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HOME PROPERTIES INC
Form 424B1
May 10, 2006

Prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) (1)
to Registration Statement 333-133933

2,969,914 Shares

Prospectus

Common Stock

The selling stockholders named herein are selling 2,969,914 shares of our common stock. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of our shares by the selling stockholders.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "HME ". The last closing price of our common stock on May 8, 2006, was \$52.54 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk as described in the "Risk Factors" sections of this prospectus.

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

	Per Share	Total
Public Offering Price	\$50.80	\$150,871,631.20
Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	\$ 1.20	\$ 3,563,896.80
Proceeds, before expenses to the selling stockholders	\$49.60	\$147,307,734.40

The underwriter is offering our common stock as described in "Underwriting." The common stock will be ready for delivery on or about May 15, 2006.

UBS Investment Bank

The date of this prospectus is May 9, 2006

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains, or incorporates by reference, statements that may be deemed to be "forward-looking" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Some examples of forward-looking statements include statements related to future capital expenditures, financing sources and availability and the effects of environmental and other regulations. Although we believe expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that our expectations will be achieved. Factors that may cause actual results to differ include general economic and local real estate conditions and the weather, and other conditions that might affect operating expenses, and timely completion of repositioning activities within anticipated budgets, the actual pace of future acquisitions and sales, and continued access to capital to fund growth. For this purpose, any statements contained in this prospectus or incorporated herein by reference that are not statements of historical fact should be considered to be forward-looking statements. Some of the words used to identify forward-looking statements include "believes", "anticipates", "plans", "expects", "seeks", "estimates", and similar expressions. Readers should exercise caution in interpreting and relying on forward-looking statements since they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which are, in some cases, beyond our control and could materially affect our actual results, performance or achievements. Additional factors which may cause our actual results to vary from our expectations are described under "Risk Factors". Our actual results could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements made in, or incorporated by reference in to this prospectus are made only as of the date of this prospectus and we under take no obligation to update these forward looking statements to reflect new information, future events, or other matters.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You should read this prospectus together with the additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information." You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriter has not, authorized anyone else to provide you with different or additional information. We are not, and the underwriter is not, making an offer of the shares in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus. Other information filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission is incorporated into this prospectus by reference. You should assume that the reports and documents incorporated by reference are accurate only as of their respective dates. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, risk factors and forward-looking information may have changed since these dates.

Documents which are exhibits to or incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the reports incorporated by reference may contain representations, warranties and agreements. Those representations, warranties

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and agreements were made solely for the benefit of the parties to those documents and may be subject to qualifications and limitations, and are not a representation, warranty or agreement for your benefit.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the more detailed information included elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated herein by reference. References to "Home Properties," "we" or "us" in this prospectus mean, except as the context otherwise requires, Home Properties, Inc., a Maryland corporation, Home Properties, L.P., a New York limited partnership (the "Operating Partnership"), Home Properties I, LLC, a New York limited liability company, Home Properties Trust, a Maryland trust, HP Management, Inc., a Maryland corporation, Home Properties Resident Services, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and all other subsidiaries of Home Properties on a consolidated basis.

HOME PROPERTIES

We are a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, a REIT. We own, operate, acquire and rehabilitate apartment communities in select Northeast, Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and Southeast Florida markets. Currently, Home Properties operates 156 communities containing 46,911 apartment units. Of these, 43,342 units in 151 communities are owned directly by us; 868 units are partially owned and managed by us as general partner, and 2,701 units are managed for other owners.

We were incorporated in November 1993 as a Maryland corporation. We are the general partner of Home Properties, L.P., a New York limited partnership, through which we own, acquire and operate most of our market rate apartments. We frequently refer to Home Properties, L.P. as the "Operating Partnership". Certain of our activities, such as residential property management for others, development activities and construction, development and redevelopment services are carried on through two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Home Properties Management Inc. and Home Properties Resident Services, Inc.

Our principal executive offices are located at 850 Clinton Square, Rochester, New York 14604. Our telephone number is (585) 246-4900.

RISK FACTORS

Please carefully consider the risk factors described in our periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus, as well as other information we include or incorporate by reference in this prospectus. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations.

THE OFFERING

Common stock offered by selling stockholders	2,969,914 shares
Common stock to be outstanding after completion of this offering	34,507,465 shares*
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from this offering
NYSE Symbol	HME

*The number of shares of common stock outstanding after this offering is based on 31,537,551 shares outstanding on May 5, 2006 and excludes:

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- 2,262,211 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options under our stock benefit plan;
- 452,000 shares underlying stock options approved for issuance under our stock benefit plan;
- 26,661 shares reserved for issuance under our retirement savings plan; and
- up to 16,596,111 shares which may be issued in exchange for Units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling stockholders will receive all of the net proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock offered hereby. We will not receive any proceeds from the offering.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The selling stockholders listed below, hold units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership ("Units"). On April 24, 2006, the selling stockholders exercised their purchase right under the terms of the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement that requires us, at our option, to purchase the Units for cash or shares of our common stock on a one-for-one basis. We have decided to purchase all the Units by issuing an aggregate of 2,969,914 shares of our common stock. The selling stockholders have exercised their right under a registration rights agreement dated October 29, 1997 with us to cause us to file the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, registering such shares for resale under the Securities Act. Pursuant to the terms of the registration rights agreement, we are bearing all costs of this registration, but the underwriting discounts and commissions will be paid by the selling stockholders from the proceeds of the sale of the shares. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares offered hereby.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the number of shares of common stock which we will issue to the selling stockholders and which are registered for resale under the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. The selling stockholders do not beneficially own any shares of our common stock other than the shares listed below. The selling stockholders intend to sell all the shares listed below and after the completion of this offering they will not own any shares of our common stock. Other partners of the Operating Partnership may sell shares of common stock they acquire in exchange for their Units under separate registration statements filed with the SEC covering such shares.

None of the affiliates of the selling stockholders are officers or directors of the Company.

Name	Number of Shares Registered for Sale in Offering
B&L Realty Investments Limited Partnership	33,560
Berger/Lewiston Associates Limited Partnership	1,076,594
Big Beaver-Rochester Properties Limited Partnership	528,348
Century Realty Investment Company Limited	99,195

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Partnership

Greentrees Apartments Limited Partnership	275,905
Kingsley-Moravian Company Limited Partnership	376,288
Stephenson-Madison Heights Company Limited Partnership	104,541
Southpointe Square Apartments Limited Partnership	155,623
Woodland Garden Apartments Limited Partnership	319,860
Total	2,969,914

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The authorized capital stock of Home Properties consists of:

- 80 million shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, of which 31,537,550 shares were outstanding on May 5, 2006;
- 10 million shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 3,000,000 shares of which have been designated Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (the "Series F preferred stock"), 2,400,000 of which were outstanding as of March 31, 2006.
- 10 million shares of "excess stock," \$0.01 par value, of which no shares were outstanding on March 31, 2006.

For more detail about our Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Articles of Incorporation, and the Articles Supplementary thereto relating to the Series F preferred stock (sometimes collectively referred to as our "Articles of Incorporation" or "charter") and bylaws you should refer to the charter and bylaws, which have been filed as exhibits to other reports incorporated by reference into this prospectus. In addition, for a discussion of limitations on the ownership of our capital stock, you should refer to the section entitled "Restrictions on Transfer; Ownership Limits" in this prospectus.

Common Stock

All of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus will be duly authorized, fully paid, and nonassessable when issued in exchange for the Units in the Operating Partnership held by the selling stockholders. Holders of the common stock have no conversion, redemption, sinking fund or preemptive rights; however, shares of common stock automatically convert into shares of Excess Stock as defined below. Under the Maryland General Corporation Law ("MGCL"), stockholders are generally not liable for our debts or obligations, and the holders of shares will not be liable for further calls or assessments by us. Subject to the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation regarding Excess Stock described below, all shares of common stock have equal dividend, distribution, liquidation and other rights and will have no preference or exchange rights.

Subject to the right of holders of Preferred Stock to receive preferential distributions, the holders of the shares of common stock will be entitled to receive distributions in the form of dividends if and when declared by our Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor, and, upon liquidation of us, each outstanding share of common stock will be entitled to participate pro rata in the assets remaining after payment of, or adequate provision for, all of our known debts and liabilities, including debts and liabilities arising out of

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its status as general partner of the Operating Partnership, and any liquidation preference of issued and outstanding Preferred Stock. We intend to continue paying quarterly distributions.

The holder of each outstanding share of common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters presented to stockholders for a vote, subject to the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation regarding Excess Stock described below. As described below, our Board of Directors has, and may in the future, grant holders of one or more series of Preferred Stock the right to vote with respect to certain matters when it fixes the attributes of such series of Preferred Stock. Pursuant to the MGCL, we cannot dissolve, amend our charter, merge with or into another entity, sell all or substantially all our assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions unless such action is approved by stockholders holding a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote on such matter. In addition, the Second Amended and Restated Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, as amended, requires that any merger or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Operating Partnership be approved by partners holding a majority of the outstanding Units, excluding Operating Partnership Units held by us, directly or indirectly. Our Articles of Incorporation provide that our Bylaws may be amended by our Board of Directors.

The holder of each outstanding share of common stock is entitled to one vote in the election of directors who serve for terms of one year. Holders of the shares of common stock will have no right to cumulative voting for the election of directors. Consequently, at each annual meeting of stockholders, the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote in the election of directors will be able to elect all of the directors, subject to certain rights of the holders of preferred stock, described below. Directors may be removed only for cause and only with the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote in the election of directors.

Preferred Stock

We may issue shares of preferred stock from time to time, in one or more series, as authorized by our Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will fix the attributes of any preferred stock that it authorizes for issuance. Because the Board of Directors has the power to establish the preferences and rights of each series of preferred stock, it may afford the holders of any series of preferred stock preferences, powers and rights, voting or otherwise, senior to the rights of holders of shares of common stock. The issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of Home Properties.

Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of Home Properties, then, before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any shares of common stock, any Excess Stock or any other class or series of capital stock of Home Properties ranking junior to any outstanding preferred stock in the distribution of assets upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Home Properties, the holders of shares of each series of preferred stock will be entitled to receive out of assets of Home Properties legally available for distribution to stockholders liquidating distributions in the amount of the liquidation preference per share, plus an amount equal to all dividends accrued and unpaid thereon (which does not include any accumulation in respect of unpaid dividends for prior dividend periods if such shares of preferred stock do not have cumulative dividends). After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distributions to which they are entitled, the holders of shares of preferred stock will have no right or claim to any of the remaining assets of Home Properties. In the event that, upon any such voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the available assets of Home Properties are insufficient to pay the amount of the liquidating distributions on all outstanding shares of preferred stock and the corresponding

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amounts payable on all shares of other classes or series of capital stock of Home Properties ranking on a parity with such shares of preferred stock in the distribution of assets, then the holders of such shares of preferred stock and all other such classes or series of capital stock shall share ratably in any such distribution of assets in proportion to the full liquidating distributions to which they would otherwise be respectively entitled.

Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

On March 22, 2002, Home Properties issued 2,400,000 shares of its Series F preferred stock. The Articles Supplementary to the charter establishing the Series F preferred stock authorize an aggregate 3,000,000 shares of Series F preferred stock and set forth the rights, privileges and preferences of that stock. The Series F preferred stock is entitled to a liquidation preference equal to \$25 per share plus all accumulated accrued and unpaid dividends whether or not declared to the date of liquidation.

Dividends on the Series F preferred stock accrue quarterly in arrears and are equal to 9.00% of the liquidation preference (or \$2.25 per share) each year. The holders of the Series F preferred stock, together with the holders of other classes of preferred stock, have the right to elect two directors to the Board of Directors of Home Properties in the event that the preferred dividends are in arrears for six quarters (whether consecutive or not).

Pursuant to certain covenants, if we fail to limit our ratio of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) to fixed charges (consisting of total interest expense and dividends on our preferred stock), to less than 1.75 to 1.0 for six consecutive quarters the holders of the Series F preferred stock will be entitled to elect two directors to our Board of Directors if not already increased by reason of similar provisions (including those relating to the failure to pay dividends), until we again complete a quarter in compliance with the ratio.

The Series F preferred stock is redeemable at our option on or after March 25, 2007 at \$25 per share, plus accrued dividends. The Series F preferred stock has no stated maturity and will not be subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption.

The Series F preferred stock is not convertible into or exchangeable for any of our other property or securities, except that shares of the Series F preferred stock may be exchanged for shares of our excess stock to preserve our status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

Restrictions on Transfer; Ownership Limits

Our charter contains certain restrictions on the number of shares of capital stock that stockholders may own. For us to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), no more than 50% in value of our outstanding shares of capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code, to include certain entities) during the last half of a taxable year or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. The capital stock must also be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Because we expect to continue to qualify as a REIT, our charter contains restrictions on the ownership and transfer of shares of our capital stock intended to ensure compliance with these requirements. Subject to certain exceptions specified in the charter, no holder may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Code, more than 8.0% (the "Ownership Limit") of the value of the issued and outstanding shares of our capital stock. Certain entities, such as qualified pension plans, are treated as if their beneficial owners were the holders of the common stock held by such entities.

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Stockholders ("Existing Holders") whose holdings exceeded the Ownership Limit immediately after our initial public offering of our common stock, assuming that all Units of the Operating Partnership are counted as shares of common stock, are permitted to continue to hold the number of shares they held on such date and may acquire additional shares of capital stock upon (i) the exchange of Units for Shares, (ii) the exercise of stock options or receipt of grants of shares of capital stock pursuant to a stock benefit plan, (iii) the acquisition of shares of capital stock pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan, (iv) the transfer of shares of capital stock from another Existing Holder or the estate of an Existing Holder by devise, gift or otherwise, or (v) the foreclosure on a pledge of shares of capital stock; provided, no such acquisition may cause any Existing Holder to own, directly or by attribution, more than 17.5% (the "Existing Holder Limit") of the issued and outstanding Shares, subject to certain additional restrictions.

Our Board of Directors may increase or decrease the Ownership Limit and Existing Holder Limit from time to time, but may not do so to the extent that after giving effect to such increase or decrease: (i) five beneficial owners of Shares could beneficially own in the aggregate more than 49.5% of the aggregate value of our outstanding capital or (ii) any beneficial owner of capital stock would violate the Ownership Limit or Existing Holder Limit as a result of a decrease. The Board of Directors may waive the Ownership Limit or the Existing Holder Limit with respect to a holder if such holder provides evidence acceptable to the Board of Directors that such holder's ownership will not jeopardize our status as a REIT. Waivers of the Ownership Limit have been granted to certain institutional investors in connection with the sale of our Preferred Stock.

Any transfer of our outstanding capital stock ("Outstanding Stock") that would: (i) cause any holder, directly or by attribution, to own capital stock having a value in excess of the Ownership Limit or Existing Holder Limit, (ii) result in shares of capital stock other than Excess Stock, if any, to be owned by fewer than 100 persons, (iii) result in our being closely held within the meaning of section 856(h) of the Code, or (iv) otherwise prevent us from satisfying any criteria necessary for us to qualify as a REIT, is null and void, and the purported transferee acquires no rights to such Outstanding Stock.

Outstanding Stock owned by or attributable to a stockholder or shares of Outstanding Stock purportedly transferred to a stockholder which cause such stockholder or any other stockholder to own shares of capital stock in excess of the Ownership Limit or Existing Holder Limit will automatically convert into shares of Excess Stock. Such Excess Stock will be transferred by operation of law to a separate trust, with Home Properties acting as trustee, for the exclusive benefit of the person or persons to whom such Outstanding Stock may be ultimately transferred without violating the Ownership Limit or Existing Holder Limit. Excess Stock is not treasury stock, but rather constitutes a separate class of issued and outstanding stock of Home Properties. While the Excess Stock is held in trust, it will not be entitled to vote, will not be considered for purposes of any stockholder vote or the determination of a quorum for such vote and will not be entitled to participate in dividends or other distributions. Any record owner or purported transferee of Outstanding Stock which has converted into Excess Stock (the "Excess Holder") who receives a dividend or distribution prior to the discovery by us that such Outstanding Stock has been converted into Excess Stock must repay such dividend or distribution upon demand. While Excess Stock is held in trust, we will have the right to purchase it from the trust for the lesser of: (i) the price paid for the Outstanding Stock which converted into Excess Stock by the Excess Holder (or the market value of the Outstanding Stock on the date of conversion if no consideration was given for the Outstanding Stock) or (ii) the market price of shares of capital stock equivalent to the Outstanding Stock which converted into Excess Stock (as determined in the manner set forth in the Articles of Incorporation) on the date we exercise our option

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to purchase. We must exercise this right within the 90-day period beginning on the date on which we receive written notice of the transfer or other event resulting in the conversion of Outstanding Stock into Excess Stock. Upon our liquidation, distributions will be made with respect to such Excess Stock as if it consisted of the Outstanding Stock from which it was converted.

Any Excess Holder, with respect to each trust created upon the conversion of Outstanding Stock into Excess Stock, may designate any individual as a beneficiary of such trust; provided, such person would be permitted to own the Outstanding Stock which converted into the Excess Stock held by the trust under the Ownership Limit or Existing Holder Limit and the consideration paid to such Excess Holder in exchange for designating such person as the beneficiary is not in excess of the price paid for the Outstanding Stock which converted into Excess Stock by the Excess Holder (or the market value of the Outstanding Stock on the date of conversion if no consideration was given for the Outstanding Stock). Our redemption right must have expired or been waived prior to such designation. Immediately upon the designation of a permitted beneficiary, the Excess Stock, if any, will automatically convert into shares of the Outstanding Stock from which it was converted and we as trustee of the trust will transfer such shares, if any, and any proceeds from redemption or liquidation without interest to the beneficiary.

If the restrictions on ownership and transfer, conversion provisions or trust arrangements in our Articles of Incorporation are determined to be void or invalid by virtue of any legal decision, statute, rule or regulation, then the Excess Holder of any Outstanding Stock that would have converted into shares of Excess Stock if the conversion provisions of the Articles of Incorporation were enforceable and valid shall be deemed to have acted as an agent on behalf of us in acquiring such Outstanding Stock and to hold such Outstanding Stock on behalf of us unless we waive our right to this remedy.

The foregoing ownership and transfer limitations may have the effect of precluding acquisition of control of Home Properties without the consent of our Board of Directors. All certificates representing shares of capital stock will bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above. The foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if the Board of Directors determines, and the stockholders concur, that it is no longer in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT. Approval of the limited partners of the Operating Partnership to terminate REIT status is also required.

Ownership Reports

Every owner of more than 5% of our issued and outstanding shares of capital stock must file a written notice with us containing the information specified in the Articles of Incorporation no later than January 31 of each year. In addition, each stockholder shall, upon demand, be required to disclose to us in writing such information as we may request in order to determine the effect of such stockholder's direct, indirect and attributed ownership of shares of capital stock on our status as a REIT or to comply with any requirements of any taxing authority or other governmental agency.

Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws

The following is a summary of certain provisions of Maryland law and of our charter and bylaws. Copies of our charter and bylaws are incorporated by reference into the exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. See "Where you can find more information."

The Board of Directors

Our Articles of Incorporation and bylaws provide that the number of

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directors of our company may be established by our board of directors but may not be fewer than the minimum number permitted under the MGCL (generally, one) nor more than 12. Except any vacancy among directors elected separately by a separate class of shares, any vacancy may be filled, at any regular meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose, only by a majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which such vacancy occurred.

Pursuant to our charter, each member of our board of directors will serve one year terms, with each current director serving until the 2006 annual meeting of stockholders and until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified. Holders of shares of our common stock will have no right to cumulative voting in the election of directors and directors are elected by a plurality of votes cast in the election of directors. Consequently, at each annual meeting of stockholders at which our board of directors is elected, the holders of a majority of the shares of our common stock will be able to elect all of the members of our board of directors. Moreover, our charter permits our stockholders to remove a director but only for cause and then only upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of our common stock entitled to vote on any such proposal.

Termination of REIT Status

Our board of directors, under our Articles of Incorporation, is prohibited from taking any action to terminate our REIT status or to amend the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation regarding excess stock unless such action is approved by the board of directors, presented to an annual or special meeting of stockholders and approved by vote of a majority of votes entitled to be cast.

Business Combinations

Maryland law prohibits "business combinations" between a corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, statutory share exchange, or, in circumstances specified in the statute, certain transfers of assets, certain stock issuances and transfers, liquidation plans and reclassifications involving interested stockholders and their affiliates. Maryland law defines an interested stockholder as:

- any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our voting stock; or
- an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then-outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder if the board of directors approves in advance the transaction by which the person otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving the 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 a corporation and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the then outstanding shares of common stock; and

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

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, 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 approved by the board of directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder.

Our Articles of Incorporation excluded business combinations between the corporation and our founders, Norman and Nelson Leenhouts and their affiliates from 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 the founders or their affiliates. We believe that our ownership restrictions will substantially reduce the risk that a stockholder would become an "interested stockholder" within the meaning of the Maryland business combination statute.

Control Share Acquisitions

The MGCL provides that "control shares" of a Maryland corporation acquired in a "control share acquisition" have no voting rights except to the extent approved at a special meeting by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares of stock in a corporation in respect of which any of the following persons is entitled to exercise or direct the exercise of the voting power of shares of stock of the corporation in the election of directors: (i) a person who makes or proposes to make a control share acquisition, (ii) an officer of the corporation or (iii) an employee of the corporation who is also a director of the corporation.

"Control shares" are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other such shares of stock previously acquired by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power: (i) one-tenth or more but less than one-third, (ii) one-third or more but less than a majority, or (iii) a majority or more of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A "control share acquisition" means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

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

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the corporation may redeem any or all of the control shares (except those for which voting rights have previously

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been approved) for fair value determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of such shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of such appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror 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 Articles of Incorporation contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of our stock and, consequently, the a control share acquisition statute is inapplicable to us unless the acquisition would violate the Ownership Limit or unless we later amend our Articles of Incorporation to modify or eliminate the exemption.

Unsolicited Takeovers

The MGCL Subtitle 8 of Title 3 permits a Maryland corporation with a class of equity securities registered under the Exchange Act and at least three independent directors to elect to be subject, by provision in its charter or bylaws or a resolution of its board of directors, and notwithstanding any contrary provision in the charter or bylaws, to any or all of the following five provisions:

- a classified board;
- a two-thirds vote requirement for removing a director;
- a requirement that the number of directors be fixed only by vote of the directors;
- a requirement that a vacancy on the board be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred; and
- a majority requirement for the calling by stockholders of a special meeting of stockholders.

Through provisions in our charter and bylaws unrelated to Subtitle 8, we already (a) vest in the board the exclusive power to fix the number of members of the board of directors and (b) require, unless called by our chairman of the board, our president, the board, the request of holders of 25% outstanding shares to call a special meeting. We have not elected to be subject to the provisions of Subtitle 8 relating to the filling of vacancies on the board.

Amendment to Our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

Our charter may be amended only if declared advisable by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Our bylaws may only be adapted, amended, altered or repealed by the board of directors.

Dissolution of Our Company

The dissolution of our company must be declared advisable by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than a

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majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Effect of Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws

The business combination provisions of the MGCL, the provisions of our charter regarding the restrictions on ownership and transfer of our stock and the provisions of our bylaws setting the number of members of the board of directors could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control of our company that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. Likewise, if our board of directors resolves to avail any of the provisions of Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the MGCL not currently applicable to us or if the provision in the Articles of Incorporation opting out of the control share acquisition provisions of the MGCL were rescinded, these provisions of the MGCL could have similar effects.

Indemnification and Limitation of Directors' and Officers' Liability

As Maryland law permits, our Articles of Incorporation contain a provision limiting the liability of our directors and officers to us for money damages to the fullest extent permitted under Maryland law. Maryland law permits full limitation of the liability of directors or officers for money damage except for liability resulting from (i) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (ii) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment and material to the cause of action.

The MGCL requires a corporation 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, or threatened to be 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:

- an 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, and our bylaws require us to, advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of:

- a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation; and
- a written undertaking by the director or officer or on the director's or officer's behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that

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the director or officer did not meet the standard of conduct.

We entered into indemnification agreements with each of our executive officers and directors whereby we indemnify such executive officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted by Maryland law against all expenses and liabilities, subject to limited exceptions. These indemnification agreements also provide that upon an application for indemnity by an executive officer or director to a court of appropriate jurisdiction, such court may order us to indemnify such executive officer or director.

Insofar as the foregoing provisions permit indemnification of directors, officers or persons controlling us for liability arising under the Securities Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission has indicated that this indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary of material federal income tax consequences regarding Home Properties and the common stock we are registering is based on current law, is for general information only and is not tax advice. The information in this section is based on the Code as currently in effect, current, temporary and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code, the legislative history of the Code, current administrative interpretations and practices of the IRS, including its practices and policies as expressed in private letter rulings which are not binding on the IRS except with respect to the particular taxpayers who requested and received such rulings, and court decisions, all as of the date of this prospectus. There is no assurance that future legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations and practices or court decisions will not adversely affect existing interpretations. Any change could apply retroactively to transactions preceding the date of the change.

We have not requested, and do not plan to request, any rulings from the IRS concerning our tax treatment and the statements in this prospectus are not binding on the IRS or a court. Thus, we can provide no assurance that these statements will not be challenged by the IRS or sustained by a court if challenged by the IRS. The tax treatment to holders of common stock will vary depending on a holder's particular situation and this discussion does not purport to deal with all aspects of taxation that may be relevant to a holder of common stock in light of his or her personal investments or tax circumstances, or to stockholders subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws except to the extent discussed under the headings "Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders" and "Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders." Stockholders subject to special treatment include, without limitation, insurance companies, financial institutions or broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, stockholders holding securities as part of a conversion transaction or hedge or hedging transaction or as a position in a straddle for tax purposes, foreign corporations and persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States.

In addition, the summary below does not consider the effect of any foreign, state, local or other tax laws that may be applicable to holders of the common stock. If we meet the detailed requirements in the Code for qualification as a REIT, which are summarized below, we will be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. In this case, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the "double taxation" that generally results from investments in a corporation. Double taxation refers to the imposition of corporate level tax on income earned by a corporation and taxation at the shareholder level on funds distributed to a corporation's shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we would not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to our stockholders in computing taxable income and would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate

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rates. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we would be ineligible to be taxed as a REIT for the four succeeding tax years. As a result, the funds available for distribution to our stockholders would be reduced. Each prospective purchaser should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and sale of common stock, including the federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences of such purchase, ownership and sale and of potential changes in applicable tax laws.

Taxation Of Home Properties

General. We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1994. We believe we have been organized and have operated in a manner which qualifies for taxation as a REIT under the Code commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1994. We intend to continue to operate in this manner. However, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, through actual annual operating results, asset diversification, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership, the various qualification tests imposed under the Code. Accordingly, there is no assurance that we have operated or will continue to operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT. Further, legislative, administrative or judicial action may change, perhaps retroactively, the anticipated income tax treatment described in this prospectus. See "Failure to Qualify."

This discussion is not intended to be a substitute for careful tax planning. We urge each prospective investor to consult with his or her own tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences applicable to him or her, in light of his or her particular circumstances, relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common shares, including the federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences of such purchase, ownership, sale and disposition.

In the opinion of Nixon Peabody LLP, Home Properties was organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT, and its method of operation has enabled it, and its proposed method of operation will enable it to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code. This opinion is based on certain assumptions and is conditioned upon certain representations made by Home Properties as to certain factual matters relating to Home Properties' organization, manner of operation, income and assets. Nixon Peabody LLP is not aware of any facts or circumstances that are inconsistent with these assumptions and representations. Home Properties' qualification and taxation as a REIT will depend upon Home Properties' satisfaction of the requirements necessary to be classified as a REIT, discussed below, on a continuing basis. Nixon Peabody LLP will not review compliance with these tests on a continuing basis. Therefore, no assurance can be given that Home Properties will satisfy such tests on a continuing basis. You should be aware that opinions of counsel are not binding on the IRS, and no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge the conclusions set forth in such opinions.

The sections of the Code that relate to the qualification and operation as a REIT are highly technical and complex. The following sets forth the material aspects of the sections of the Code that govern the federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its stockholders. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions, relevant rules and regulations promulgated under the Code, and administrative and judicial interpretations of the Code, and these rules and these regulations.

If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the "double taxation" that generally results from investment in a corporation. However, Home

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Properties will be subject to federal income tax as follows:

First, we will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains; provided, however, that properly designated undistributed capital gains will effectively avoid taxation at the stockholder level. A REIT's "REIT taxable income" is the otherwise taxable income of the REIT subject to certain adjustments, including a deduction for dividends paid.

Second, we may be subject to the "alternative minimum tax" on our items of tax preference under some circumstances.

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

Fourth, we will be subject to a 100% tax on any net income from prohibited transactions. Prohibited transactions generally include sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, other than the sale or disposition of foreclosure property.

Fifth, we will be subject to a 100% tax on an amount equal to (a) the gross income attributable to the greater of the amount by which we fail the 75% or 95% test multiplied by (b) a fraction intended to reflect our profitability, if we fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test but have maintained our qualification as a REIT because we satisfied other requirements. The gross income tests are discussed below.

Sixth, we would be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the amounts actually distributed (plus retained amounts on which income tax is paid at the corporate level) if we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of: 85% of our REIT ordinary income for the year, 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for the year, and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods.

Seventh, if we acquire any asset from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which the basis of the acquired asset in our hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of the C corporation, and we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of the asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired the asset, then we will be subject to tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate on this gain to the extent of the "built-in-gain" of the asset. The built-in-gain of an asset equals the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset over (b) our adjusted basis in the asset, determined as of the date we acquired the asset from the C corporation. A C corporation is generally a corporation subject to full corporate-level tax.

Eighth, we will be subject to a 100% tax on amounts received through arrangements between Home Properties, its tenants and a taxable REIT subsidiary that are not arm's length.

Ninth, certain of our subsidiaries are subchapter C corporations, the earnings of which could be subject to federal corporate income tax.

In addition, we and our subsidiaries may be subject to a variety of taxes, including payroll taxes and state, local, property, and other taxes on their assets and operations. We could also be subject to tax in situations and on transactions not presently contemplated.

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

1. is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
2. uses transferable shares or transferable certificates to evidence beneficial ownership;
3. would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for Sections 856 through 860 of the Code;
4. is not a financial institution referred to in Section 582(c) of the Code or an insurance company to which subchapter L of the Code applies;
5. is beneficially owned by 100 or more persons;
6. during the last half of each taxable year not more than 50% in value of its outstanding stock is owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals, as defined in the Code to include the entities set forth in Section 542(a)(2) of the Code; and
7. meets other tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets and the amount of its distributions.

The Code provides that conditions (1) to (4), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year and that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of twelve months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than twelve months. Conditions (5) and (6) do not apply until after the first taxable year for which an election made to be taxed as a REIT. For purposes of condition (6), pension funds and some other tax-exempt entities are treated as individuals, subject to a "look-through" exception in the case of pension funds. We have satisfied condition (5) and believe that we have issued sufficient shares to satisfy condition (6). In addition, our articles of incorporation provides for restrictions regarding ownership and transfer of shares. These restrictions are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in (5) and (6) above. These ownership and transfer restrictions are described in the accompanying prospectus in "Description of Capital Stock-Restrictions on Transfer." Primarily, though not exclusively, as a result of fluctuations in value among the different classes of our stock, these restrictions may not ensure that we will, in all cases, be able to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above. If we fail to satisfy these share ownership requirements, our status as a REIT will terminate. However, if we comply with the rules contained in applicable Treasury Regulations that require us to ascertain the actual ownership of our shares and we do not know, or would not have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that we failed to meet the requirement described in condition (6) above, we will be treated as having met this requirement. See "Failure to Qualify."

In addition, a corporation may not elect to become a REIT unless its taxable year is the calendar year. We have and will continue to have a calendar taxable year.

Taxable REIT Subsidiaries. A taxable REIT subsidiary of Home Properties is a corporation other than a REIT in which Home Properties directly or indirectly holds stock and that has made a joint election with Home Properties to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. A taxable REIT subsidiary also includes any corporation other than a REIT with respect to which a taxable REIT subsidiary of Home Properties owns securities possessing more than 35% of the

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total voting power or value of the outstanding securities of such corporation. However, a taxable REIT subsidiary does not include certain health care and lodging facilities. A taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to regular federal income tax, and state and local income tax where applicable, as a regular "C" corporation. In addition, a taxable REIT subsidiary of Home Properties may be limited in its ability to deduct interest paid to Home Properties. Home Properties jointly made the election with the following entities for them to be treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries of Home Properties effective January 1, 2001: Home Properties Resident Services, Inc. and Home Properties Management, Inc.

Qualified REIT Subsidiaries. If a REIT owns a corporate subsidiary that is a "qualified REIT subsidiary," the separate existence of that subsidiary will be disregarded for federal income tax purposes. Generally, a qualified REIT subsidiary is a corporation, other than a taxable REIT subsidiary, all of the capital stock of which is owned by the REIT. All assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the qualified REIT subsidiary will be treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the REIT itself. A qualified REIT subsidiary of Home Properties will not be subject to federal corporate income taxation, although it may be subject to state and local taxation in some states.

Ownership of a Partnership Interest. In the case of a REIT which is a partner in a partnership, IRS regulations provide that the REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership. Also, a partner in a partnership will be deemed to be entitled to the income of the partnership attributable to its proportionate share. The character of the assets and gross income of the partnership retains the same character in the hands of Home Properties for purposes of Section 856 of the Code, including satisfying the gross income tests and the asset tests. Thus, our proportionate share of the assets, liabilities and items of income of the Operating Partnership, including the Operating Partnership's share of these items for any partnership or limited liability company, are treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income for purposes of applying the requirements described in this prospectus.

We have included a summary of the rules governing the Federal income taxation of partnerships and their partners below in "Tax Aspects of the Operating Partnership". We have direct control of the Operating Partnership and will continue to operate it consistent with the requirements for qualification as a REIT.

Income Tests. We must satisfy two gross income requirements annually to maintain our qualification as a REIT. First, each taxable year we must derive directly or indirectly at least 75% of our gross income from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property, including "rents from real property" and, in specific circumstances, interest, or from particular types of temporary investments. Gross income from prohibited transactions is excluded for purposes of determining if we satisfy this test. Second, each taxable year we must derive at least 95% of our gross income from these real property investments, dividends, interest and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, or from any combination of the foregoing. Gross income from prohibited transactions is excluded for purposes of determining if we satisfy this test.

The term "interest" generally does not include any amount received or accrued, directly or indirectly, if the determination of the amount depends in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term "interest" solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales. Rents we receive will qualify as "rents from real property" in satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if several conditions are met.

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First, the amount of rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term "rents from real property" solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales.

Second, the Code provides that rents received from a "related party tenant" will not qualify as "rents from real property" in satisfying the gross income tests. A related party tenant is a tenant of Home Properties that Home Properties, or one or more actual or constructive owners of 10% or more of Home Properties, actually or constructively own in the aggregate 10% or more of such tenant. For taxable years after December 31, 2000, Home Properties will be able to lease its properties to a taxable REIT subsidiary and the rents received from that subsidiary will not be disqualified from being "rents from real property" by reason of Home Properties' ownership interest in the subsidiary so long as the property is operated on behalf of the taxable REIT subsidiary by an "eligible independent contractor."

Third, if rent attributable to personal property, leased in connection with a lease of real property, is greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to personal property will not qualify as "rents from real property."

Finally, for rents received to qualify as "rents from real property," Home Properties is allowed only to provide services that are both "usually or customarily rendered" in connection with the rental of real property and not otherwise considered "rendered to the occupant." Income received from any other services will be treated as "impermissible tenant service income" unless the services are provided through an independent contractor that bears the expenses of providing the services and from whom Home Properties derives no revenue or through a taxable REIT subsidiary, subject to specified limitations. The amount of impermissible tenant service income is deemed to be the greater of the amount actually received by the REIT or 150% of Home Properties' direct cost of providing the service. If the impermissible tenant service income exceeds 1% of Home Properties' total income from income from a property, then all of the income from that property will fail to qualify as rents from real property. If the total amount of impermissible tenant service income from a property does not exceed 1% of Home Properties' total income from that property, the income will not cause the rent paid by tenants of that property to fail to qualify as rents from real property, but the impermissible tenant service income itself will not qualify as rents from real property.

We believe that Home Properties' real estate investments will continue to give rise to income that will enable it to satisfy all of the income tests described above. Substantially all of Home Properties' income will be derived from its interest in the Operating Partnership, which will, for the most part, qualify as "rents from real property" for purposes of the 75% and the 95% gross income tests. We generally do not and do not intend to:

- charge rent for any property that is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person, except by reason of being based on a percentage of receipts or sales, as described above;
- rent any property to a related party tenant (except for leases to a taxable REIT subsidiary);
- derive rental income attributable to personal property, other than personal property leased in connection with the lease of real property, the amount of which is less than 15% of the total rent received under the lease; or

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- perform services (other than services that are "usual or customary") considered to be rendered to the occupant of the property, other than through an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue or through a taxable REIT subsidiary.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may have taken and may continue to take the actions set forth above to the extent these actions will not, based on the advice of our tax counsel, jeopardize our status as a REIT.

Home Properties may receive certain types of income with respect to the properties it owns that will not qualify for the 75% or 95% gross income test. In addition, dividends on Home Properties' stock in any non-controlled subsidiaries or taxable REIT subsidiaries will not qualify under the 75% gross income test. Home Properties believes, however, that the aggregate amount of such fees and other non-qualifying income in any taxable year will not cause Home Properties to exceed the limits on non-qualifying income under the 75% and 95% income tests.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under specific provisions of the Code. Generally, we may avail ourselves of the relief provisions if: (i) our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, and (ii) following our identification of the failure to meet the 75% or 95% gross income test for any taxable year, we file a schedule with the IRS setting forth each item of our gross income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income test for such taxable year in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be issued.

It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because non-qualifying income that we intentionally incur exceeds the limits on non-qualifying income, the IRS could conclude that our failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause.

If these relief provisions do not apply to a particular set of circumstances, we will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above in "Taxation of Home Properties -General," even if these relief provisions apply, and we retain our status as a REIT, a tax would be imposed with respect to the amount by which we fail to satisfy the particular gross income test. We may not always be able to maintain compliance with the gross income tests for REIT qualification despite our periodic monitoring of our income.

Prohibited Transaction Income. Any gain realized by us on the sale of any property held as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, including our share of any such gain realized by the Operating Partnership, will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. This prohibited transaction income may also adversely effect our ability to satisfy the income tests for qualification as a REIT. Under existing law, whether property is held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business is a question of fact that depends on all the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction.

The Operating Partnership intends to hold the properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation, to engage in the business of acquiring, developing, owning, and operating its properties and to make occasional sales of the properties as are consistent with the Operating Partnership's investment objectives. However, the IRS may contend that one or more of these sales is subject to the 100% penalty tax. No assurance can be given that any property we sell 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 prevent the imposition of the 100% penalty tax.

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Asset Tests. At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we also must satisfy six tests relating to the nature and diversification of our assets.

First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by real estate assets, cash, cash items and U.S. government securities. Home Properties' real estate assets include, for purposes of this test, its allocable share of real estate assets held by the partnerships in which it owns an interest and the non-corporate subsidiaries of those partnerships, as well as stock or debt instruments held for one year or less that are purchased with the proceeds of an offering of shares or long-term (at least five years) debt of Home Properties.

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

Third, except for investments in REITs, qualified REIT subsidiaries and taxable REIT subsidiaries, the value of any one issuer's securities owned by Home Properties may not exceed 5% of the value of Home Properties' total assets.

Fourth, except for investments in REITs, qualified REIT subsidiaries and taxable REIT subsidiaries, Home Properties may not own more than 10% of any one issuer's outstanding voting securities.

Fifth, except for investments in REITs, qualified REIT subsidiaries, taxable REIT subsidiaries "straight debt" having specified characteristics and to certain other securities described below, Home Properties may not own more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer.

Sixth, not more than 20% of the value of Home Properties' total assets may be represented by the securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Certain relief provisions are available to REITs to satisfy the asset requirements, or to maintain REIT qualification notwithstanding certain violations of the asset and other requirements. One such provision allows a REIT which fails one or more of the asset requirements (other than de minimis violations of the 5% and 10% asset tests as described below) to nevertheless maintain its REIT qualification if (a) it provides the IRS with a description of each asset causing the failure, (b) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, (c) the REIT pays a tax equal to the greater of (i) \$50,000 per failure, and (ii) the product of the net income generated by the assets that caused the failure multiplied by the highest applicable corporate tax rate (currently 35%), and (d) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or otherwise satisfies the relevant asset tests within that time frame.

In the case of de minimis violations of the 10% and 5% asset tests, a REIT may maintain its qualification if (a) the value of the assets causing the violation do not exceed the lesser of 1% of the REIT's total assets, and \$10,000,000, and (b) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or the relevant tests are otherwise satisfied within that time frame.

Certain securities will not cause a violation of the 10% value test described above. Such securities include instruments that constitute "straight debt," which includes securities having certain contingency features. A security will not qualify as "straight debt" where a REIT (or a controlled taxable REIT subsidiary of the REIT) owns other securities of the issuer of that security which do not qualify as straight debt, unless the value of those other securities constitute, in the aggregate, 1% or less of the total value of that issuer's outstanding securities. In addition to straight debt, certain other

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securities will not violate the 10% value test. Such securities include (a) any loan made to an individual or an estate, (b) certain rental agreements in which one or more payments are to be made in subsequent years (other than agreements between a REIT and certain persons related to the REIT), (c) any obligation to pay rents from real property, (d) securities issued by governmental entities that are not dependent in whole or in part on the profits of (or payments made by) a non-governmental entity, (e) any security issued by another REIT, and (f) any debt instrument issued by a partnership if the partnership's income is of a nature that it would satisfy the 75% gross income test described above under "--Income Tests." In applying the 10% value test, a debt security issued by a partnership is not taken into account to the extent, if any, of the REIT's proportionate equity interest in that partnership.

As previously discussed, Home Properties is deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of a partnership in which it is a partner so that the partnership interest, itself, is not a security for purposes of this asset test.

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, or the value of any particular security or securities. We do not intend to seek an IRS ruling as to the classification of our properties for purposes of the REIT asset tests. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not contend that our assets or our interest in other securities cause a violation of the REIT asset requirements.

After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, we will not lose our status as a REIT for failure to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a later quarter solely by reason of changes in asset values. If we fail to satisfy the asset tests because we acquire additional securities of the Management Companies or other securities or other property during a quarter, including an increase in our interests in the Operating Partnership, we can cure this failure by disposing of sufficient non-qualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. We have maintained and will continue to maintain adequate records of the value of our assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests and to take such other actions within the 30 days after the close of any quarter as may be required to cure any noncompliance. If we fail to cure noncompliance with the asset tests within this time period, we would cease to qualify as a REIT.

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

- the sum of:
 - 90% of our "REIT taxable income," computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain, and
 - 90% of the after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property;
- minus:
 - 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 they are declared before we timely file our tax return for such year and if paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration. These distributions are taxable to holders of common stock and convertible preferred stock, other than tax-exempt entities, as

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discussed below, in the year in which paid. This is so even though these distributions relate to the prior year for purposes of our 90% distribution requirement. The amount distributed must not be preferential (e.g., every shareholder of the class of stock to which a distribution is made must be treated the same as every other shareholder of that class, and no class of stock may be treated otherwise than in accordance with its dividend rights as a class).

To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain or distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our "REIT taxable income," as adjusted, we will be subject to tax thereon at regular ordinary and capital gain corporate tax rates. We have made and intend to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy these annual distribution requirements. We expect that our REIT taxable income will be less than our cash flow due to the allowance of depreciation and other non-cash charges in computing REIT taxable income. Accordingly, we anticipate that we will generally have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable us to satisfy the distribution requirements described above. In this regard, the Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership authorizes Home Properties, as general partner, to take such steps as may be necessary to cause the Operating Partnership to distribute to its partners an amount sufficient to permit Home Properties to meet these distribution requirements. However, from time to time, we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet these distribution requirements due to timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses, and the inclusion of income and deduction of expenses in arriving at our taxable income. If these timing differences occur, in order to meet the distribution requirements, we may need to arrange for short-term, or possibly long-term, borrowings or need to pay dividends in the form of taxable stock dividends. Under specific circumstances identified in the Code, we may be able to rectify a failure to meet the distribution requirement 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. Thus, we may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. However, we will be required to pay interest based upon the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

Furthermore, we would be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the amounts actually distributed if we should fail to distribute during each calendar year, or in the case of distributions with declaration and record dates falling in the last three months of the calendar year, by the end of January immediately following such year, at least the sum of:

- 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year,
- 95% of our REIT capital gain income for the year,
- and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods.

Any REIT taxable income and net capital gain on which this excise tax is imposed for any year is treated as an amount distributed during that year for purposes of calculating such tax.

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 will 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 fail to qualify will not be deductible by us and we will not be required to distribute any amounts to our stockholders. As a result, our failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce the cash available for distribution by us to our stockholders.

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In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to stockholders will be taxable as ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, and subject to limitations identified in the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we will also be ineligible to be taxed as a REIT for the four tax years following the year during which we lost our qualification. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to this statutory relief.

Taxation Of Taxable U.S. Stockholders

As used below, the term "U.S. stockholder" means a holder of shares of common stock who, for United States federal income tax purposes: is a citizen or resident of the United States; is a corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof or in the District of Columbia, unless, in the case of a partnership, Treasury Regulations provide otherwise; is an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or is a trust whose administration is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in Treasury Regulations, some trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as United States persons prior to this date that elect to continue to be treated as United States persons, are also considered U.S. stockholders.

Distributions Generally. As long as we qualify as a REIT, distributions out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, other than capital gain dividends discussed below, will constitute dividends taxable to our taxable U.S. stockholders as ordinary income. These distributions will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of U.S. stockholders that are corporations. To the extent that we make distributions, other than capital gain dividends discussed below, in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, these distributions will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to each U.S. stockholder. This treatment will reduce the adjusted basis which each U.S. stockholder has in his shares of stock for tax purposes by the amount of the distribution. This reduction will not, however, reduce a holder's adjusted basis below zero. Distributions in excess of a U.S. stockholder's adjusted basis in his shares will be taxable as capital gain, provided that the shares have been held as a capital asset. In addition, these distributions will be taxable as long-term capital gain if the shares have been held for more than one year.

Dividends that we declare in October, November, or December of any year and that are payable to a stockholder of record on a specified date in any of these months shall be treated as both paid by us and received by the stockholder on December 31 of that year, provided we actually pay the dividend on or before January 31 of the following calendar year. Stockholders may not include in their own income tax returns any of our net operating losses or capital losses.

Capital Gain Distributions. Distributions that we properly designate as capital gain dividends will be taxable to U.S. stockholders as gains, to the extent that they do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year, from the sale or disposition of a capital asset. Capital gain dividends are taxed to U.S. stockholders as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year. This tax treatment applies regardless of the period the stockholder has held its shares. If we designate any portion of a dividend as a capital gain dividend, a U.S. stockholder will receive an IRS Form 1099-DIV indicating the amount that will be taxable to the stockholder as capital gain. U.S. stockholders that are corporations may, however, be required to treat up to 20% of some capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

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Passive Activity Losses and Investment Interest Limitations. Distributions we make and gain arising from the sale or exchange by a U.S. stockholder of our shares will not be treated as passive activity income. As a result, U.S. stockholders generally will not be able to apply any "passive losses" against this income or gain. Distributions we make, to the extent they do not constitute a return of capital, generally will be treated as investment income for purposes of computing the investment interest limitation. Gain arising from the sale or other disposition of our shares, however, will not be treated as investment income under some circumstances.

Retention of Net Long-Term Capital Gains. We may elect to retain, rather than distribute as a capital gain dividend, our net long-term capital gains. If we make this election, we would pay tax on our retained net long-term capital gains. In addition, to the extent we designate, a U.S. stockholder generally would: include its proportionate share of our undistributed long-term capital gains in computing its long-term capital gains in its return for its taxable year in which the last day of our taxable year falls subject to limitations as to the amount that is includable; be deemed to have paid the capital gains tax imposed on us on the designated amounts included in the U.S. stockholder's long-term capital gains; receive a credit or refund for the amount of tax deemed paid by it; increase the adjusted basis of its common stock by the difference between the amount of includable gains and the tax deemed to have been paid by it; and in the case of a U.S. stockholder that is a corporation, appropriately adjust its earnings and profits for the retained capital gains in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be prescribed by the IRS.

Dispositions Of Common Stock

Generally, gain or loss realized by a shareholder upon the sale of common shares (including redemptions of common shares which are treated as sales) will be reportable as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for 12 months or less. If a shareholder receives a long-term capital gain dividend and has held the shares for six months or less, any loss incurred on the sale or exchange of the shares is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the corresponding long-term capital gain dividend received.

If an investor 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 "reportable transactions" could apply, with a resulting requirement to separately disclose the loss generating transaction to the IRS. 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 significant penalties are imposed by the Code for failure to comply with these requirements. You should consult your tax advisor 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 involving us (including their advisors) might be subject to disclosure or other requirements pursuant to these regulations.

Backup Withholding

We report to our U.S. stockholders and the IRS the amount of dividends paid during each calendar year, and the amount of any tax withheld. Under the backup withholding rules, a stockholder may be subject to backup withholding at the rate of 28% with respect to dividends paid unless the holder is a corporation or comes within other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of

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exemption from backup withholding, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A U.S. stockholder that does not provide us with his correct taxpayer identification number may also be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against the stockholder's income tax liability. In addition, we may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions to any stockholders who fail to certify their non-foreign status. See "Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders."

Taxation Of Tax-Exempt Stockholders

The IRS has ruled that amounts distributed as dividends by a qualified REIT do not constitute unrelated business taxable income when received by a tax-exempt entity. Based on that ruling, provided that a tax-exempt shareholder, except tax-exempt shareholders described below, has not held its shares as "debt financed property" within the meaning of the Code and the shares are not otherwise used in a trade or business, dividend income from us will not be unrelated business taxable income to a tax-exempt shareholder. Similarly, income from the sale of shares will not constitute unrelated business taxable income unless a tax-exempt shareholder has held its shares as "debt financed property" within the meaning of the Code or has used the shares in its trade or business.

For tax-exempt shareholders which are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans exempt from federal income taxation under the Code Section 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20), respectively, income from an investment in our shares will constitute unrelated business taxable income unless the organization is able to properly deduct amounts set aside or placed in reserve for certain purposes so as to offset the income generated by its investment in our shares. These prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning these "set aside" and reserve requirements.

Notwithstanding the above, however, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 provides that, effective for taxable years beginning in 1994, a portion of the dividends paid by a "pension held REIT" shall be treated as unrelated business taxable income as to any trust which: is described in Section 401(a) of the Code; is tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Code; and holds more than 10%, by value, of the interests in a REIT. Tax-exempt pension funds that are described in Section 401(a) of the Code are referred to below as "qualified trusts." A REIT is a "pension held REIT" if: it would not have qualified as a REIT but for the fact that Section 856(h)(3) of the Code provides that stock owned by qualified trusts shall be treated, for purposes of the "not closely held" requirement, as owned by the beneficiaries of the trust, rather than by the trust itself; and either at least one such qualified trust holds more than 25%, by value, of the interests in a REIT, or one or more such qualified trusts, each of which owns more than 10%, by value, of the interests in a REIT, holds in the aggregate more than 50%, by value, of the interests in the REIT.

The percentage of any REIT dividend treated as unrelated business taxable income is equal to the ratio of: the unrelated business taxable income earned by Home Properties, treating Home Properties as if it were a qualified trust and therefore subject to tax on unrelated business taxable income, to the total gross income of Home Properties. A de minimis exception applies where the percentage is less than 5% for any year. The provisions requiring qualified trusts to treat a portion of REIT distributions as unrelated business taxable income will not apply if Home Properties is able to satisfy the "not closely held" requirement without relying upon the "look-through" exception with respect to qualified trusts. As a result of the limitations on the transfer and ownership of stock contained in our articles of incorporation, we are not and do not expect to be classified as a "pension held REIT."

Taxation Of Non-U.S. Stockholders

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When we use the term "non-U.S. stockholders," we mean holders of shares of common stock that are nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships or foreign estates or trusts. The rules governing United States federal income taxation of the ownership and disposition of stock by persons that are non-U.S. stockholders are complex. No attempt is made in this prospectus to provide more than a brief summary of these rules. Accordingly, this discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income tax and does not address state, local or foreign tax consequences that may be relevant to a non-U.S. stockholder in light of its particular circumstances. In addition, this discussion is based on current law, which is subject to change, and assumes that we qualify for taxation as a REIT. Prospective non-U.S. stockholders should consult with their own tax advisers to determine the impact of federal, state, local and foreign income tax laws with regard to an investment in stock, including any reporting requirements.

Distributions. If we make a distribution that is not attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of United States real property interests and is not designated as capital gains dividends, then the distribution will be treated as dividends of ordinary income to the extent it is made out of current or accumulated earnings and profits. These distributions ordinarily will be subject to withholding of United States federal income tax on a gross basis at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty. However, if the dividends are treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. stockholder of a United States trade or business, or if an income tax treaty applies, as attributable to a United States permanent establishment of the non-U.S. stockholder, the dividends will be subject to tax on a net basis at graduated rates, in the same manner as domestic stockholders are taxed with respect to such dividends and are generally not subject to withholding. Such income must generally be reported on a U.S. income tax return filed by or on behalf of the non-U.S. stockholder and any such dividends received by a non-U.S. stockholder that is a corporation may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty. Under some treaties, lower withholding rates generally applicable to dividends do not apply to dividends from a REIT. Certification and disclosure requirements must be satisfied to be exempt from withholding under the effectively connected income and permanent establishment exemptions discussed above. Home Properties expects to withhold U.S. income tax at the rate of 30% on any dividend distributions, not designated as (or deemed to be) capital gain dividends, made to a non-U.S. stockholder unless:

- a lower treaty rate applies and the non-U.S. stockholder files an IRS Form W-8BEN evidencing eligibility for that reduced rate with Home Properties; or
- the non-U.S. stockholder files an IRS Form W-8ECI with Home Properties claiming that the distribution is effectively connected income.

Distributions we make in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a non-U.S. stockholder to the extent that they do not exceed the adjusted basis of the stockholder's stock, but rather will reduce the adjusted basis of such stock. To the extent that these distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a non-U.S. stockholder's stock, they will give rise to gain from the sale or exchange of his stock. The tax treatment of this gain is described below. If our stock constitutes a "United States real property interest" under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 ("FIRPTA"), Home Properties will be required to withhold at least 10% of any distribution in excess of its current and accumulated earnings and profits. However, a non-U.S. stockholder may seek a refund of these amounts.

Distributions to a non-U.S. stockholder that we designate at the time of

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distribution as capital gains dividends, other than those arising from the disposition of a "United States real property interest," generally will not be subject to United States federal income taxation, unless: investment in the stock is effectively connected with the non-U.S. stockholder's United States trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. stockholder will be subject to the same treatment as domestic stockholders with respect to such gain, except that a stockholder that is a foreign corporation may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax, as discussed above; or the non-U.S. stockholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a "tax home" in the United States, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gains.

Distributions to a non-U.S. stockholder that are attributable to gain from our sale or exchange of United States real property interests will cause the non-U.S. stockholder to be treated as recognizing this gain as income effectively connected with a United States trade or business. Non-U.S. stockholders would thus generally be taxed at the same rates applicable to domestic stockholders, subject to a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals. Also, this gain may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a non-U.S. stockholder that is a corporation, as discussed above. We are required to withhold 35% of any such distribution. That amount is creditable against the non-U.S. stockholder's United States federal income tax liability. We or any nominee (e.g., a broker holding shares in street name) may rely on a certificate of non-foreign status on Form W-9 or substantially similar form to determine whether withholding is required on gains realized from the disposition of United States real property interests. A domestic person who holds shares of common stock on behalf of a non-U.S. stockholder will bear the burden of withholding, provided that we have properly designated the appropriate portion of a distribution as a capital gain dividend.

Sale of Stock. If you are a non-U.S. stockholder and you recognize gain upon the sale or exchange of shares of stock, the gain generally will not be subject to United States taxation unless the stock constitutes a "United States real property interest" within the meaning of FIRPTA. If we are a "domestically controlled REIT," then the stock will not constitute a "United States real property interest." A "domestically-controlled REIT" is a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of its stock is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. stockholders. Because our shares of stock are publicly traded, there is no assurance that we are or will continue to be a "domestically-controlled REIT." Notwithstanding the foregoing, if you are a non-U.S. stockholder and you recognize gain upon the sale or exchange of shares of stock and the gain is not subject to FIRPTA, the gain will be subject to United States taxation if: your investment in the stock is effectively connected with a United States trade or business, or, if an income treaty applies, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment; or you are a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and you have a "tax home" in the United States. In this case, a nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% United States withholding tax on the amount of such individual's gain.

If we are not or cease to be a "domestically-controlled REIT" whether gain arising from the sale or exchange by a non-U.S. stockholder of shares of stock would be subject to United States taxation under FIRPTA as a sale of a "United States real property interest" will depend on whether the shares are "regularly traded," as defined by applicable Treasury Regulations, on an established securities market and on the size of the selling non-U.S. stockholder's interest in our shares. If gain on the sale or exchange of shares of stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. stockholder would be subject to regular United States income tax on this gain in the same manner as a U.S. stockholder and the purchaser of the stock would be required to withhold and remit to the IRS 10% of the purchase price. In addition in this case, non-U.S. stockholders

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would be subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax, nonresident alien individuals may be subject to a special alternative minimum tax and foreign corporations may be subject to the 30% branch profits tax.

Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting. Backup withholding tax generally is a withholding tax imposed at the rate of 28% on reportable payments, as defined in Section 3406 of the Code, to persons that fail to furnish the required information under the United States information reporting requirements. Backup withholding tax and information reporting will generally not apply to distributions paid to non-U.S. stockholders outside the United States that are treated as: dividends subject to the 30%, or lower treaty rate, withholding tax discussed above; capital gains dividends; or distributions attributable to gain from our sale or exchange of United States real property interests. As a general matter, backup withholding and information reporting will not apply to a payment of the proceeds of a sale of stock by or through a foreign office of a foreign broker. Information reporting, but not backup withholding, will apply, however, to a payment of the proceeds of a sale of stock by a foreign office of a broker that: is a United States person; derives 50% or more of its gross income for specific periods from the conduct of a trade or business in the United States; or is a "controlled foreign corporation" for United States tax purposes. Information reporting will not apply if the broker has documentary evidence in its records that the holder is a non-U.S. stockholder and other conditions are met, or the stockholder otherwise establishes an exemption. Payment to or through a United States office of a broker of the proceeds of sale of stocks is subject to both backup withholding and information reporting unless the stockholder certifies under penalties of perjury that the stockholder is a non-U.S. stockholder, or otherwise establishes an exemption. A non-U.S. stockholder may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Tax Aspects Of The Operating Partnership

General. Substantially all of our investments will be held indirectly through the Operating Partnership. In general, partnerships are "pass-through" entities which 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 thereon, without regard to whether the partners receive a distribution from the partnership. We will include in our income our proportionate share of the foregoing partnership items for purposes of the various REIT income tests and in the computation of our REIT taxable income. Moreover, for purposes of the REIT asset tests, we will include our proportionate share of assets held by the Operating Partnership. See "Taxation of Home Properties."

Entity Classification. Our interests in the Operating Partnership involve special tax considerations, including the possibility of a challenge by the IRS of the status of the Operating Partnership as a partnership, as opposed to an association taxable as a corporation, for federal income tax purposes. If the Operating Partnership were treated as an association, it would be taxable as a corporation and therefore 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 preclude us from satisfying the asset tests and possibly the income tests (see "Taxation of Home Properties - Asset Tests" and "-Income Tests"). This, in turn, could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT unless we are eligible for relief from the violation pursuant to relief provisions described above. See "Taxation of Home Properties - Failure to Qualify" above for a discussion of the effect of our failure to meet these tests for a taxable year. In addition, a change in the Operating Partnership's status for tax purposes might be treated as a taxable event. If so, we might incur a tax liability without any related cash distributions.

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Treasury Regulations that apply for tax period beginning on or after January 1, 1997, provide that an "eligible entity" may elect to be taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. An eligible entity is a domestic business entity not otherwise classified as a corporation and which has at least two members. Unless it elects otherwise, an eligible entity in existence prior to January 1, 1997, will have the same classification for federal income tax purposes that it claimed under the entity classification Treasury Regulations in effect prior to this date. In addition, an eligible entity which did not exist, or did not claim a classification, prior to January 1, 1997, will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes unless it elects otherwise. The Operating Partnership intends to claim classification as a partnership under these regulations.

Even if the Operating Partnership is taxable as a partnership under these Treasury Regulations, it could be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes under the "publicly traded partnership" rules of Section 7704 of the Code. A publicly traded partnership is a partnership whose interests trade on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market, or the substantial equivalent thereof. While units of the Operating Partnership are not and will not be traded on an established trading market, there is some risk that the IRS might treat the units held by the limited partners of the Operating Partnership as readily tradable because, after any applicable holding period, they may be exchanged for our common stock, which is traded on an established market. A publicly traded partnership will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes unless at least 90% of such partnership's gross income for a taxable year consists of "qualifying income" under the publicly traded partnership provisions of Section 7704 of the Code. "Qualifying income" under Section 7704 of the Code includes interest, dividends, real property rents, gains from the disposition of real property, and certain income or gains from the exploitation of natural resources. Therefore, qualifying income under Section 7704 of the Code generally includes any income that is qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test applicable to REITs. We anticipate that the Operating Partnership will satisfy the 90% qualifying income test under Section 7704 of the Code and, thus, will not be taxed as a corporation.

There is one significant difference, however, regarding rent received from related party tenants. For a REIT, rent from a tenant does not qualify as rents from real property if the REIT and/or one or more actual or constructive owners of 10% or more of the REIT actually or constructively own 10% or more of the tenant. See "Taxation of Home Properties - Income Tests." Under Section 7704 of the Code, rent from a tenant is not qualifying income if a partnership and/or one or more actual or constructive owners of 5% or more of the partnership actually or constructively own 10% or more of the tenant.

Accordingly, we will need to monitor compliance with both the REIT rules and the publicly traded partnership rules. The Operating Partnership has not requested, nor does it intend to request, a ruling from the IRS that it will be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. In the opinion of Nixon Peabody LLP, which is based on the provisions of the partnership agreement of the Operating Partnership and on certain factual assumptions and representations of Home Properties, the Operating Partnership has since its formation and will continue to be taxed as a partnership rather than an association taxable as a corporation. Nixon Peabody LLP's opinion is not binding on the IRS or the courts.

Tax Allocations with Respect to the Properties. Under Section 704(c) of the Code, income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership, must be allocated in a manner so that the contributing partner is charged with the "book-tax difference" associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The book-tax difference with

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respect to property that is contributed to a partnership is generally equal to the difference between the fair market value of contributed property at the time of contribution and the adjusted tax basis of the property at the time of contribution. These allocations are solely for federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners. The Operating Partnership was formed by way of contributions of appreciated property, including some of the properties. Moreover, subsequent to the formation of the Operating Partnership, additional persons have contributed appreciated property to the Operating Partnership in exchange for interests in the Operating Partnership.

The partnership agreement requires that these allocations be made in a manner consistent with Section 704(c) of the Code. In general, limited partners of the Operating Partnership who acquired their limited partnership interests through a contribution of appreciated property will be allocated depreciation deductions for tax purposes which are lower than these deductions would be if determined on a pro rata basis. In addition, in the event of the disposition of any of the contributed assets which have a book-tax difference all income attributable to the book-tax difference will generally be allocated to the limited partners who contributed the property, and we will generally be allocated only our share of capital gains attributable to appreciation, if any, occurring after the time of contribution to the Operating Partnership. This will tend to eliminate the book-tax difference over the life of the Operating Partnership. However, the special allocation rules of Section 704(c) do not always entirely eliminate the book-tax difference on an annual basis or with respect to a specific taxable transaction such as a sale. Thus, the carryover basis of the contributed assets in the hands of the Operating Partnership may cause us to be allocated lower depreciation and other deductions. Possibly we could be allocated an amount of taxable income in the event of a sale of these contributed assets in excess of the economic or book income allocated to us as a result of the sale. This may cause us to recognize taxable income in excess of cash proceeds, which might adversely affect our ability to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. See "Taxation of Home Properties - Annual Distribution Requirements."

Basis in the Operating Partnership Interest. The adjusted tax basis in our interest in the Operating Partnership generally will be equal to: the amount of cash and the basis of any other property we contribute to the Operating Partnership, increased by our allocable share of the Operating Partnership's income and our allocable share of indebtedness of the Operating Partnership, and reduced, but not below zero, by our allocable share of losses suffered by the Operating Partnership, the amount of cash distributed to us and constructive distributions resulting from a reduction in our share of indebtedness of the Operating Partnership. If the allocation of our distributive share of the Operating Partnership's loss exceeds the adjusted tax basis of our partnership interest in the Operating Partnership, the recognition of this excess loss will be deferred until such time and to the extent that we have adjusted tax basis in our interest in the Operating Partnership. We will recognize taxable income to the extent that the Operating Partnership's distributions, or any decrease in our share of the indebtedness of the Operating Partnership, exceeds our adjusted tax basis in the Operating Partnership. A decrease in our share of the indebtedness of the Operating Partnership is considered a cash distribution.

Sale of Partnership Property. Generally, any gain realized by a partnership on the sale of property held by the partnership for more than one year will be long-term capital gain, except for any portion of such gain that is treated as depreciation or cost recovery recapture. However, under the REIT Requirements, Home Properties' share as a partner of any gain realized by the Operating Partnership on the sale of any property held as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. See "Taxation of Home Properties." Such prohibited transaction

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income will also have an adverse effect upon Home Properties' ability to satisfy the income tests for REIT status. Under existing law, whether property is held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business is a question of fact that depends on all the facts and circumstances with respect to the particular transaction.

OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES

State and Local Tax Considerations. We may be subject to state or local taxation in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which we transact business and our stockholders may be subject to state or local taxation in various state or local jurisdiction, including those in which they reside. Our state and local tax treatment may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above. In addition, your state and local tax treatment may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above. Consequently, you should consult your own tax advisors regarding the effect of state and local tax laws on an investment in our shares.

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

UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement, dated May 9, 2006, UBS Securities LLC, acting as the sole underwriter, has agreed to purchase from the selling stockholders, and the selling stockholders have agreed to sell to the underwriter, 2,969,914 shares of our common stock.

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriter must buy all of the shares if it buys any of them.

The shares of are offered subject to a number of conditions, including:

- receipt and acceptance of the shares by the underwriters; and
- the underwriters' right to reject orders in whole or in part.

In connection with this offering, the underwriter and securities dealers may distribute prospectuses electronically.

We and the selling stockholders have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Commissions and Discounts

Shares of our common stock sold by the underwriter to the public will initially be offered at the initial offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus. Any shares sold by the underwriter to securities dealers may be sold at a discount of up to \$0.20 per share from the initial public offering price. Any of these securities dealers may resell any shares purchased from the underwriter to other brokers or dealers at a discount of up to \$0.10 per share from the initial public offering price. If all the shares are not sold at the

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initial public offering price, the underwriter may change the offering price and the other selling terms.

Sales of shares made outside of the United States may be made by affiliates of the underwriter.

Upon execution of the underwriting agreement, the underwriter will be obligated to purchase the shares at the price and upon the terms stated therein, and, as a result, will thereafter bear any risk associated with changing the offering price to the public or other selling terms.

The following table shows the per share and total underwriting discounts and commissions the selling stockholders will pay to the underwriter:

	Underwriting Discounts
Per share	\$1.20
Total	\$3,563,896.80

The total expenses of the offering payable by the Company will be approximately \$175,100.

No Sales of Similar Securities

We, each of our directors and certain officers have agreed with the underwriter not to, without the prior written approval of UBS Securities LLC, subject to certain permitted exceptions, offer, sell, contract to sell or otherwise dispose of or hedge shares or securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our shares. These restrictions will be in effect for a period of (i) 45 days in the case of the Company, and (ii) 10 days in the case of our directors and officers, in each case after the date of this prospectus. At any time and without public notice, UBS Securities LLC may release us or any of directors and officers from this lock-up agreement.

The 45-day lock-up period applicable to the Company may be extended for up to 37 additional days under certain circumstances where we announce or pre-announce earnings or material news or a material event within approximately 18 days prior to, or approximately 16 days after, the termination of the 45-day period.

New York Stock Exchange Listing

Our shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "HME".

Price Stabilization, Short Positions

In connection with this offering, the underwriter may engage in activities that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of our shares including:

- stabilizing transactions;
- short sales;
- purchases to cover positions created by short sales;
- imposition of penalty bids; and
- syndicate covering transactions.

Stabilizing transactions consist of bids or purchases made for the purpose

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of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our shares while this offering is in progress. These transactions may also include making short sales of our shares, which involves the sale by the underwriter of a greater number of shares than it is required to purchase in this offering, and purchasing shares on the open market to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales may be "naked" shorts.

Naked short sales are sales in excess of total shares offered by the selling stockholders under this prospectus. The underwriter must close out any naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriter is concerned there may be downward pressure on the price of shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in this offering.

As a result of these activities, the price of our shares may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. The underwriter may carry out these transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy reports, statements or other information at the SEC's public reference facilities in Washington D.C., at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20544 and at the SEC's regional offices in New York, 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10279 and Chicago, 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference facilities. Our SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the web site maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. You can also review copies of our SEC filings at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3 to register the securities. This prospectus is part of that registration statement and, as permitted by the SEC's rules, does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement. For further information you may refer to the registration statement and to the exhibits and schedules filed as part of the registration statement. You can review and copy the registration statement and its exhibits and schedules at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC as described above. The registration statement, including its exhibits and schedules, is also available on the SEC's web site.

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

- Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005;
- Our Current Report of Form 8-K, filed on March 27, 2006;
- Our proxy statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders;
- Our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on April 13, 2006;

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- Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed on May 8, 2006;
- The description of our common stock contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A filed under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, including all amendments and reports filed for the purpose of updating that description; and

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at: Home Properties, Inc., Attention: Ann M. McCormick, Secretary, 850 Clinton Square, Rochester, New York 14604; telephone number (585) 546-4900.

EXPERTS

The financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The audited historical financial statements of Peppertree Farm and Cinnamon Run included in Home Properties Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 13, 2006 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the securities offered hereby will be passed upon by Nixon Peabody LLP, Rochester, New York. Certain partners of Nixon Peabody LLP own Units equal to less than 1% of the equity of Home Properties on a fully diluted basis. Nixon Peabody LLP has also provided an opinion with respect to certain tax matters which form the basis of the discussion under the heading "Federal Income Tax Considerations." Certain matters will be passed upon for the underwriters by their counsel, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, Los Angeles, California.