annual meeting of our stockholders. has been designated as chair and and have been appointed as members of the nominating and corporate governance committee.

Our board of directors may from time to time establish certain other committees to facilitate the management of our company.

Compensation of Directors

During 2002, each of our directors not affiliated with CBRA Mr. Miller, Mr. der Kinderen and Mr. Burns received an annual fee of \$10,000 plus \$1,000 for each board meeting and \$250 for each audit committee meeting attended. Effective January 1, 2003, independent directors fees were increased to \$4,000 per quarter; meeting attendance fees are \$1,000 per regular board meeting and audit committee meeting. In addition, members of the audit committee each receive a quarterly fee of \$1,000. We have agreed to pay to our independent directors who are members of our committee who approved the mergers of our advisors fees of \$25,000 each for service on the committee, plus an additional \$5,000 to the chairperson of such committee.

Compensation of Executive Officers

Because we were externally advised prior to the consummation of this offering, we did not pay any compensation to our executive officers for periods prior to this offering. The following table sets forth the annual base salary and other compensation expected to be paid in 2003 to our Chief Executive Officer and President and our four other most highly compensated executive officers. We have entered into employment agreements with our executive officers that will become effective upon the merger of our advisors and the consummation of this offering. See Employment Agreements.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation	All Other Compensation
		Salary(1) \$	Bonus \$	Other Annual Compensation \$	Stock Options #	
Leo S. Ullman President and Chief Executive Officer	2003	350,000				
Thomas J. O. Keeffe Chief Financial Officer	2003	250,000				
Brenda J. Walker Vice President	2003	200,000				
Stuart H. Widowski Vice President and General Counsel	2003	175,000				
Thomas B. Richey Vice President and Director of Construction and Maintenance Services	2003	175,000				

(1) Amounts given are annualized projections for the year ending December 31, 2003 based on employment agreements that will become effective upon the merger of our advisors and the consummation of this offering. See Employment Agreements.

Stock Option Plan

We established a stock option plan for the purpose of attracting and retaining executive officers, directors and other key employees. An aggregate of 1,000,000 of our authorized shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance under this plan. The plan is administered by a committee of the board of directors, which committee will, among other things, select the number of shares subject to each grant, the vesting period for each grant and the exercise price (subject to applicable regulations with respect to incentive stock options) for the options.

The following table sets forth information regarding our existing compensation plans and individual compensation arrangements pursuant to which our equity securities are authorized for issuance to employees or non-employees (such as directors, consultants, advisors, vendors, customers, suppliers or lenders) in exchange for consideration in the form of goods or services:

Plan category	A	B	C
	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuances Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities in Column A)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	100,000	\$ 1.75	900,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	333,332	\$ 2.25	166,666
Total	433,332	\$ 2.00	1,066,666

Employment Agreements With Named Executive Officers

Effective on consummation of this offering, we will enter into employment agreements with Messrs. Ullman, O'Keefe, Widowski and Richey and Ms. Walker.

Each agreement will be for a term of four years and will provide that in the event of termination by us without cause or by the executive for good reason, the executive will be entitled to receive from us within five days following termination:

Any earned and unpaid base salary;

A cash payment of two and one-half times the executive's annual base salary;

Continuation of health insurance benefits for one year; and

Acceleration of vesting of all options.

Good reason means:

Our material breach of the employment agreement;

A material reduction in the executive's duties or responsibilities;

The relocation of the executive or our headquarters to any location outside of the New York City metropolitan area; and

A change in control.

Each employment agreement also will provide that each executive will not compete with us for a period of one year after the termination of the executive's employment, unless employment is terminated by us without cause or by the executive for good reason.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

There are no compensation committee interlocks and none of our employees participates on our compensation committee.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Merger of Our Advisors

We have taken steps to internalize our advisors. Concurrently with this offering, CBRA and SKR will merge into us and Brentway will merge into the operating partnership. As consideration for the merger with CBRA and SKR, we will issue shares of our common stock having an aggregate value of \$10.0 million to the owners of CBRA and SKR. Each share of common stock issued pursuant to the merger will be valued at the per share public offering price of our common stock in this offering. The shares will not be registered and may only be transferred pursuant to an effective registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 or pursuant to an exemption from such registration.

As consideration for the merger of Brentway into the operating partnership, the operating partnership will issue units of limited partnership in the operating partnership having an aggregate value of \$5.0 million to the owners of Brentway, with each unit valued at the per share public offering price of our common stock in this offering. Each unit is exchangeable at any time into two shares of our common stock. The units and the shares of common stock into which the units may be exchanged will not be registered and may only be transferred pursuant to an effective registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 or pursuant to an exemption from such registration.

As a result of the above, each of Messrs. Ullman, O'Keefe, Richey and Widowski and Ms. Walker will receive shares and/or units having a value of \$8,855,000, \$2,000,000, \$650,000 and \$500,000 and \$1,600,000, respectively.

An independent committee of our board consisting of disinterested directors retained a financial advisor who advised them as to the fairness of the consideration to be paid in connection with the merger of our advisors from a financial perspective and of the purchase price for the repurchase from CBC of their units. The independent committee and the board have approved the merger. Members of the independent committee received \$25,000 in fees for serving on the committee, while the chairman received an additional \$5,000.

The merger will be voted on by our stockholders prior to consummation of this offering, at our annual meeting to be held on September 10, 2003. Reference is made to the proxy statement for a complete description of the merger.

Prior to consummation of the merger, we were an advised REIT. With the exception of a few non-management employees at certain of our centers, we had no employees and relied on CBRA and its affiliates to manage our affairs. Pursuant to the terms of an administrative and advisory agreement, CBRA provided us with management, acquisition, leasing and advisory services, accounting systems, professional and support personnel, and office facilities. Mr. Ullman, our chairman, chief executive officer and president is also the principal stockholder of CBRA. Ms. Walker, our vice president and director, Mr. O'Keefe, our chief financial officer, and Mr. Widowski, our secretary, are also officers and employees of CBRA.

The advisory agreement provided that it may be terminated (a) for cause upon not less than sixty days' prior written notice, and (b) by vote of at least 75% of the independent directors at the end of the third or fourth year of its five-year term in the event gross assets fail to increase by 15% per annum.

Pursuant to the advisory agreement, effective as of January 1, 2002, CBRA earned a disposition or acquisition fee, as applicable, equal to 1% of the sale/purchase price; no other fees would be payable in connection with such transactions. All accrued acquisition fees are included in accounts payable at December 31, 2002.

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The following is a schedule of acquisition and disposition fees paid, accrued or deferred by us to CBRA for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 and for the year ended December 31, 2002:

Property	Paid	Accrued	Total
<i>2003 Transactions*</i>			
Three Giant supermarket-anchored shopping centers	\$	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Pine Grove	74,000		74,000
Swede Square	79,000		79,000
Valley Plaza	92,000		92,000
Total	\$ 245,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 242,000
<i>2002 Transaction</i>			
Southpoint	\$ 47,000	\$	\$ 47,000
Red Lion	44,000		44,000
Loyal Plaza		183,000	183,000
Camp Hill		172,000	172,000
LA Fitness	60,000		60,000
Total	\$ 151,000	\$ 355,000	\$ 506,000

* During 2001, the advisory agreement was modified and CBRA agreed to defer certain fees of \$195,700 and to ultimately waive such fees if the agreement is not terminated before December 31, 2004. These fees are not included in accrued expense at June 30, 2003.

Property Management Services

Brentway provided property management, leasing, construction management and loan placement services to our real properties pursuant to a management agreement dated April 1998 between Brentway and us and individual management agreements between Brentway and each of our properties. Brentway is owned by Mr. Ullman and Ms. Walker, who are also chairman and president of Brentway, respectively. The term of the management agreement was for one year and was automatically renewed annually for additional one-year periods subject to the right of either party to cancel the management agreement upon sixty days written notice. Under the management agreement, Brentway is obligated to provide property management services, which include leasing and collection of rent, maintenance of books and records, establishment of bank accounts and payment of expenses, maintenance and operation of property, reporting and accounting for us regarding property operations, and maintenance of insurance.

As discussed above, Brentway had entered into individual management agreements with each entity holding title to the properties owned by us. Such individual management agreements were required by the properties first mortgage lenders and in some instances by the individual partnership agreements.

The following is a schedule of management, administrative, advisory, legal, leasing and loan placement fees paid to CBRA or its affiliates.

		Six Months Ended June 30, 2003	Years Ended December 31,		
			2002	2001	2000
Management Fees	(1)	\$ 393,000	\$ 536,000	\$ 103,000	\$ 70,000
Construction Management	(2)	\$ 2,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 28,000
Leasing Fees	(3)	\$ 17,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 44,000
Administrative and Advisory	(4)	\$ 384,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 163,000	\$ 98,000
Legal	(5)	\$ 82,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 182,000	\$ 33,000
Loan Placement Fees	(6)	\$	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$

- (1) Management fees are calculated at 3% - 4% of gross revenues collected.
- (2) Construction management fees are calculated at 5% of construction costs.
- (3) Leasing fees are calculated at 4% - 4.5% of a new tenants base rent.
- (4) Annual administrative and advisory fees are equal to 3/4 of 1% of the estimated current value of our real estate assets plus 1/4 of 1% of the estimated current value of all our other assets.
- (5) Legal fees are paid to an affiliate of CBRA for the services provided by Stuart H. Widowski, Esq., in-house counsel.
- (6) Loan placement fees are calculated at 1% of the loan amount up to a maximum of \$100,000.

Leasing and management fees paid by us during these periods also were paid to third parties. Brentway subcontracted with local management companies for site management and leasing services for our office properties in Jacksonville, Florida, and Salt Lake City, Utah, which properties were sold as of May 24, 2002 and May 22, 2002, respectively.

Legal Services

SKR is wholly-owned by Mr. Ullman. Mr. Widowski, through SKR, provided certain legal services to us and our properties at rates that we believe to be less than those prevailing in the market.

Transactions with CBC

CBC will receive \$9.0 million of the proceeds from this offering in connection with our repurchase of units it owns. An independent committee of our board, consisting of independent directors, retained a financial advisor that advised them as to the fairness of the consideration to be paid to CBC for the repurchase of their units. CBC currently owns 72% of our common stock and units on a fully-diluted basis. Upon consummation of this offering, CBC will own % of our common stock.

Purchase of 20% interest in API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates, L.P.

On May 31, 2002, Cedar-RL, LLC, a newly formed special purpose, wholly-owned subsidiary of the operating partnership, purchased from Silver Circle Management Corp., or Silver Circle, an affiliate of Mr. Ullman and CBC, a 20% interest in API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates, a partnership owned by Mr. Ullman (as limited partner with an 8% ownership interest) and Silver Circle (as sole general partner with a 92% ownership interest). The purchase price was \$1,182,857.

Also on May 31, 2002, Silver Circle and Mr. Ullman sold an aggregate 69% limited partnership interest in API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates, L.P. to Philadelphia ARC-Cedar LLC, an unrelated party, for \$4,360,500. As a result of such transactions, Mr. Ullman no longer had an ownership interest in API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates. The proceeds of sale of Mr. Ullman's interest in API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates, L.P. were used in their entirety to repay certain loans to Silver Circle. Mr. Ullman and Ms. Walker are officers of Silver Circle, but have no ownership interest in that entity.

The purchase price was based on a third party appraisal of the Red Lion Shopping Center property.

Our board of directors obtained a fairness opinion from an investment banking firm with respect to the purchase of the partnership interest in API Red Lion Associates, L.P. by the operating partnership.

Acquisition of Interests in Shopping Centers

In connection with the acquisition of our 20% general partnership interest in Red Lion Shopping Center in 2002 from CBC, we issued to CBC a promissory note in the original principal amount of \$904,000, payable in three equal annual installments. Repayment of the current installments has been deferred until September 30, 2003. The outstanding balance of this note will be repaid with \$887,000 of the proceeds from this offering.

Certain affiliates of CBC currently own a 50% interest in The Point Shopping Center. We will use \$2.4 million of the proceeds from this offering to purchase this 50% interest.

Certain affiliates of CBC currently own Golden Triangle Shopping Center. We will use \$1.5 million of the proceeds from this offering to purchase this property.

Loan for South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza

In connection with our lease agreement to obtain operating control of South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza, in April 2002, an affiliate of CBC loaned us \$750,000 to make a portion of the deposit in connection with the proposed transaction. The loan matures in October 2003 and bears interest at a rate of 15%. The proceeds from this offering will be used to repay this loan.

Transactions with Homburg USA and Homburg Invest

Subscription Agreement

On December 18, 2002, we entered into a subscription agreement with Homburg USA pursuant to which we issued in a private placement to Homburg USA 3,300 preferred units at a purchase price of \$909.09 per preferred unit, for an aggregate purchase price of \$3.0 million. On January 2, 2003, Homburg USA converted 552 preferred units into 276,000 shares of our common stock. In order to maintain our status as a REIT, in June 2003, Homburg USA exchanged the 276,000 shares of common stock for 552 preferred units. We will use \$3.6 million of the proceeds from this offering to redeem the preferred units owned by Homburg USA.

Pursuant to the subscription agreement, Mr. Richard Homburg was appointed as a director. We also agreed to seek approval of our stockholders to enable us to issue to Homburg USA 274,000 additional shares of our common stock at a purchase price of \$1.8183 per share, to cause 548 preferred units to be redeemed at their purchase price, and to cause the balance of the 2,200 preferred units to be convertible into our common stock at \$2.045 per share. Each of CBC, Homburg USA and Mr. Homburg agreed to vote all their shares in favor of the proposal. The proposal will be considered by our stockholders at our annual meeting scheduled to be held in September 2003.

Standstill Agreement

On or about January 18, 2002, Homburg Invest, a Canadian corporation listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, acquired from Mr. Homburg, a Canadian national, and/or affiliated persons, 300,000 shares of our common stock, then representing in excess of 20% of our outstanding common stock. Our charter and bylaws in effect at that time prohibited the acquisition of more than 3.5% of our common stock without consent of our board of directors. We, Homburg Invest, and Mr. Homburg entered into a standstill agreement pursuant to which Homburg Invest Inc, Mr. Homburg, and their respective affiliates have agreed not to purchase more than 29.9% of our common stock in the aggregate for a period of five (5) years, not to commence or support a tender offer during that period, and to vote for certain persons to

serve as our directors. We also agreed to support the election of two designees of Homburg Invest Inc. to our board of directors. Mr. Homburg and Mr. Matheson are the current directors designated by Homburg Invest. Upon consummation of this offering, Homburg Invest will own approximately % of our common stock and the standstill agreement will be terminated.

Acquisition of Interests in Shopping Centers

Homburg Invest supplied substantially all the equity (through purchasing joint venture interests) in connection with our acquisition of Pine Grove Shopping Center, Swede Square and Wal-Mart Shopping Center. Homburg Invest received a 10% origination fee for providing the equity in each acquisition. Under the partnership agreement for each property, Homburg Invest will receive a 12% preferential return on its investment. We have the option to buy its interest in each partnership provided it receives a 15% annualized rate of return, 20% in the case of the Wal-Mart Shopping Center, from the date each center was acquired until we repurchase its interests. We currently intend to exercise this option and use the proceeds from this offering to repurchase Homburg Invest's interests. Accordingly, Homburg USA will receive \$5.1 million plus a 15% return, or approximately \$5.5 million in the aggregate, less any distributions made, as of October 31, 2003 in exchange for its interest in the Pine Grove Shopping Center and Swede Square.

In addition, Homburg Invest jointly and severally with us guaranteed \$3.4 million of a loan we obtained from BFV Interim Finance B.V. to acquire the Valley Plaza Shopping Center and Wal-Mart Shopping Center. The terms of the Valley Plaza Shopping Center guarantee provide that Homburg Invest will receive 4.75% on the interest accrued on the junior loan and 50% of the origination or exit fees. The proposed terms of the Wal-Mart Shopping Center guarantee provide that Homburg Invest will receive 4.75% on the interest accrued on the equity loan and 50% of the closing fee and look-back provision. The loan will be repaid with proceeds from this offering and the guarantees will be terminated. Pursuant to the terms of the guarantees, Homburg Invest will receive approximately \$200,000 from BFV Interim Finance B.V. upon repayment of the loans.

Loan for South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza

In connection with our lease agreement to obtain operating control of South Philadelphia Shopping Plaza, in April 2002, Homburg Invest loaned us \$1.1 million to make a portion of the deposit in connection with the proposed transaction. The loan matures in two years and bears interest at a rate of 9%, has a 15% internal rate of return and has a 10% origination fee and a 20% exit fee. The proceeds from this offering will be used to repay this loan.

Transactions with Mr. Ullman

44 South Bayles Avenue

Our principal executive offices are located at 44 South Bayles Avenue, Port Washington, New York. Mr. Ullman owns 25% of this building through general and limited partner interests. Currently, CBRA pays the rent for our principal executive offices. The lease, at rentals consistent with the building, expires on October 31, 2007. Rent is currently approximately \$128,000 and escalates annually, up to approximately \$135,000 in the final year of the lease. We will begin to pay rent after the merger upon the same terms as CBRA.

Loan

Mr. Ullman loaned CBRA \$150,000 to pay certain of our obligations. The loan charges no interest and has no fees. The loan will be repaid from the proceeds of this offering.

Shore Mall Option

We received a ten-year option to acquire the Shore Mall, in Egg Harbor Township, New Jersey, a 620,000 square foot shopping center, anchored by Boscos, Circuit City, Value City and Burlington Coat Factory from Rickson Corp., N.V., an affiliate of CBC, and Mr. Ullman. The option, which is subject to a right of first refusal of a former owner, expires in 2009, is for ten years and provides that the purchase price will be the appraised value at the time the option is exercised. The option provides us with a right of first refusal if the owner receives a bona fide third-party offer. If we do not exercise our option in connection with a bona fide third party offer, the option will terminate. We will manage this property during the option period. An affiliate of CBC owns 92% of this property and Mr. Ullman owns 8%.

Brentway and SKR presently provide property management, leasing, construction management and legal services to the Shore Mall property. Upon completion of this offering and the merger of our advisors, we expect to continue to provide management services to, and to receive fees at standard rates from, the Shore Mall property until that property is acquired by us (or sold or otherwise disposed of by the existing owners).

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND POLICIES WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ACTIVITIES

The following is a discussion of our investment policies and our policies with respect to certain activities, including financing matters and conflicts of interest. These policies may be amended or revised from time to time at the discretion of our board of directors without a vote of our stockholders. Any change to any of these policies would be made by our board of directors, however, only after a review and analysis of that change, in light of then existing business and other circumstances, and then only if, in the exercise of their business judgment, they believe that it is advisable to do so in our and our stockholders' best interests. We cannot assure you that our investment objectives will be attained.

Investments in Real Estate or Interests in Real Estate

As the result of the merger of our advisors, we will be a REIT that is fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed, which acquires, owns, manages, leases and redevelops mainly neighborhood and community shopping centers located primarily in eastern Pennsylvania. As of June 30, 2003, we had a portfolio of 14 properties totaling approximately 2.1 million square feet of gross rentable area.

In the future, we intend to focus on increasing our internal growth and we expect to continue to pursue targeted acquisitions of neighborhood and community shopping centers in attractive markets with strong economic and demographic characteristics. In evaluating future acquisitions of neighborhood and community shopping centers, we seek a convenient and easily accessible location with abundant parking facilities, preferably occupying the dominant corner, close to residential communities, with excellent visibility for our tenants and easy access for neighborhood shoppers. We will also consider future opportunities to acquire other properties on a case-by-case basis. In evaluating future acquisitions of properties other than neighborhood and community shopping centers, we seek properties or transactions that have unique characteristics which present a compelling case for investment. Examples might include properties having high entry yields, properties that are outside of our target markets but are being sold as part of a portfolio package, properties which are debt-free, a transaction in which we might issue units in the operating partnership or properties which provide substantial growth potential through redevelopment.

We currently expect to incur additional debt in connection with any future acquisitions of real estate.

We conduct substantially all of our investment activities through the operating partnership and our other affiliates. Our policy is to acquire assets primarily for current income generation. In general, our investment objectives are:

to increase our value through increases in the cash flows and values of our properties;

to achieve long-term capital appreciation, and preserve and protect the value of our interest in our properties; and

to provide quarterly cash distributions.

There are no limitations on the amount or percentage of our total assets that may be invested in any one property. Additionally, no limits have been set on the concentration of investments in any one location or facility type.

Investments in Mortgages

We have not, prior to this offering, engaged in any significant investments in mortgages nor do we intend to engage in this activity in the future.

Investments in Securities of or Interests in Persons Primarily Engaged in Real Estate Activities And Other Issuers

We have not, prior to this offering, generally engaged in investment activities in other entities. Subject to REIT qualification, we may in the future invest in securities of entities engaged in real estate

activities or securities of other issuers. See **Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations** . We may also invest in the securities of other issuers in connection with acquisitions of indirect interests in properties, which normally would include general or limited partnership interests in special purpose partnerships owning properties. We may in the future acquire some, all or substantially all of the securities or assets of other REITs or similar entities where that investment would be consistent with our investment policies. Subject to the percentage of ownership limitations and asset test requirements, there are no limitations on the amount or percentage of our total assets that may be invested in any one issuer. We do not anticipate investing in other issuers of securities for the purpose of exercising control or acquiring any investments primarily for sale in the ordinary course of business or holding any investments with a view to making short-term profits from their sale. In any event, we do not intend that our investments in securities will require us to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, and we intend to divest securities before any registration would be required.

We have not in the past acquired, and we do not anticipate that we will in the future seek to acquire, loans secured by properties and we have not, nor do we intend to, engage in trading, underwriting, agency distribution or sales of securities of other issuers.

Dispositions

Although we disposed of four office properties that we had owned for a substantial period of time, we generally will not seek to dispose of properties within our portfolio. We will consider doing so, subject to REIT qualification rules, if our management determines that a sale of a property would be in our best interests based on the price being offered for the property, the operating performance of the property, the tax consequences of the sale and other factors and circumstances surrounding the proposed sale. However, we may not be able to dispose of properties we own through joint ventures without the consent of our partners in the joint ventures.

Financing Policies

As disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus, we have incurred debt in order to fund operations and acquisitions. After this offering and the proposed property acquisitions described in this prospectus, we expect to have total consolidated indebtedness of \$181.9 million, of which our share will be \$146.4 million after accounting for minority interest. Our board will consider a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding the incurrence of indebtedness, including the purchase price of properties to be acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of our properties upon refinancing and the ability of particular properties, as well as our company as a whole, to generate cash flow to cover expected debt service.

Generally speaking, although we may incur any of the forms of indebtedness described below, we intend to focus primarily on financing future growth through the incurrence of secured debt on an individual property or a portfolio of properties. We may incur debt in the form of purchase money obligations to the sellers of properties, or in the form of publicly or privately placed debt instruments, financing from banks, institutional investors, or other lenders, any of which may be unsecured or may be secured by mortgages or other interests in our properties. This indebtedness may be recourse, non-recourse or cross-collateralized and, if recourse, that recourse may include our general assets and, if non-recourse, may be limited to the particular property to which the indebtedness relates. In addition, we may invest in properties subject to existing loans secured by mortgages or similar liens on the properties, or may refinance properties acquired on a leveraged basis. We may use the proceeds from any borrowings for working capital, to purchase additional interests in partnerships or joint ventures in which we participate, to refinance existing indebtedness or to finance acquisitions, expansion, redevelopment of existing properties or development of new properties. We may also incur indebtedness for other purposes when, in the opinion of our board, it is advisable to do so. In addition, we may need to borrow to meet the taxable income distribution requirements under the Code if we do not have sufficient cash available to meet those distribution requirements.

Lending Policies

We do not have a policy limiting our ability to make loans to other persons. We may consider offering purchase money financing in connection with the sale of properties where the provision of that financing will increase the value to be received by us for the property sold. We and the operating partnership may make loans to joint ventures in which we or they participate or may participate in the future. We have not engaged in any significant lending activities in the past nor do we intend to in the future.

Equity Capital Policies

Our board has the authority, without further stockholder approval, to issue additional authorized shares of common stock and preferred stock or otherwise raise capital, including through the issuance of senior securities, in any manner and on those terms and for that consideration it deems appropriate, including in exchange for property. Existing stockholders will have no preemptive right to shares of common stock or other shares of our capital stock issued in any offering, and any offering might cause a dilution of a stockholder's investment in us. Although we have no current plans to do so, we may in the future issue common stock in connection with acquisitions. We also may issue units in the operating partnership in connection with acquisitions of property.

We may, under certain circumstances, purchase shares of our common stock in the open market or in private transactions with our stockholders, if those purchases are approved by our board. Our board of directors has no present intention of causing us to repurchase any shares, and any action would only be taken in conformity with applicable federal and state laws and the applicable requirements for qualifying as a REIT.

Conflict of Interest Policy

Our board of directors is subject to certain provisions of the MGCL that are designed to eliminate or minimize conflicts. However, we cannot assure you that these policies or provisions of law will be successful in eliminating the influence of these conflicts.

Under the MGCL, a contract or other transaction between us and any of our directors and any other entity in which that director is also a director or has a material financial interest is not void or voidable solely on the grounds of the common directorship or interest, the fact that the director was present at the meeting at which the contract or transaction is approved or the fact that the director's vote was counted in favor of the contract or transaction, if:

the fact of the common directorship or interest is disclosed to our board of directors or a committee of our board of directors, and our board of directors or that committee authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even if the disinterested directors constitute less than a quorum;

the fact of the common directorship or interest is disclosed to our stockholders entitled to vote, and the contract or transaction is approved by a majority of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote, other than votes of shares owned of record or beneficially by the interested director, corporation, firm or other entity; or

the contract or transaction is fair and reasonable to us.

Reporting Policies

We are subject to the full information reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Pursuant to these requirements, we file periodic reports, proxy statements and other information, including certified financial statements, with the Securities and Exchange Commission. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth, as of August 1, 2003 on an actual basis, and assuming the offering and sale of the _____ shares hereunder, the total number of shares of our common stock beneficially owned, and the percent so owned, by (a) each person known by us to own more than 5% of our common stock, (b) each of our directors and executive officers and (c) all directors and executive officers as a group.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Before Offering Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(1)		After Offering Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(1)	
	Number of Shares	Percent(2)	Number of Shares	Percent(2)
Cedar Bay Company(3) c/o SKR Management Corp. 44 South Bayles Avenue Port Washington, NY 11050	3,781,874	78.3%	379,874	
Homburg Invest Inc.(4) 11 Akerley Boulevard Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada B3B1V7	300,000	21.0%	300,000	
ARC Cedar Warrants, LLC(7) 1401 Broad Street Clifton, NJ 07013	333,333	18.9%	333,333	
Leo S. Ullman(5)(6)	18,133	1.0%		
James J. Burns(6)	13,333	*		
Richard Homburg(4)(6)	300,000	21.0%		
J.A.M.H. der Kinderen(6)	13,533	*		
Frank W. Matheson	0	0		
Everett B. Miller III(6)	13,433	*		
Thomas J. O. Keeffe	0	*		
Thomas B. Richey	0	*		
Brenda J. Walker(6)	14,133	*		
Stuart H. Widowski	1,000	*		
All directors and executive officers as a group (10 people)(8)	73,565	5.0%		

* Less than 1%

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof, are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such options or warrants but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person.
- (2) Percentage amount assumes the exercise by such persons of all options to acquire shares of common stock and no exercise by any other person.
- (3) Represents 379,874 shares of common stock and 1,701,000 units convertible into 3,402,000 shares of common stock owned by CBC. CBC is a New York partnership owned 55% by Duncomb Corp., 40% by Lindsay Management Corp. and 5% by Hicks Corp. Mr. Ullman is an executive officer, but not an owner, of each of those entities. Each of these entities is beneficially owned by MeesPierson Intertrust, a trust company which owns these interests on behalf of its clients.
- (4) Does not include 276,000 shares of common stock that may be issued to Homburg USA upon approval by our stockholders. Homburg USA, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Homburg Invest,

is owned 49.29% by Uni-Invest Holdings N.V., a company controlled by Richard Homburg and 14.48% by Homburg Euro Inc., a company controlled by Mr. Homburg for the benefit of a family trust.

- (5) Mr. Ullman may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of all the shares of common stock and units owned by CBC. Mr. Ullman disclaims beneficial ownership of such securities.
- (6) Includes 13,333 shares of common stock issuable on exercise of stock options.
- (7) Represents vested warrants to purchase 166,666 operating partnership units, which are exchangeable for 333,332 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.25 per share. The holder is an affiliate of ARC Properties, Inc.
- (8) Includes 66,665 shares of common stock issuable on exercise of options.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The following description of the terms of our stock is only a summary. For a complete description, we refer you to the MGCL, our charter and our bylaws. We have filed our charter and bylaws as exhibits to this registration statement.

General

Our charter provides that we may issue up to 50,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share. As of August 1, 2003, 1,426,672 shares of our common stock were issued and outstanding. Under the MGCL, our stockholders generally are not liable for our debts or obligations.

Common Stock

All outstanding shares of our common stock are duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends when authorized by our board of directors out of assets legally available for the payment of dividends. They are also entitled to share ratably in our assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, after payment of or adequate provision for all of our known debts and liabilities. These rights are subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of our stock and to the provisions of our charter regarding restrictions on transfer of our stock.

Subject to our charter restrictions on transfer of our stock, each outstanding share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of our common stock will possess the exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock can elect all of the directors then standing for election, and the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any directors.

Holders of our common stock have no preference, conversion, exchange, sinking fund, redemption or appraisal rights and have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any of our securities. Subject to our charter restrictions on transfer of stock, all shares of common stock will have equal dividend, liquidation and other rights.

Under the MGCL, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business, unless approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders holding at least two thirds of the shares entitled to vote on the matter. However, a Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Preferred Stock

We currently have no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding. Our board of directors, by resolution, is vested with the authority to provide for the issuance of shares of our preferred stock in one or more classes or one or more series, with such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and with such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights, and qualifications, limitations or restrictions, if any, as will be stated in the resolution providing for the issuance adopted by our board of directors. Except as otherwise provided under the MGCL, the holders of our preferred stock will only have voting rights expressly provided for by our board of directors. Before the issuance of any shares of our preferred stock, we will file Articles Supplementary with the State Department of Assessment and Taxation of Maryland in accordance with the MGCL.

Power to Reclassify Unissued Shares of Common Stock and Preferred Stock

Our charter and bylaws authorize our board of directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock into other classes or series of stock. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, our board of directors is required by the MGCL and by our charter to set, subject to our charter restrictions on transfer of stock, the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series. Therefore, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of shares of another class or series of preferred stock with terms and conditions which also could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

Power to Issue Additional Shares of Common Stock and Preferred Stock

We believe that the power to issue additional shares of common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify unissued shares of common stock or preferred stock and thereafter to issue the classified or reclassified shares provides us with increased flexibility in structuring possible future financings and acquisitions and in meeting other needs which might arise. These actions can be taken without stockholder approval, unless stockholder approval is required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which our securities may be listed or traded. Although we have no present intention of doing so, we could issue a class or series of stock that could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of us that might involve a premium price for holders of common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, New York, New York.

Transfer Restrictions

In order for us to qualify as a REIT under the Code, our stock must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made) or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Also, not more than 50% of the value of the outstanding shares of stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities such as qualified pension plans) during the last half of a taxable year (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made).

Our charter contains restrictions on the ownership and transfer of our common stock which are intended to assist us in complying with these requirements and continuing to qualify as a REIT. The relevant sections of our charter provide that, subject to the exceptions described below, no person or entity may beneficially own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the applicable constructive ownership provisions of the Code, more than 3.5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock, provided, however, our board of directors may increase such limit to 9.9%. We refer to this restriction as the ownership limit. Upon consummation of this offering, the ownership limit in our charter will be set at 9.9%. A person or entity that becomes subject to the ownership limit by virtue of a violative transfer that results in a transfer to a trust, as set forth below, is referred to as a purported beneficial transferee if, had the violative transfer been effective, the person or entity would have been a record owner and beneficial owner or solely a beneficial owner of our common stock, or is referred to as a purported record transferee if, had the violative transfer been effective, the person or entity would have been solely a record owner of our common stock.

The constructive ownership rules under the Code are complex and may cause stock owned actually or constructively by a group of related individuals and/or entities to be owned constructively by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.9% of our common stock (or the

acquisition of an interest in an entity that owns, actually or constructively, our common stock) by an individual or entity, could, nevertheless cause that individual or entity, or another individual or entity, to own constructively in excess of 9.9% of our outstanding common stock and thereby subject the common stock to the applicable ownership limit.

Our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, waive the ownership limit with respect to a particular stockholder if it:

determines that such ownership will not cause any individual's beneficial ownership of shares of our common stock to violate the ownership limit and that any exemption from the ownership limit will not jeopardize our status as a REIT; and

determines that such stockholder does not and will not beneficially own an interest in a tenant of ours (or a tenant of any entity owned in whole or in part by us) that would cause us to own, actually or constructively, more than a 9.9% interest (as set forth in Section 856(d)(2)(B) of the Code) in such tenant or that any such ownership would not cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT under the Code.

As a condition of our waiver, our board of directors may require an opinion of counsel or IRS ruling satisfactory to our board of directors, and/or representations or undertakings from the applicant with respect to preserving our REIT status.

In connection with the waiver of the ownership limit or at any other time, our board of directors may decrease the ownership limit for all other persons and entities provided that the decreased ownership limit will not be effective for any person or entity whose percentage ownership in our common stock is in excess of such decreased ownership limit until such time as such person or entity's percentage of our common stock equals or falls below the decreased ownership limit, but any further acquisition of our common stock in excess of such percentage ownership of our common stock will be in violation of the ownership limit. Additionally, the new ownership limit may not allow five or fewer stockholders to beneficially own more than 49% in value of our outstanding common stock.

Our charter provisions further prohibit:

any person from beneficially owning shares of our stock that would result in us being closely held under Section 856(h) of the Code or otherwise cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT; and

any person from transferring shares of our common stock if such transfer would result in shares of our stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons (determined without reference to any rules of attribution).

Any person who acquires or attempts or intends to acquire beneficial ownership of shares of our common stock that will or may violate any of the foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will be required to give notice immediately to us and provide us with such other information as we may request in order to determine the effect of such transfer on our status as a REIT. The foregoing provisions on transferability and ownership will not apply if our board of directors determines that it is no longer in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

Pursuant to our charter, if any purported transfer of our common stock or any other event would otherwise result in any person violating the ownership limits or such other limit as permitted by our board of directors, then any such purported transfer will be void and of no force or effect as to that number of shares in excess of the ownership limit (rounded up to the nearest whole). That number of shares in excess of the ownership limit will be automatically transferred to, and held by, a trust for the exclusive benefit of the American Cancer Society. The automatic transfer will be effective as of the close of business on the business day prior to the date of the violative transfer or other event that results in a transfer to the trust. Any dividend or other distribution paid to the purported record transferee, prior to our discovery that the shares had been automatically transferred to a trust as described above, must be repaid to the trustee upon demand for distribution to the beneficiary of the trust. If the transfer to the trust as described above

is not automatically effective, for any reason, to prevent violation of the applicable ownership limit or as otherwise permitted by our board of directors, then our charter provides that the transfer of the excess shares will be void.

Shares of our common stock transferred to us as trustee are deemed offered for sale to us, or our designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of (a) the price paid by the purported record transferee for the shares and (b) the market price on the date we, or our designee, accepts such offer. We have the right to accept such offer until we as trustee have sold the shares of our common stock held in the trust pursuant to the clauses discussed below. Upon a sale to us, the interest of the charitable beneficiary in the shares sold terminates and we as trustee must distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the purported record transferee and any dividends or other distributions held by we as trustee with respect to such common stock will be paid to the charitable beneficiary.

Subject to the MGCL, effective as of the date that the shares have been transferred to the trust, we as trustee shall have the authority, at our sole discretion:

to rescind as void any vote cast by a purported record transferee prior to our discovery that the shares have been transferred to the trust; and

to recast the vote in accordance with the desires of the trustee acting for the benefit of the beneficiary of the trust.

However, if we have already taken irreversible corporate action, then we as trustee may not rescind and recast the vote.

Any beneficial owner or constructive owner of shares of our common stock and any person or entity (including the stockholder of record) who is holding shares of our common stock for a beneficial owner must, on request, provide us with a completed questionnaire containing the information regarding their ownership of such shares, as set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations. In addition, any person or entity that is a beneficial owner or constructive owner of shares of our common stock and any person or entity (including the stockholder of record) who is holding shares of our common stock for a beneficial owner or constructive owner shall, on request, be required to disclose to us in writing such information as we may request in order to determine the effect, if any, of such stockholder's actual and constructive ownership of shares of our common stock on our status as a REIT and to ensure compliance with the ownership limit, or as otherwise permitted by our board of directors.

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

These ownership limits could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control of our company that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

STRUCTURE AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATING PARTNERSHIP

The operating partnership is the entity through which we conduct our business and own (either directly or through subsidiaries) all of our assets. As of June 30 2003, we owned an approximate 30% economic interest in, and are the sole general partner of, the operating partnership. Upon consummation of this offering, we will own an approximate % economic interest in the operating partnership.

As of , 2003, the operating partnership has units outstanding, of which we own. The units are exchangeable at the holder's option at any time on a two-to-one basis into our common stock. Upon consummation of this offering, there will be units outstanding, of which we will own.

As of , 2003, the operating partnership also has outstanding preferred units, with a \$1,000 par value per preferred unit. The preferred units were issued during 2002 to Homburg USA at a price of \$909.09 per preferred unit. The preferred units are redeemable by the operating partnership at any time at a redemption price equal to 120% of par value plus an amount equal to all accumulated, accrued and unpaid distributions or dividends thereon to the date of redemption. Holders of the preferred units have the right to exchange their preferred units for two shares of our common stock at prices ranging from \$1.82 to \$2.05 per common share. These preferred units will be repurchased with the proceeds of this offering.

In addition, the operating partnership has issued warrants to purchase 250,000 units to ARC. The warrants, with an exercise price of \$2.25 per unit, are subject to adjustment for, among other things, non-cash dividend payments, stock splits and reorganizations. The warrants expire in May 2012. As of January 2003, 166,667 warrants have vested. The remaining 83,333 warrants will vest upon ARC rendering certain services to us throughout the remaining vesting period.

In August 2003, we obtained a \$1.0 million loan from Christopher Weil & Co. This lender has the right to convert all of the loan to units valued at the public offering price, less the underwriting commission.

The following summarizes the material provisions of the agreement of limited partnership of the operating partnership.

Distributions, Allocations of Profits And Losses

The operating partnership agreement provides that we, as general partner of the operating partnership, will cause the operating partnership to distribute all or such portion as we determine of the available cash (as defined in the operating partnership agreement) of the operating partnership each quarter pro rata in accordance with respective number of units held by each partner. Profits and losses for tax purposes will also generally be allocated among the partners in accordance with their percentage interests, subject to compliance with applicable law and regulations.

Management

As the sole general partner of the operating partnership, we will generally have the exclusive right, responsibility and discretion in the management and control of the operating partnership. The limited partners of the operating partnership will generally have no authority to transact business or take any action on behalf of, or make any decision for, the operating partnership.

The operating partnership agreement provides that we shall not, without the consent of the limited partners, engage in any transaction or, in our capacity as the general partner, authorize the operating partnership to take any action to amend, modify or terminate the operating partnership agreement; institute any proceeding for bankruptcy or similar creditors relief on behalf of the operating partnership; to approve the transfer of the general partner's general partnership interest to any person; or admit into the operating partnership any additional or substitute general partners.

Transferability of Interests

The operating partnership agreement generally provides that we may not withdraw from the operating partnership, or transfer or assign our interest in the operating partnership without the consent of all limited partners. The limited partners may transfer their respective interests in the operating partnership to accredited investors (as defined under the Securities Act of 1933), subject to our right of first refusal. No transferee, however, will be admitted to the operating partnership as a substitute limited partner having the right of a limited partner without our consent and the satisfaction of certain other conditions, including agreeing to be bound by the terms and conditions of the operating partnership agreement.

Additional Capital Contributions; Issuance of Additional Partnership Interests

No limited partner is required under the terms of the operating partnership agreement to make additional capital contributions to the operating partnership. We shall make additional capital contributions to the operating partnership for the acquisition or development of additional properties or for other partnership purposes. The operating partnership agreement authorizes us to issue on behalf of the operating partnership additional partnership interests in the operating partnership to any person other than us for any partnership purposes from time to time for such capital contributions and other consideration and on such terms and with such designations, preferences and rights as we will determine. Such additional interests in the operating partnership may not be issued to us except in connection with an issuance of capital stock by us with designations, preferences and rights substantially similar to the additional partnership interests that are issued, and we must make a capital contribution to the operating partnership in an amount equal to the proceeds received by us in connection with the issuance of such stock and, in the case of an exercise of a right, warrant or option, we will contribute to the operating partnership an amount equal to the exercise price of such security. As additional partnership interests are issued to new partners, the partnership interests of all existing partners of the operating partnership, including ours, will be diluted proportionately based upon the amount of such contributions and the deemed value of the operating partnership at such time.

Except in connection with the redemption rights described below, we may not issue additional capital stock, unless the proceeds of the issuance are contributed to the operating partnership as an additional capital contribution.

Redemption Of Units

Generally, each limited partner shall have the right to require the operating partnership to redeem its units at a redemption price equal to the fair market value of two shares of our common stock. We will have the right to redeem the units for cash or to issue shares of our common stock.

Fiduciary Standards and Indemnifications

The operating partnership agreement provides that the general partner will act in the interest of the operating partnership as an entity distinct from the individual interests of the partners. The operating partnership agreement also provides that the general partner and each person designated by the general partner will be indemnified and held harmless by the operating partnership for any act performed for or on behalf of the operating partnership, or in furtherance of the operating partnership's business, unless (a) the act or omission of the indemnified person was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and either was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty; (b) the indemnified person actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the indemnified person had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Future sales in the public markets of substantial amounts of common stock could adversely affect the market prices prevailing from time to time for our common stock. It could also impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of equity securities.

After completion of this offering, we will have _____ shares of common stock outstanding, assuming no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. All of the _____ shares of common stock sold in this offering will be freely transferable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except for any of the shares that are acquired by affiliates as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

The shares of common stock held by our affiliates and our officers and directors are restricted securities as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Restricted securities may be sold in the public market only if registered or if they qualify for an exemption from registration under Rule 144, which is summarized below.

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, a person who has beneficially owned restricted shares of our common stock for at least one year would be entitled to sell, within any three-month period, that number of shares that does not exceed the greater of:

1% of the shares of our common stock then outstanding, which will equal approximately _____ shares immediately after this offering (_____ shares if the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full); or

the average weekly trading volume of our common stock on the NYSE during the four calendar weeks preceding the date on which notice of the sale is filed with the SEC.

Sales under Rule 144 are also subject to manner of sale provisions, notice requirements and the availability of current public information about us.

Lock-Up

We, our executive officers and our directors have agreed that, subject to specified exceptions (including issuances of shares of common stock in connection with acquisitions), without the consent of the underwriters, we will not, directly or indirectly, offer, sell or otherwise dispose of any shares of our common stock or any securities that may be converted into or exchanged for any shares of our common stock for a period of 180 days from the date of this prospectus. See "Underwriting - No Sales of Similar Securities."

ARC Properties, Inc. Warrants

The operating partnership, in connection with the Red Lion acquisition, issued to ARC, a limited partner in API Red Lion Shopping Center Associates, warrants to purchase 250,000 units. The warrants, with an exercise price of \$2.25 per unit, are subject to adjustment for, among other things, non-cash dividend payments, stock splits and reorganizations. The warrants expire in May 2012. As of January 2003, 166,667 warrants have vested. The remaining 83,333 warrants will vest upon ARC rendering certain services to us throughout the remaining vesting period.

The first 83,333 warrants issued were capitalized as part of the Red Lion Shopping Center transaction using the fair value method. The accounting treatment of the subsequent issuance of warrants will be determined by future services performed by ARC. Approximately \$87,000 was charged to

operations for the six months ended June 30, 2003. If ARC continues to provide services to us pursuant to the terms of the warrant agreement, the remaining warrants will be accounted for over the vesting period.

Christopher Weil & Co. Loan Option

In August 2003, we obtained a \$1.0 million loan from Christopher Weil & Co. This lender has the right to convert all of the loan to units valued at the public offering price, less the underwriting commission.

MATERIAL PROVISIONS OF MARYLAND LAW AND OF OUR CHARTER AND BYLAWS

The following description of certain provisions of Maryland law and of our charter and bylaws is only a summary. For a complete description, we refer you to the MGCL, our charter and our bylaws. We have filed our charter and bylaws as exhibits to this registration statement.

Classification of Our Board of Directors

Our bylaws provide that the number of our directors may be established by our board of directors but may not be fewer than three nor more than fifteen. Any vacancy will be filled, at any regular meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of the remaining directors, except that a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number of directors must be filled by a majority of the entire board of directors.

Currently, our charter provides that our board of directors is divided into three classes of directors. The current terms of the Class I, Class II and Class III directors will expire in 2005, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Directors of each class will be chosen for three-year terms upon the expiration of their current terms and each year one class of directors will be elected by the stockholders. Upon consummation of this offering, our charter will eliminate the classes of directors upon the expiration of the current terms of the respective classes and each director elected at our upcoming annual stockholders meeting or thereafter will serve for a term of one year. The current Class I, Class II and Class III directors will serve their full terms.

Holders of shares of our common stock will have no right to cumulative voting in the election of directors. Consequently, at each annual meeting of stockholders held after consummation of this offering, the holders of a majority of the shares of our common stock will be able to elect the successors of the Class I and III directors, whose terms expire 2005 and 2004, respectively, and all other directors whose terms will expire at each annual meeting.

Removal of Directors

Our charter provides that a director may be removed only for cause (as defined in the charter) and only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast in the election of directors. This provision, when coupled with the provision in our bylaws authorizing our board of directors to fill vacant directorships, precludes stockholders from removing incumbent directors except for cause and by a substantial affirmative vote and filling the vacancies created by the removal with their own nominees.

Business Combinations

Under the MGCL, business combinations between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange, or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested stockholder is defined as:

any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our common stock; or

an affiliate or associate of ours 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 our then outstanding voting stock.

A person is not an interested stockholder under the statute if the board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board of directors.

After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation voting together as a single group; and

two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if our common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under the MGCL, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder.

Pursuant to the statute, our board of directors has by resolution opted out of these provisions of the MGCL and, consequently, the five-year prohibition and the super-majority vote requirements will not apply to business combinations between us and any interested stockholder of ours. As a result, anyone who later becomes an interested stockholder may be able to enter into business combinations with us that may not be in the best interest of our stockholders without compliance by our company with the super-majority vote requirements and the other provisions of the statute.

Control Share Acquisitions

We have also opted out of certain provisions the MGCL that provide 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. Shares owned by the acquirer, by officers of the corporation or by directors who are employees of the corporation are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned 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:

one-tenth or more but less than one-third;

one-third or more but less than a majority; or

a majority or more of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares 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 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. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. 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 the corporation may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations. Fair value is 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 the 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 appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquirer in the control share acquisition.

The control share acquisition statute does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction, or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of shares of our stock. This provision may be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

Amendment To Our Charter

Our charter, including its provisions on classification of our board of directors and removal of directors, may be amended only by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Anti-Takeover Effect Of Certain Provisions Of Maryland Law And Of Our Charter And Bylaws

The business combination provisions and, if the applicable provision in our bylaws is rescinded, the control share acquisition provisions of the MGCL, the provisions of our charter on classification of our board of directors and removal of directors could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in the control of us that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

Ownership Limit

Our charter provides that no person or entity may beneficially own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the applicable constructive ownership provisions of the Code, more than 3.5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock, provided, however, our board of directors may increase such limit to 9.9%. We refer to this restriction as the ownership limit. Upon consummation of this offering, the ownership limit in our charter will be set at 9.9%. For a fuller description of this restriction and the constructive ownership rules, see Description of Capital Stock Transfer Restrictions.

Indemnification and Limitation of Directors and Officers Liability

Our charter and the partnership agreement provide for indemnification of our officers and directors against liabilities to the fullest extent permitted by the law, as amended from time to time.

The MGCL permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. Our charter contains such a provision which eliminates such liability to the maximum extent permitted by the MGCL.

Our charter provides that, to the maximum extent that the MGCL in effect from time to time permits limitation of the liability of directors and officers of a corporation, no director or officer shall be liable to us or our stockholders for money damages. Our bylaws obligate us, to the fullest extent permitted by the MGCL in effect from time to time, to indemnify any person who was a director, officer, employee of agent of us.

The MGCL requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which our company's charter 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 or she is made a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. The MGCL permits a 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:

the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and

was committed in bad faith, or

was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;

the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or

in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

However, under the MGCL, 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 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 good faith belief that he has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation; and

a written undertaking by the director or on the director's behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the director did not meet the standard of conduct.

Insofar as the foregoing provisions permit indemnification of directors, officers or persons controlling us for liability arising under the Securities Act, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC, this indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of the material federal income tax consequences relating to the acquisition, holding, and disposition of our common stock. This summary is based upon the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder by the U.S. Treasury Department, rulings and other administrative pronouncements issued by the IRS, and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect, and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. No advance ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS regarding any matter discussed in this prospectus. The summary is also based upon the assumption that our operations will be in accordance with our organizational documents. This summary is for general information only, and does not purport to discuss all aspects of federal income taxation that may be important to a particular investor in light of its investment or tax circumstances, or to investors subject to special tax rules, such as:

financial institutions;

banks;

insurance companies;

broker-dealers;

regulated investment companies;

persons who hold our stock as a hedge or as a position in a straddle or as part of a conversion transaction ;

persons who are required to mark-to-market for tax purposes;

persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar; and

holders who receive our stock through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation;

and, except to the extent discussed below:

tax-exempt organizations; and

foreign investors.

This summary assumes that investors will hold our stock as capital assets, which generally means as property held for investment.

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF HOLDERS OF OUR COMMON STOCK DEPENDS IN SOME INSTANCES ON DETERMINATIONS OF FACT AND INTERPRETATIONS OF COMPLEX PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW FOR WHICH NO CLEAR PRECEDENT OR AUTHORITY MAY BE AVAILABLE. IN ADDITION, THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF HOLDING OUR COMMON STOCK TO ANY PARTICULAR STOCKHOLDER WILL DEPEND ON THE STOCKHOLDER'S PARTICULAR TAX CIRCUMSTANCES. YOU ARE URGED TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU IN LIGHT OF YOUR PARTICULAR INVESTMENT OR TAX CIRCUMSTANCES OF ACQUIRING, HOLDING, EXCHANGING, OR OTHERWISE DISPOSING OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

Taxation of the Company

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT, commencing with our initial taxable year ending December 31, 1984, upon the filing of our federal income tax return for that year. We believe that we were organized and have operated in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT, and intend to continue to operate in such a manner.

The law firm of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP has acted as our tax counsel since 1998. We expect to receive an opinion of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP to the effect that we are organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code, and that our actual method of operation will enable us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT. It must be emphasized that the opinion of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP is based on various assumptions relating to our organization and operation, and is conditioned upon representations and covenants made by our management regarding our organization, assets and the past, present and future conduct of our business operations. While we intend to operate so that we will qualify as a REIT, given the highly complex nature of the rules governing REITs, the ongoing importance of factual determinations, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given by Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP or us that we will so qualify for any particular year. The opinion, a copy of which will be filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, is expressed as of the date issued, and does not cover subsequent periods. Counsel will have no obligation to advise us or the holders of our stock of any subsequent change in the matters stated, represented or assumed, or of any subsequent change in the applicable law. You should be aware that opinions of counsel are not binding on the IRS or the courts, and no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge the conclusions set forth in such opinions or that a court would not sustain such a challenge.

Qualification and taxation as a REIT depends on our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual operating results, distribution levels, and diversity of stock ownership, various qualification requirements imposed upon REITs by the Code, the compliance with which will not be reviewed by Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP. In addition, our ability to qualify as a REIT depends in part upon the operating results, organizational structure and entity classification for federal income tax purposes of certain affiliated entities, the status of which may not have been reviewed by Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP. Our ability to qualify as a REIT also requires that we satisfy certain asset tests, some of which depend upon the fair market values of assets directly or indirectly owned by us. Such values may not be susceptible to a precise determination. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the actual results of our operations for any taxable year satisfy such requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT.

Taxation of REITs in General

As indicated above, qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, on a continuing basis, various qualification requirements imposed upon REITs by the Code. The material qualification requirements are summarized below under Requirements for Qualification General.

While we intend to operate so that we qualify as a REIT, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge our qualification, or that we will be able to operate in accordance with the REIT requirements in the future. See Failure to Qualify.

Provided that we qualify as a REIT, we will generally be entitled to a deduction for dividends that we pay and therefore will not be subject to federal corporate income tax on our net income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the double taxation at the corporate and stockholder levels that generally results from investment in a corporation. Rather, income generated by a REIT generally is taxed only at the stockholder level upon a distribution of dividends by the REIT.

The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, or the 2003 Act, recently enacted by Congress and signed by President Bush, reduces the rate at which individual stockholders are taxed on corporate dividends from a maximum of 38.6% (as ordinary income) to a maximum of 15% (the same as long-term capital gains) for the 2003 through 2008 tax years. Dividends received by stockholders from us or from other entities that are taxed as REITs, however, are generally not eligible for the reduced rates and will continue to be taxed at rates applicable to ordinary income.

Net operating losses, foreign tax credits and other tax attributes of a REIT generally do not pass through to the stockholders of the REIT, subject to special rules for certain items such as capital gains

recognized by REITs. See Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Stockholders.

If we qualify as a REIT, we will nonetheless be subject to federal tax in the following circumstances:

We will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed income, including undistributed net capital gains.

We may be subject to the alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference, including any deductions of net operating losses.

We will be subject to a 100% tax on net income derived from prohibited transactions (which are, in general, certain sales or other dispositions of property (other than foreclosure property) held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business).

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 other requirements are met, we will be subject to a 100% tax on the amount by which we fail such test adjusted to reflect our profitability.

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% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of (a) the amounts actually distributed, plus (b) retained amounts on which income tax is paid at the corporate level.

If we have (i) net income from the sale or other disposition of foreclosure property (defined generally as property acquired through foreclosure or otherwise as a result of a default on a loan secured by the property or a lease of such property) that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or (ii) other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property, we will be subject to tax on such income at the highest corporate income tax rate.

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

A 100% tax may be imposed on some items of income and expense that are directly or constructively paid between a REIT and a taxable REIT subsidiary (as described below) if and to the extent that the IRS successfully adjusts the reported amounts of these items.

If we acquire appreciated assets from a corporation that is not a REIT (i.e., a corporation taxable under subchapter C of the Code) in a transaction in which the adjusted tax basis of the assets in our hands is determined by reference to the adjusted tax basis of the assets in the hands of the subchapter C corporation, we may be subject to tax on such appreciation at the highest corporate income tax rate then applicable if we subsequently recognize gain on a disposition of any such assets during the ten-year period following their acquisition from the subchapter C corporation.

We will be subject to tax at the highest corporate income tax rate on the portion of any excess inclusion we derive from REMIC residual interests that is equal to the percentage of our stock that is owned by disqualified organizations (generally, tax-exempt entities not subject to tax on unrelated business income, including governmental organizations).

In addition, we and our subsidiaries may be subject to a variety of taxes, including payroll taxes and state, local, and foreign income, property and other taxes on their assets and operations. We could also be subject to tax in situations and on transactions not presently contemplated.

Requirements for Qualification General

The Code defines a REIT as 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 the special Code provisions applicable to REITs;
- (4) that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to specific provisions of the Code;
- (5) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons;
- (6) in which, during the last half of each taxable year, not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include specified entities); and
- (7) which meets other tests described below, including with respect to the nature of its income and assets.

The Code provides that conditions (1) through (4) must be met during the entire taxable year, and that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Our charter provides restrictions regarding transfers of our shares, which are intended to assist us in satisfying the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above.

To monitor compliance with the share ownership requirements, we are generally required to maintain records regarding the actual ownership of our shares. To do so, we must demand written statements each year from the record holders of significant percentages of our stock in which the record holders are to disclose the actual owners of the shares, i.e., the persons required to include in gross income the dividends paid by us. A list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with this demand must be maintained as part of our records. Failure by us to comply with these record keeping requirements could subject us to monetary penalties. A stockholder that fails or refuses to comply with the demand is required by Treasury regulations to submit a statement with its tax return disclosing the actual ownership of the shares and other information.

In addition, a corporation generally may not elect to become a REIT unless its taxable year is the calendar year. We satisfy this requirement.

Effect of Subsidiary Entities

Ownership of Partnership Interests. In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership, Treasury regulations provide that the REIT is deemed to own its proportionate share (based on its capital interest) of the partnership's assets, and to earn its proportionate share of the partnership's income, for purposes of the asset and gross income tests applicable to REITs as described below. In addition, the assets and gross income of the partnership are deemed to retain the same character in the hands of the REIT. Thus, our proportionate share of the assets and items of income of any subsidiary partnership are treated as our assets and items of income for purposes of applying the REIT requirements described below. A summary of certain rules governing the federal income taxation of partnerships and their partners is provided below in *Tax Aspects of Investments in Affiliated Entities Partnerships*.

Disregarded Subsidiaries. If a REIT owns a corporate subsidiary that is a qualified REIT subsidiary, that subsidiary is disregarded for federal income tax purposes, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the subsidiary are treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the REIT itself, including for purposes of the gross income and asset tests applicable to REITs as summarized below. A qualified REIT subsidiary is any corporation, other than a taxable REIT subsidiary as described below, that is wholly-owned by a REIT, or by other disregarded subsidiaries, or by a combination of the two. Other entities that are wholly-owned by a REIT, including single member limited liability companies, are also generally disregarded as a separate entities for federal income tax purposes, including for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests. Disregarded subsidiaries, along with partnerships in which we hold an equity interest, are sometimes referred to herein as pass-through subsidiaries.

In the event that a disregarded subsidiary of ours ceases to be wholly-owned—for example, if any equity interest in the subsidiary is acquired by a person other than us or another disregarded subsidiary of ours—the subsidiary's separate existence would no longer be disregarded for federal income tax purposes. Instead, it would have multiple owners and would be treated as either a partnership or a taxable corporation. Such an event could, depending on the circumstances, adversely affect our ability to satisfy the various asset and gross income requirements applicable to REITs, including the requirement that REITs generally may not own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the securities of another corporation. See [Income Tests](#) and [Asset Tests](#).

Taxable Subsidiaries. A REIT, in general, may jointly elect with subsidiary corporations, whether or not wholly-owned, to treat the subsidiary corporation as a taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS. The separate existence of a TRS or other taxable corporation, unlike a disregarded subsidiary as discussed above, is not ignored for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, such an entity would generally be subject to corporate income tax on its earnings, which may reduce the cash flow generated by us and our subsidiaries in the aggregate, and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

A parent REIT is not treated as holding the assets of a taxable subsidiary corporation or as receiving any income that the subsidiary earns. Rather, the stock issued by the subsidiary is an asset in the hands of the parent REIT, and the REIT recognizes as income, the dividends, if any, that it receives from the subsidiary. This treatment can affect the income and asset test calculations that apply to the REIT, as described below. Because a parent REIT does not include the assets and income of such subsidiary corporations in determining the parent's compliance with the REIT requirements, such entities may be used by the parent REIT to indirectly undertake activities that the REIT rules might otherwise preclude it from doing directly or through pass-through subsidiaries (for example, activities that give rise to certain categories of income such as management fees or foreign currency gains).

Income Tests

In order to maintain qualification as a REIT, we annually must satisfy two gross income requirements. First, at least 75% of our gross income for each taxable year, excluding gross income from sales of inventory or dealer property in prohibited transactions, must be derived from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property, including rents from real property, dividends from other REITs, interest derived from mortgage loans secured by real property and gains from the sale of real estate assets, as well as income from some kinds of temporary investments. Second, at least 95% of our gross income in each taxable year, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, must be derived from some combination of such income from investments in real property (i.e., income that qualifies under the 75% income test described above), as well as other dividends, interest, and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, which need not have any relation to real property.

Rents received by us will qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income requirements described above, only if several conditions are met, including the following. If rent is partly attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property, the portion of the total rent that is attributable to the personal property will not qualify as rents from real property unless it

constitutes 15% or less of the total rent received under the lease. Moreover, for rents received to qualify as rents from real property, the REIT 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 which the REIT derives no revenue. We and our affiliates are permitted, however, to perform services that are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not otherwise considered rendered to the occupant of the property. In addition, we and our affiliates may directly or indirectly provide non-customary services to tenants of our properties without disqualifying all of the rent from the property if the payment for such services does not exceed 1% of the total gross income from the property. For purposes of this test, the income received from such non-customary services is deemed to be at least 150% of the direct cost of providing the services. Moreover, we are permitted to provide services to tenants or others through a TRS without disqualifying the rental income received from tenants for purposes of the REIT income requirements. Also, rental income will qualify as rents from real property only to the extent that we do not directly or constructively hold a 10% or greater interest, as measured by vote or value, in the lessee's equity.

To the extent that a REIT derives income from the rental of real property where all or a portion of the amount of rental income payable is contingent, such income generally will qualify for purposes of the gross income tests only if it is based upon the sales, and not the profits, of the lessee. This limitation does not apply, however, where the lessee leases substantially all of its interest in the property to tenants or subtenants, to the extent that the rental income derived by lessee would qualify as rents from real property had it been earned directly by a REIT.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may still qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under applicable provisions of the Code. These relief provisions will be generally available if our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, we attach to our tax return a schedule of the sources of our income, and any incorrect information on the schedule was not due to fraud with intent to evade tax. It is not possible to state whether we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions in all circumstances. If these relief provisions are inapplicable to a particular set of circumstances involving us, we will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above under Taxation of REITs in General, even where these relief provisions apply, a tax would be imposed upon the amount by which we fail to satisfy the particular gross income test.

Asset Tests

At the close of each calendar quarter, we must also satisfy four tests relating to the nature of our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by some combination of real estate assets, cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, and, under some circumstances, stock or debt instruments purchased with new capital. For this purpose, real estate assets include interests in real property, such as land, buildings, leasehold interests in real property, stock of other corporations that qualify as REITs, and some kinds of mortgage backed securities and mortgage loans. Assets that do not qualify for purposes of the 75% test are subject to the additional asset tests described below.

The second asset test is that the value of any one issuer's securities owned by us (other than securities issued by a TRS) may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets. Third, we may not own more than 10% of any one issuer's outstanding securities (other than securities of a TRS), as measured by either voting power or value. Fourth, the aggregate value of all securities issued by TRSs and held by us may not exceed 20% of the value of our total assets. The 10% value test does not apply to straight debt having specified characteristics.

Notwithstanding the general rule, as noted above, that for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests, a REIT is treated as owning its share of the underlying assets of a subsidiary partnership, if a REIT holds indebtedness issued by a partnership, the indebtedness will be subject to, and may cause a violation of the asset tests, unless it is a qualifying mortgage asset or otherwise satisfies the rules for straight debt.

Similarly, although stock of another REIT is a qualifying asset for purposes of the REIT asset tests, non-mortgage debt held by us that is issued by another REIT may not so qualify.

We believe that our holdings of assets comply, and will continue to comply, with the foregoing REIT asset requirements, and we intend to monitor compliance on an ongoing basis. No independent appraisals have been obtained, however, to support our conclusions as to the value of our total assets. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not contend that our interests in our subsidiaries or in the securities of other issuers will not cause a violation of the REIT asset requirements.

Annual Distribution Requirements

In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to:

- (a) the sum of (1) 90% of our REIT taxable income (computed without regard to our deduction for dividends paid and net capital gains) and (2) 90% of the after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property, minus
- (b) the sum of specified items of noncash income.

These distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for the year and if paid with or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration. In order for distributions to be counted for this purpose, and to give rise to a tax deduction by us, they must not be preferential dividends. A dividend is not a preferential dividend if it is pro rata among all outstanding shares of stock within a particular class, and is in accordance with the preferences among different classes of stock as set forth in our organizational documents.

To the extent that we distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be subject to tax at ordinary corporate tax rates on the retained portion. We may elect to retain, rather than distribute, our net long-term capital gains and pay tax on such gains. In this case, we could elect to have our stockholders include their proportionate share of such undistributed long-term capital gains in income, and to receive a corresponding credit for their share of the tax paid by us. Our stockholders would then increase the adjusted basis of our common stock by the difference between the designated amounts included in their long-term capital gains and the tax deemed paid with respect to their shares.

To the extent that a REIT has available net operating losses carried forward from prior tax years, such losses may reduce the amount of distributions that it must make in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. Such losses, however, will generally not affect the character, in the hands of stockholders, of any distributions that are actually made by the REIT, which are generally taxable to stockholders to the extent that the REIT has current or accumulated earnings and profits. See Taxation of Stockholders Taxation of Taxable Domestic Stockholders Distributions.

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% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the sum of (x) the amounts actually distributed and (y) the amounts of income retained on which we have paid corporate income tax. We intend to make timely distributions so that we are not subject to the 4% excise tax.

It is possible that we, from time to time, may not have sufficient cash to meet the distribution requirements due to timing differences between (a) the actual receipt of cash, including receipt of distributions from our subsidiaries, and (b) the inclusion of items in income by us for federal income tax purposes. In the event that such timing differences occur, in order to meet the distribution requirements, it might be necessary to arrange for short-term, or possibly long-term, borrowings, or to pay dividends in the form of taxable in-kind distributions of property.

We may be able to rectify a failure to meet the distribution requirements for a year by paying deficiency dividends to stockholders in a later year, which may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. In this case, we may be able to avoid losing our REIT status or being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. However, we will be required to pay interest and a penalty based on the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

Failure To Qualify

If we fail 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 stockholders in any year in which we are not a REIT would not be deductible by us, nor would they be required to be made. In this situation, to the extent of current and accumulated earnings and profits, all distributions to stockholders that are individuals will generally be taxable at capital gains rates (through 2008) pursuant to the 2003 Act, and, subject to limitations of the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Unless we are entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we would also be disqualified from re-electing to be taxed 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 this statutory relief.

Prohibited Transactions

Net income derived from a prohibited transaction is subject to a 100% tax. The term prohibited transaction generally includes a sale or other disposition of property that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. We intend to conduct our operations so that no asset owned by us or our pass-through subsidiaries will be held for sale to customers, and that a sale of any such asset will not be in the ordinary course of our business. Whether property is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business depends, however, on the particular facts and circumstances. No assurance can be given that any property sold by us will not be treated as property held for sale to customers, or that we can comply with certain safe-harbor provisions of the Code that would automatically prevent such treatment.

Tax Aspects of Investments in Affiliated Partnerships

General

We may hold investments through entities that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. In general, partnerships are pass-through entities that are not subject to federal income tax. Rather, partners are allocated their proportionate shares of the items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of a partnership, and are potentially subject to tax on these items, without regard to whether the partners receive a distribution from the partnership. We will include in our income our proportionate share of these partnership items for purposes of the various REIT income tests (based solely on our capital interest in the partnership) and in the computation of our REIT taxable income (based on the entire partnership agreement). Moreover, for purposes of the REIT asset tests, we will include our proportionate share of assets held by subsidiary partnerships (based solely on our capital interest in the partnership). See *Taxation of the Company Effect of Subsidiary Entities Ownership of Partnership Interests*.

Entity Classification

The investment by us in partnerships involves special tax considerations, including the possibility of a challenge by the IRS of the status of any of our subsidiary partnerships as a partnership, as opposed to a corporation, for federal income tax purposes. If any of our subsidiary partnerships were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, it 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 could preclude us from satisfying the REIT asset tests or the gross income tests as discussed in *Taxation of the Company Asset Tests and Income Tests*, and in turn could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT.

See *Taxation of the Company Failure to Qualify*, above, for a discussion of the effect of our failure to meet these tests for a taxable year. In addition, any change in the status of any subsidiary partnerships of ours for tax purposes might be treated as a taxable event, in which case we could have taxable income that is subject to the REIT distribution requirements without receiving any cash.

Tax Allocations With Respect To Partnership Properties

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

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

Taxation of Stockholders

Taxation of Taxable Domestic Stockholders

Distributions. Provided that we qualify as a REIT, distributions made to our taxable domestic stockholders out of current or accumulated earnings and profits, and not designated as capital gain dividends, will generally be taken into account by them as ordinary income and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations. With limited exceptions, dividends received from REITs are not eligible for taxation at the preferential income tax rates for qualified dividends received by individuals from taxable C corporations pursuant to the 2003 Act. Stockholders that are individuals, however, are taxed at the preferential rates on dividends designated by and received from REITs to the extent that the dividends are attributable to (a) income retained by the REIT in the prior taxable year on which the REIT was subject to corporate level income tax (less the amount of tax), (b) dividends received by the REIT from taxable C corporations (for example, TRSs), or (c) income in the prior taxable years from the sales of built-in gain property acquired by the REIT from C corporations in carryover basis transactions (less the amount of corporate tax on such income).

Distributions from us that are designated as capital gain dividends will generally be taxed to stockholders as long-term capital gains, to the extent that they do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year, without regard to the period for which the stockholder has held out common stock. A similar treatment will apply to long-term capital gains retained by us, to the extent that we elect the application of provisions of the Code that treat stockholders of a REIT as having received, for federal income tax purposes, undistributed capital gains of the REIT, while passing through to stockholders a corresponding credit for taxes paid by the REIT on such retained capital gains. Corporate stockholders may be required to treat up to 20% of some capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

Long-term capital gains are generally taxable at maximum federal rates of 15% (through 2008) in the case of stockholders who are individuals, and 35% in the case of stockholders that are corporations. Capital gains attributable to the sale of depreciable real property held for more than one year are subject to a 25% maximum federal income tax rate for taxpayers who are individuals, to the extent of previously claimed depreciation deductions.

Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a stockholder to the extent that they do not exceed the adjusted basis of the stockholder's shares in respect of which the distributions were made, but rather, will reduce the adjusted basis of these shares. To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a stockholder's shares, they will be included in income as long-term capital gain, or short-term capital gain if the shares have been held for one year or less. In addition, any dividend declared by us in October, November or December of any year and payable to a stockholder of record on a specified date in any such month will be treated as both paid by us and received by the stockholder on December 31 of such year, provided that the dividend is actually paid by us before the end of January of the following calendar year.

To the extent that a REIT has available net operating losses and capital losses carried forward from prior tax years, such losses may reduce the amount of distributions that must be made in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. See Taxation of the Company Annual Distribution Requirements. Such losses, however, are not passed through to stockholders and do not offset income of stockholders from other sources, nor would they affect the character of any distributions that are actually made by a REIT, which are generally subject to tax in the hands of stockholders to the extent that the REIT has current or accumulated earnings and profits.

Dispositions of Our Stock. In general, capital gains recognized by individuals upon the sale or disposition of shares of our stock will, pursuant to the 2003 Act, be subject to a maximum federal income tax rate of 15% (from May 6, 2003 through 2008) if our stock is held for more than one year, and will be taxed at ordinary income rates (of up to 35% through 2010) if our stock is held for one year or less. Gains recognized by stockholders that are corporations are subject to federal income tax at a maximum rate of 35%, whether or not classified as long-term capital gains. Capital losses recognized by a stockholder upon the disposition of our stock held for more than one year at the time of disposition will be considered long-term capital losses, and are generally available only to offset capital gain income of the stockholder but not ordinary income (except in the case of individuals, who may offset up to \$3,000 of ordinary income each year). In addition, any loss upon a sale or exchange of shares of our stock by a stockholder who has held the shares for six months or less, after applying holding period rules, will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent that distributions received from us were required to be treated by the stockholder as long-term capital gain.

If a stockholder recognizes a loss upon a subsequent disposition of our stock in an amount that exceeds a prescribed threshold, it is possible that the provisions of recently adopted Treasury regulations involving tax shelters could apply, to require a disclosure filing with the IRS concerning the loss generating transaction. While these regulations are directed towards tax shelters, they are written quite broadly, and apply to transactions that would not typically be considered tax shelters. In addition, legislative proposals have been introduced in Congress, that, if enacted, would impose significant penalties for failure to comply with these requirements. You should consult your tax advisors concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to the receipt or disposition of our stock, or transactions that might be undertaken directly or indirectly by us. Moreover, you should be aware that we and other participants in the transactions we are involved in might be subject to disclosure or other requirements pursuant to these regulations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. We will report to each of our U.S. stockholders and the IRS the amount of distributions paid during each calendar year to each such stockholder, and the amount of tax withheld, if any. Withholding generally applies if the stockholder (i) fails to furnish its social security number or other taxpayer identification number (TIN), (ii) furnishes an incorrect TIN, (iii) fails properly to report interest or dividends, or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to provide a certified statement, signed under penalty of perjury, that the TIN provided is its correct number and that

it is not subject to backup withholding. The current backup withholding rate is 28% and is scheduled to be increased to 31% for the 2011 calendar year and thereafter. Backup withholding is not an additional tax but merely an advance payment, which may be refunded to the extent it results in an overpayment of tax. Certain taxpayers, including, for example, corporations and financial institutions, generally are exempt from backup withholding.

Taxation of Foreign Stockholders

The following is a summary of certain United States federal income and estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our stock applicable to non-U.S. holders of our stock. A non-U.S. holder is any person other than:

- (a) a citizen or resident of the United States,
- (b) a corporation or partnership created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or of any state thereof, or the District of Columbia, unless, in the case of a partnership, regulations provide otherwise,
- (c) an estate, the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source,
- (d) a trust if a United States court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more United States fiduciaries have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or
- (e) a trust that has validly elected to be treated as a domestic trust as provided by regulations.

The discussion is based on current law and is for general information only. The discussion addresses only selective and not all aspects of United States federal income and estate taxation.

Ordinary Dividends. The portion of dividends received by non-U.S. holders payable out of our earnings and profits which are not attributable to our capital gains and which are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. holder will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless reduced by treaty.

In general, non-U.S. holders will not be considered to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business solely as a result of their ownership of our stock. In cases where the dividend income from a non-U.S. holder's investment in our stock is, or is treated as, effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business, the non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to U.S. tax at graduated rates, in the same manner as domestic stockholders are taxed with respect to such dividends, and may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax in the case of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation.

Non-Dividend Distributions. Unless our stock constitutes a U.S. real property interest, or a USRPI, distributions by us which are not dividends out of our earnings and profits will not be subject to U.S. income tax. If it cannot be determined at the time at which a distribution is made whether or not the distribution will exceed current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be subject to withholding at the rate applicable to dividends. However, the non-U.S. holder may seek a refund from the IRS of any amounts withheld if it is subsequently determined that the distribution was, in fact, in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. If our stock constitutes a USRPI, as described below, distributions by us in excess of the sum of our earnings and profits plus the stockholder's basis in our stock will be taxed under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980, or FIRPTA, at the rate of tax, including any applicable capital gains rates, that would apply to a domestic stockholder of the same type (e.g., an individual or a corporation, as the case may be), and the collection of the tax will be enforced by a refundable withholding at a rate of 10% of the amount by which the distribution exceeds the stockholder's share of our earnings and profits. Consequently, although we generally intend to withhold at a rate of 30% on the entire amount of any distribution, to the extent we do not do so, the portion of any distribution not subject to withholding at a rate of 30% will be subject to withholding at a rate of 10%.

Capital Gain Dividends. Under FIRPTA, a distribution made by us to a non-U.S. holder, to the extent attributable to gains from dispositions of USRPIs held by us directly or through pass-through subsidiaries, or USRPI capital gains, will be considered effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. holder and will be subject to U.S. income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. individuals or corporations, without regard to whether the distribution is designated as a capital gain dividend. In addition, we will be required to withhold tax equal to 35% of the amount of dividends to the extent the dividends constitute USRPI capital gains. Distributions subject to FIRPTA may also be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation. Capital gain dividends received by a non-U.S. holder from a REIT that are not USRPI capital gains are generally not subject to U.S. income tax, but may be subject to withholding tax.

Dispositions of Our Stock. Unless our stock constitutes a USRPI, a sale of the stock by a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. taxation under FIRPTA. The stock will not be treated as a USRPI if less than 50% of our assets throughout a prescribed testing period consist of interests in real property located within the United States.

Even if the foregoing test is not met, our stock nonetheless will not constitute a USRPI if we are 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. holders. We believe that we are, and we expect to continue to be, a domestically-controlled REIT and, therefore, the sale of our stock should not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA. Because our stock is publicly traded, however, no assurance can be given that we will remain a domestically-controlled REIT.

In the event that we do not constitute a domestically-controlled REIT, a non-U.S. holder's sale of stock nonetheless will generally not be subject to tax under FIRPTA as a sale of a USRPI, provided that (a) the stock owned is of a class that is regularly traded, as defined by applicable Treasury Department regulations, on an established securities market, and (b) the selling non-U.S. holder held 5% or less of our outstanding stock of that class at all times during a specified testing period.

If gain on the sale of our stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. holder would be subject to the same treatment as a U.S. stockholder with respect to such gain, subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals, and the purchaser of the stock could be required to withhold 10% of the purchase price and remit such amount to the IRS.

Gain from the sale of our stock that would not otherwise be subject to FIRPTA will nonetheless be taxable in the United States to a non-U.S. holder in two cases: (a) if the non-U.S. holder's investment in our stock is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by such non-U.S. holder, the non-U.S. holder will be subject to the same treatment as a U.S. stockholder with respect to such gain, or (b) if the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year, the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gain.

Estate Tax. Our stock owned or treated as owned by an individual who is not a citizen or resident (as specially defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) of the United States at the time of death will be includable in the individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, unless an applicable estate tax treaty provides otherwise, and may therefore be subject to U.S. federal estate tax.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders

Tax-exempt entities, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts, generally are exempt from federal income taxation. However, they are subject to taxation on their unrelated business taxable income, or UBTI. While many investments in real estate may generate UBTI, the IRS has ruled that dividend distributions from a REIT to a tax-exempt entity do not constitute UBTI. Based on that ruling, and provided that (1) a tax-exempt stockholder has not held our stock as debt financed property within the meaning of the Code (i.e. where the acquisition or holding of

the property is financed through a borrowing by the tax-exempt stockholder), and (2) our stock is not otherwise used in an unrelated trade or business, distributions from us and income from the sale of our stock should not give rise to UBTI to a tax-exempt stockholder.

Tax-exempt stockholders that are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans exempt from federal income taxation under sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20) of the Code, respectively, are subject to different UBTI rules, which generally will require them to characterize distributions from us as UBTI, unless such stockholders are able to properly deduct amounts set aside or placed in reserve for certain purposes so as to offset the income generated by such distributions.

If we were a pension-held REIT, a pension trust that owns more than 10% of our stock could be required to treat a percentage of the dividends it receives from us as UBTI. We currently are not, and will continue not to be a pension-held REIT unless either (A) one pension trust owns more than 25% of the value of our stock, or (B) a group of pension trusts, each individually holding more than 10% of the value of our stock, collectively owns more than 50% of such stock. Certain restrictions on ownership and transfer of our stock should generally prevent us from becoming a pension-held REIT.

TAX-EXEMPT STOCKHOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OWNING OUR STOCK.

Other Tax Considerations

Legislative or Other Actions Affecting REITs

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the Treasury Department. Changes to the Federal tax laws and interpretations of federal tax laws could adversely affect an investment in us.

The recently enacted 2003 Act reduced the maximum tax rates at which individuals are taxed on capital gains from 20% to 15% (from May 6, 2003 through 2008) and for dividends payable by taxable C corporations to individuals generally from 38.6% to 15% (from January 1, 2003 through 2008). While gains from the sale of the stock of REITs are eligible for the reduced tax rates, dividends payable by REITs are not eligible for the reduced tax rates except in limited circumstances. As a result, dividends received from REITs generally will continue to be taxed at ordinary income rates (now at a maximum of 35% through 2010). The more favorable tax rates applicable to regular corporate dividends could cause investors who are individuals to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our common stock.

H.R. 1890 introduced into Congress in April 2003 would modify certain provisions of the Code relating to REITs. The legislation would, among other things, revise the REIT asset test by expanding the straight-debt sale harbor, modify the treatment of certain REIT distributions that are attributable to gain from sales or exchange of USRPIs and expand the REIT provisions dealing with a failure to satisfy the income or asset tests. Whether any or all of these proposals will ultimately be enacted cannot be determined at this time.

State and Local Taxes

We and our subsidiaries and stockholders may be subject to state, local or foreign taxation in various jurisdictions, including those in which we or our subsidiaries transact business, own property or reside. We own properties located in a number of jurisdictions, and may be required to file tax returns in some or all of those jurisdictions. The state, local or foreign tax treatment of us and our stockholders may not conform to the federal income tax treatment discussed above. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the application and effect of state and local income and other tax laws on an investment in our stock.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain considerations associated with an investment in us by a pension, profit sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, or ERISA, or Section 4975 of the Code. THE FOLLOWING IS MERELY A SUMMARY, HOWEVER, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS LEGAL ADVICE OR AS COMPLETE IN ALL RELEVANT RESPECTS. ALL INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR LEGAL ADVISORS BEFORE INVESTING ASSETS OF AN EMPLOYEE PLAN IN OUR COMPANY AND TO MAKE THEIR OWN INDEPENDENT DECISIONS.

A plan fiduciary considering an investment in the securities should consider, among other things, whether such an investment might constitute or give rise to a prohibited transaction under ERISA, the Code or any substantially similar federal, state or local law. ERISA and the Code impose restrictions on:

employee benefit plans as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA;

plans described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code, including retirement accounts and Keogh Plans;

entities whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of a plan's investment in such entities; and

persons who have certain specified relationships to a plan described as parties in interest under ERISA and disqualified persons under the Code.

Regulation Under ERISA and the Code

ERISA imposes certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of a plan. Under ERISA, any person who exercises any authority or control over the management or disposition of a plan's assets is considered to be a fiduciary of that plan. Both ERISA and the Code prohibit certain transactions involving plan assets between a plan and parties in interest or disqualified persons. Violations of these rules may result in the imposition of an excise tax or penalty.

The term plan assets is not defined by ERISA or the Code. However, a plan's assets may be deemed to include an interest in the underlying assets of an entity if the plan acquires an equity interest in such an entity such as the shares. In that event, the operations of such an entity could result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA and the Code.

Regulation Issued by the Department of Labor

The Department of Labor issued a regulation that provides exceptions to this rule. Under this regulation, if a plan acquires a publicly-offered security, the issuer of the security is not deemed to hold plan assets. A publicly-offered security is a security that:

is freely transferable;

is part of a class of securities that is owned by 100 or more investors independent of the issuer and of one another; and

is either

1. part of a class of securities registered under Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Exchange Act, or
2. sold to the plan as part of an offering of securities to the public pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act and the class of securities of which such security is part is registered under the Exchange Act within the requisite time.

The Shares of Our Common Stock as Publicly-Offered Securities

Our common stock currently meets the above criteria and it is anticipated that the shares of our common stock being offered hereby will continue to meet the criteria of publicly-offered securities. Although no assurances can be given, the underwriters expect that:

there will be no restrictions imposed on the transfer of interests in our common stock;

our common stock will be held by at least 100 independent investors at the conclusion of the offering; and

our common stock being offered hereby will be sold as part of an offering pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act and then will be timely registered under the Exchange Act.

General Investment Considerations

Prospective fiduciaries of a plan (including, without limitation, an entity whose assets include plan assets, including, as applicable, an insurance company general account) considering the purchase of common stock should consult with their legal advisors concerning the impact of ERISA and the Code and the potential consequences of making an investment in these shares with respect to their specific circumstances. Each plan fiduciary should take into account, among other considerations:

whether the plan's investment could give rise to a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code;

whether the fiduciary has the authority to make the investment;

the composition of the plan's portfolio with respect to diversification by type of asset;

the plan's funding objectives;

the tax effects of the investment;

whether our assets would be considered plan assets; and

whether, under the general fiduciary standards of investment prudence and diversification an investment in these shares is appropriate for the plan taking into account the overall investment policy of the plan and the composition of the plan's investment portfolio.

Certain employee benefit plans, such as governmental plans and certain church plans are not subject to the provisions of Title I of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code. Accordingly, assets of such plans may be invested in the common stock without regard to the ERISA considerations described here, subject to the provisions of any other applicable federal and state law. It should be noted that any such plan that is qualified and exempt from taxation under the Code is subject to the prohibited transaction rules set forth in the Code.

UNDERWRITING

We intend to offer the shares of common stock being sold in this offering through the underwriters. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is acting as representative of the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions described in a purchase agreement among us and the underwriters, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and the underwriters severally have agreed to purchase from us, the number of shares listed opposite their names below.

Underwriter	Number of Shares
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	—
Total	—

The underwriters have agreed to purchase all of the shares sold under the purchase agreement if any of these shares are purchased. If any underwriter defaults, the purchase agreement provides that the purchase commitments of the nondefaulting underwriters may be increased or the purchase agreement may be terminated.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

The underwriters are offering the shares, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued to and accepted by them, subject to approval of legal matters by their counsel, including the validity of the shares, and other conditions contained in the purchase agreement, such as the receipt by the underwriters of officer's certificates and legal opinions. The underwriters reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify offers to the public and to reject orders in whole or in part.

Commissions and Discounts

The representative has advised us that the underwriters initially propose to offer the shares to the public at the public offering price on the cover page of this prospectus and to dealers at that price less a concession not in excess of \$ per share. The underwriters may allow, and the dealers may reallow, a discount not in excess of \$ per share to other dealers. After this offering, the public offering price, concession and discount may be changed.

The following table shows the public offering price, underwriting discount and proceeds before expenses to us. The information assumes either no exercise or full exercise by the underwriters of the over-allotment option.

	Per Share	Without Option	With Option
Public offering price	\$	\$	\$
Underwriting discount	\$	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	\$	\$	\$

The expenses of the offering, not including the underwriting discount, are estimated at approximately \$ million and are payable by us.

Over-allotment Option

We have granted an option to the underwriters to purchase up to additional shares at the public offering price less the underwriting discount. The underwriters may exercise this option for 30 days from the date of this prospectus solely to cover any over-allotments. If the

underwriters exercise this option, each will be obligated, subject to conditions contained in the purchase agreement, to purchase a number of additional shares proportionate to that underwriter's initial amount reflected in the above table.

No Sales Of Similar Securities

We, our executive officers and our directors who beneficially own shares of our common stock as of the date of this prospectus have agreed, with some exceptions, not to sell or transfer any common stock for 180 days after the date of this prospectus without first obtaining the written consent of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated. Specifically, we and these other individuals have agreed not to directly or indirectly

offer, pledge, sell or contract to sell any common stock,

sell any option or contract to purchase any common stock,

purchase any option or contract to sell any common stock,

grant any option, right or warrant for the sale of any common stock,

lend or otherwise dispose of or transfer any common stock,

request or demand that we file a registration statement related to the common stock, or

enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, the economic consequence of ownership of any common stock whether any such swap or transaction is to be settled by delivery of shares of other securities, in cash or otherwise.

This lockup provision applies to common stock and to securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for or repayable with common stock. It also applies to shares of our common stock owned now or acquired later by the person executing the agreement or for which the person executing the agreement later acquires the power of disposition.

Stock Exchange Listing

Our common stock is currently traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market under the symbol CEDR. We intend to apply for listing of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. under the symbol [CDR] and expect that the shares of common stock sold in this offering will trade on the NYSE. In order to meet the requirements for listing on the NYSE, the underwriters have undertaken to sell a minimum number of shares to a minimum number of beneficial owners as required by that exchange.

The public offering price will be determined through negotiations between us and the representative. In addition to prevailing market conditions and our then existing stock price, the factors considered in determining the public offering price will be

the valuation multiples and dividend yields of publicly traded companies that the representatives believe to be comparable to us,

our financial information,

the history of, and the prospects for, our company and the industry in which we compete,

an assessment of our management, its past and present operations, and the prospects for, and timing of, our future revenues, and

the above factors in relation to market values and various valuation measures of other companies engaged in activities similar to ours.

An active trading market for the shares may not develop. It is also possible that after the offering, the shares of our common stock will not trade in the public market at or above the public offering price.

The underwriters do not expect to sell more than 5% of the shares of our common stock in the aggregate to accounts over which they exercise discretionary authority.

Price Stabilization, Short Positions and Penalty Bids

Until the distribution of the shares is completed, SEC rules may limit underwriters and selling group members from bidding for and purchasing our common stock. However, the representative may engage in transactions that stabilize the price of the common stock, such as bids or purchases to peg, fix or maintain that price.

If the underwriters create a short position in our common stock in connection with this offering, that is, if they sell more shares than are listed on the cover of this prospectus, the representative may reduce that short position by purchasing shares in the open market. The representative may also elect to reduce any short position by exercising all or part of the over-allotment option described above. Purchases of our common stock to stabilize its price or to reduce a short position may cause the price of our common stock to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases.

The representative may also impose a penalty bid on underwriters and selling group members. This means that if the representative purchase shares in the open market to reduce the underwriters' short position or to stabilize the price of those shares, they may reclaim the amount of the selling concession from the underwriters and selling group members who sold those shares. The imposition of a penalty bid may also affect the price of the shares in that it discourages resales of those shares.

Neither we nor any of the underwriters makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of our common stock. In addition, neither we nor any of the underwriters makes any representation that the representative will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

Electronic Prospectus

Merrill Lynch will be facilitating Internet distribution for this offering to certain of its Internet subscription customers. Merrill Lynch intends to allocate a limited number of shares for sale to its online brokerage customers. An electronic prospectus is available on the Internet Web site maintained by Merrill Lynch and web sites maintained by some of the other underwriters. Other than the prospectus in electronic format, the information on the Merrill Lynch Web site is not part of this prospectus.

Other Relationships

Some of the underwriters and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us. They have received customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Cedar Shopping Centers, Inc. (formerly known as Cedar Income Fund, Ltd.) at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002, the statement of revenues and certain expenses of Southington 84 Associates, LP for the year ended December 31, 2002, the statement of revenues and certain expenses of Delaware 1851 Associates, LP for the year ended December 31, 2002, the combined statements of revenues and certain expenses of Associates of Huntingdon, L.P., Greater Raystown Associates LP and Lake Raystown Associates LP for the year ended December 31, 2002, the combined statement of Revenues and Expenses of Fairview Plaza Associates, L.P., Halifax Plaza Associates, LP and Newport Plaza Associates, LP for the year ended December 31, 2002, the statement of revenues and certain expenses of Pine Grove Plaza Associates, LLC for the year ended December 31, 2002, the combined statements of Revenues and Expenses of Firehouse Realty Corporation, Riverview Development Corporation, South Riverview Plaza, Inc. and Reed Development Associates, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2002, the statement of revenues and expenses of Triangle Center Associates, LP for the three years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, the statement of revenue and certain expense of Valley Real Estate LLC for the year ended December 31, 2002, and the combined statement of SPSP Corporation, Passyunk Supermarket, Inc. and Twenty Fourth Street Passyunk Partners LP for the year ended December 31, 2002, appearing in the Prospectus and Registration Statement have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, as set forth in their report thereon appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of our common stock to be sold in this offering and certain other legal matters will be passed upon for us by Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, New York, New York and for the underwriters by Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, New York, New York.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form S-11, including exhibits, schedules and amendments filed with this registration statement, under the Securities Act with respect to the shares of our common stock to be sold in this offering. This prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement and exhibits and schedules to the registration statement. For further information with respect to us and the shares of our common stock to be sold in this offering, reference is made to the registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules to the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to in this prospectus are not necessarily complete and, where that contract is an exhibit to the registration statement, each statement is qualified in all respects by reference to the exhibit to which the reference relates. Copies of the registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules to the registration statement, may be examined without charge at the public reference room of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W. Room 1024, Washington, DC 20549. Information about the operation of the public reference room may be obtained by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0300. Copies of all or a portion of the registration statement can be obtained from the public reference room of the Securities and Exchange Commission upon payment of prescribed fees. Our Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including this registration statement, are also available to you on the Securities and Exchange Commission's Web site www.sec.gov.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act, and in accordance with the Exchange Act have filed annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any documents filed by us at the address set forth above.

You may request copies of the filings, a