

UNITED DOMINION REALTY TRUST INC
Form 424B5
June 18, 2002

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b) (5)
Registration No. 333-92667

Prospectus Supplement to Prospectus dated December 23, 1999.

\$200,000,000

[LOGO]

UNITED DOMINION
Realty Trust, Inc.

6.50% Notes due June 15, 2009

We will pay interest on the notes on December 15 and June 15 of each year. The first such payment will be made on December 15, 2002. The notes will be issued only in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000. The notes will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund and will not be subject to repurchase by us at the option of holders. We may redeem some or all of the notes at any time before maturity at the redemption price described more fully in this prospectus supplement beginning on page S-12.

The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally with all of our other senior unsecured indebtedness.

We do not intend to list the notes on any securities exchange or to include them in any automated quotation system.

See "Risks of Investment" beginning on page S-9 of this prospectus supplement and on page 3 of the accompanying prospectus to read about certain factors you should consider before investing in the notes.

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

	Per Note	Total
	-----	-----
Initial public offering price...	99.863%	\$199,726,000
Underwriting discount.....	0.625%	\$ 1,250,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	99.238%	\$198,476,000

The initial public offering price set forth above does not include accrued interest, if any. Interest on the notes will accrue from June 19, 2002 and must be paid by the purchaser if the notes are delivered after June 19, 2002.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. expects to deliver the notes in book-entry form only

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through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company against payment in New York, New York on or about June 19, 2002.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Prospectus Supplement dated June 14, 2002.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or additional information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction where an offer or sale of these securities is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein, is accurate as of any date other than their respective dates. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

Unless we have indicated otherwise, or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus supplement to "United Dominion," "we," "us," and "our," or similar terms, are to United Dominion Realty Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

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HOW TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read any document we file at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC toll free at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information about its public reference rooms. You also may read our filings at the SEC's Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-92667) under the Securities Act of 1933, or the Securities Act. This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus do not contain all of the information in the registration statement. If any information varies between the prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement. We have omitted certain parts of the registration statement, as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. You may inspect and copy the registration statement, including exhibits, at the SEC's public reference rooms or Web site. Our statements in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus about the contents of any contract or other document are not necessarily complete. You should refer to the copy of each contract or other document we have filed as an exhibit to the registration statement for complete information.

INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION FILED WITH THE SEC

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus the information we file with it. This means that we have disclosed important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information we incorporate by reference is considered a part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and information that we file with the SEC, prior to the completion of this offering, will automatically update and supersede this information. Our SEC

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filing number is 1-10524. In addition to the documents incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus, 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, or the Exchange Act, prior to the completion of this offering.

- . Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
- . Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002.
- . Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on January 4, January 16, January 22, March 15 and March 19, 2002.

You may request a copy of these filings at no cost by writing or calling us at the following address:

United Dominion Realty Trust, Inc.
400 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Attention: Investor Relations
Telephone: (804) 780-2691

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document, including the documents incorporated by reference in this document, contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements, by their nature, involve estimates, projections, goals, forecasts, assumptions, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in a forward-looking statement. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements concerning property acquisitions and dispositions, development activity and capital expenditures, capital raising activities, rent growth, occupancy and rental expense growth. Examples of forward-looking statements that we make in this document include, but are not limited to, statements under the heading "Prospectus Supplement Summary" regarding our expectations, beliefs, plans, goals, objectives and future financial or other performance. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made; and, except to fulfill our obligations under the United States securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update any such statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which it is made.

Examples of factors that can affect our expectations, beliefs, plans, goals, objectives and future financial or other performance include, but are not limited to, the following:

- . unanticipated adverse business developments affecting us or our properties,
- . adverse changes in the real estate markets,
- . our declaration or payment of distributions,
- . our potential developments or acquisitions or dispositions of properties,

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assets or other public or private companies,

- . our policies regarding investments, indebtedness, acquisitions, dispositions, financings, conflicts of interest and other matters,
- . our qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code,
- . the real estate markets in which we operate and in general,
- . the availability of debt and equity financing,
- . interest rates,
- . general and local economic business conditions, and
- . trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations.

All of the above factors are difficult to predict, contain uncertainties that may materially affect actual results, and may be beyond our control. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for our management to predict all of such factors or to assess the effect of each such factor on our business.

Although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and therefore we cannot assure you that any of these statements included in this document or in the documents incorporated by reference will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that the results or conditions described in such statements or our objectives and plans will be achieved.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

The following is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read together with, the more detailed information and financial statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

The Offering

The following is a brief summary of the terms of this offering. For a more complete description of the terms of the notes, see "Description of the Notes" beginning on page S-11 and "Description of Our Debt Securities" beginning on page 13 of the accompanying prospectus.

Issuer..... United Dominion Realty Trust, Inc.

Securities Offered..... We are offering \$200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes.

Interest Payment Dates..... Interest on the notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15, of each year, beginning December 15, 2002.

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Restrictive Covenants..... The terms of the notes restrict our ability to:

- . consolidate, sell, lease or convey all or substantially all of our assets, or merge, and
- . incur additional indebtedness.

See "Description of the Notes--Certain Covenants" in this prospectus supplement and "Description of Our Debt Securities--Merger, Consolidation or Sale" and "--Covenants Applicable to Our Senior Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.

Redemption; No Sinking Fund We may redeem the notes at our option in whole or in part at any time prior to maturity as more fully described under "Description of the Notes." The notes will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund and will not be subject to repurchase by us at the option of holders.

Ranking..... The notes will be senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally with each other and with all of our other existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness and will be senior in right of payment to all of our existing and future subordinated indebtedness issued under our indenture dated August 1, 1994. The notes will be effectively subordinated to our secured and unsubordinated indebtedness to the extent of the collateral pledged as security for such indebtedness.

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Our ability to meet our obligations under the notes is dependent on the earnings and cash flows of our operating subsidiaries and the ability of those subsidiaries to pay dividends or to advance or repay funds to us. The notes will effectively be subordinated to the indebtedness and preferred stock of our subsidiaries.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance The notes will be subject to defeasance and covenant defeasance as described under "Description of Our Debt Securities--Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance" in the accompanying prospectus.

Governing Law..... Commonwealth of Virginia.

Further Issues..... Initially, the notes will be limited to \$200,000,000 in aggregate principal amount. Subject to certain restrictive covenants, we may, however, "reopen" the series of notes from time to time without notice to or consent of the holders of the notes and issue an unlimited principal amount of additional notes of the same series.

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Ratings..... The notes have been assigned ratings of Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and BBB-- by Standard & Poor's Rating Services. A rating reflects only the view of a rating agency and is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the notes. We cannot assure you that any such rating will be retained for any given period of time. Any rating can be revised downward or withdrawn entirely at any time by a rating agency if it decides the circumstances warrant that change.

Use of Proceeds..... We expect to use the net proceeds from the sale of the notes to reduce outstanding balances under our \$375 million unsecured credit facility.

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United Dominion

We are a self-administered equity real estate investment trust that owns, acquires, renovates, develops and manages middle market apartment communities nationwide. As of March 31, 2002, we owned 276 apartment communities located in 21 states, with a total of 78,341 completed apartment homes. In addition, we had 448 apartment homes under development at two additional phases of existing communities.

We operate as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. To continue to qualify as a REIT, we must continue to meet certain tests which, among other things, require that our assets consist primarily of real estate, our income be derived primarily from real estate and that we distribute at least 90% of our taxable income (other than our net capital gain) to our preferred and common shareholders. As a qualified REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income taxes on our net income to the extent we distribute such income to our shareholders.

Recent Developments

Recent Acquisitions

On April 30, 2002, we acquired The Reflections, a 416 apartment home community located in Aurora, Colorado. The purchase price was \$33.4 million. This community was built in 1981 and, at the time of our acquisition, had an occupancy of 97% with average rents of \$884 per unit.

On May 21, 2002, we announced the acquisition of Presidential Greens Apartments, a 397 apartment home community located in Alexandria, Virginia. The purchase price was \$29.8 million. This community was originally built in 1938 and has been extensively renovated. At the time of our acquisition, the community had an occupancy of 98.5% with average rents of \$930 per unit.

On June 6, 2002, we announced the acquisition of Stonehaven Apartments, a 518 apartment home community located in Federal Way, Washington, a suburb of Seattle. The purchase price was \$35.9 million. This community was built in 1991 and, at the time of our acquisition, had an occupancy of 93% with average rents of \$864 per unit.

Recent Dispositions

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On April 18, 2002, we sold four residential apartment communities in the Memphis, Tennessee area comprising 950 units for a total sales price of \$38.7 million.

On May 1, 2002, we sold two residential apartment communities in the Tuscon, Arizona area comprising 408 units for a total sales price of \$12.4 million.

On May 20, 2002, we completed the sale of one commercial property in the Bristol, Tennessee area for a total sales price of \$2.2 million. The property was sold in two parts with the first phase closing on April 1, 2002.

On June 3, 2002, we sold one residential apartment community in Naples, Florida with 248 units for a sales price of \$17.2 million.

On June 12, 2002, we sold one residential apartment community in Memphis, Tennessee comprising 376 units for a sales price of \$13.2 million.

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Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Earnings to Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2002	Years Ended December 31, -----				
		2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges.....	1.41x	1.45x	1.48x	1.58x	1.64x	1.83x
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividend.....	1.17x	1.20x	1.20x	1.28x	1.35x	1.51x

We define "earnings" as:

- . net income before extraordinary items, plus
- . the portion of rents that is representative of the interest factor,
- . minority interests,
- . losses on equity investments in joint ventures, and
- . interest on indebtedness.

We define "fixed charges" as the sum of:

- . interest on indebtedness,
- . capitalized interest, and
- . the portion of rents that is representative of the interest factor.

Where applicable, we add the amount of our preferred stock dividend.

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Our principal executive office is located at 1745 Shea Center Drive, Suite 200, Highlands Ranch, Colorado 80129. The telephone number of our principal executive offices is (720) 283-6120. Our corporate headquarters is located at 400 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. The telephone number of our corporate headquarters is (804) 780-2691.

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RISKS OF INVESTMENT

In addition to the risks beginning on page 3 of the accompanying prospectus, together with all information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus, you should be aware of and consider the following risks before you invest in our notes.

Unfavorable Changes in Apartment Market and Economic Conditions Could Adversely Affect Occupancy Levels and Rental Rates Which May Impair Our Ability to Pay the Notes

Market and economic conditions in the various metropolitan areas of the United States in which we operate may significantly affect our occupancy levels and rental rates and therefore our profitability. Factors that may adversely affect these conditions include the following:

- . a reduction in jobs and other local economic downturns,
- . low mortgage interest rates, making alternative housing more affordable,
- . oversupply of, or reduced demand for, apartment homes,
- . declines in household formation, and
- . rent control or stabilization laws, or other laws regulating rental housing, which could prevent us from raising rents to offset increases in operating costs.

The weakness in the United States economy has been exacerbated by the events of September 11, 2001, as well as by the United States' war on terrorism. The weak economy has adversely affected employment and other significant elements of the economy that drive productivity and the financial strength of businesses. In seeking to maintain our occupancy levels, we have provided certain concessions to our residents, and we have increased our bad debt allowance. Any continuation or worsening of current economic conditions generally, and in our principal market areas particularly, could have a material adverse effect on our occupancy levels, our rental rates, or our ability to strategically acquire and dispose of apartment communities. This may impair our ability to satisfy our financial obligations, including our ability to pay the notes.

Insufficient Cash Flow Could Affect Our Debt Financing and Create Refinancing Risk

We are subject to the risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that our operating income and cash flow will be insufficient to make required payments of principal and interest, or could restrict our borrowing capacity under our line of credit due to debt covenant restraints. We cannot assure you that sufficient cash flow will be available to make all required principal payments and still satisfy our distribution requirements to maintain our status as a REIT, nor can we assure you that the full limits of

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our line of credit will be available to us if our operating performance falls outside the constraints of our debt covenants. Additionally, we are likely to need to refinance substantially all of our outstanding debt as it matures. We may not be able to refinance existing debt, or the terms of any refinancing may not be as favorable as the terms of the existing debt, which could create pressures to sell assets or to issue additional equity when we would otherwise choose not to do so.

You May Not Be Able to Sell Your Notes

The notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any national securities exchange. Goldman, Sachs & Co. has advised us that they intend to make a market in the notes, but they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time without notice. We can give no assurance as to the liquidity of or any trading market for the notes.

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Scheduled Debt Payments Could Adversely Affect Our Financial Condition

At March 31, 2002, we had consolidated indebtedness of approximately \$2.1 billion. If principal payments due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or paid with proceeds of other capital transactions, such as new equity capital, our cash flow will not be sufficient in all years to repay all maturing debt. If prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time of refinancing, such as the possible reluctance of lenders to make commercial real estate loans, result in higher interest rates, increased interest expense would adversely affect cash flow and our ability to service our debt obligations, including the notes.

We are Obligated to Comply with Financial Covenants in Our Debt that Could Reduce Our Flexibility and Create a Risk of Default on the Notes

Certain of our properties are subject to mortgages that contain customary negative covenants, including limitations on our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the property, to enter into new leases outside of stipulated guidelines or to materially modify existing leases. In addition, our secured and unsecured credit facilities contain customary requirements, and restrictions and other limitations on our ability to incur debt, including debt to assets ratios, secured debt to total assets ratios, debt service coverage ratios and minimum ratios of unencumbered assets to unsecured debt. These covenants will reduce our flexibility in conducting our operations and create a risk of default on our debt, including the notes, if we cannot continue to satisfy them.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from the offering of the notes will be approximately \$198.3 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other estimated offering expenses. We intend to use the net proceeds from the offering of the notes to reduce outstanding balances under our \$375 million unsecured credit facility.

Our \$375 million three-year unsecured credit facility matures in August 2003. As of March 31, 2002, the weighted average interest rate on this facility was 6.1%, after giving effect to interest rate swaps agreements.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The following description of the particular terms and provisions of the notes supplements and replaces, to the extent it is inconsistent with, the description of our debt securities contained in the accompanying prospectus. We have not described every aspect of the notes. You should refer to the Senior Indenture described in the accompanying prospectus and the form of the notes for a complete description of the provisions of the notes. The Senior Indenture is an exhibit to the registration statement referred to under "About This Prospectus" in the accompanying prospectus, and the form of the notes will be filed as an exhibit to a report we file with the SEC. See "Where You Can Find More Information" in the accompanying prospectus for information on how to obtain a copy of the Senior Indenture and the form of the notes for your review.

General

The notes will constitute a separate series of debt securities under the Senior Indenture, initially limited to \$200,000,000 aggregate principal amount, subject to our right to reopen each series and issue additional notes of that series without the consent of holders. The notes will be issued only in fully registered form without coupons, in denominations of \$1,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000. The notes will be represented by one or more permanent global securities in book-entry form, except under the limited circumstance described in the accompanying prospectus under "Description of Our Debt Securities--Book-Entry System." The Global Securities will be registered in the name of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company, as depository for the notes. See "Description of Our Debt Securities--Book-Entry System" in the accompanying prospectus.

The notes will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund and will not be subject to repurchase by us at the option of the holders.

The notes will be subject to defeasance and covenant defeasance as described under "Description of Our Debt Securities--Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance" in the accompanying prospectus.

Notices and demands to or upon us in respect of the notes and the Senior Indenture may be served and, in the event that the notes are issued in definitive certificated form, the notes may be surrendered for payment, registration of transfer or exchange, at our office or agency maintained for that purpose in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York (which will initially be the office of the Senior Indenture Trustee which is located at 40 Broad Street, Suite 55, New York, New York 10004) and in Charlotte, North Carolina (which will initially be the Corporate Trust Operations Office of the Senior Indenture Trustee which is located at 1525 West W.T. Harris Boulevard 3C3, Charlotte, North Carolina 28262-1153).

Interest Rate, Interest Payment Dates and Maturity

The notes will mature on June 15, 2009 and will bear interest at the rate of 6.5% per annum. Interest on the notes will accrue from and including June 19, 2002 or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for. Interest on the notes will be payable semiannually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing December 15, 2002, to the persons in whose names the notes are registered at the close of business on the preceding June 1 and December 1, as the case may be. Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

If any interest payment date or maturity date for the notes is not a business day, then payment of principal and interest need not be made on that

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date but may be made without additional interest on the next succeeding business day.

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Ranking

The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank on a parity in priority of payment with all our other senior unsecured indebtedness. The notes will be effectively subordinated to our secured and unsubordinated indebtedness to the extent of the collateral pledged as security for such indebtedness. As of March 31, 2002, on a consolidated basis we had outstanding secured debt of approximately \$1.1 billion and outstanding unsecured debt of approximately \$1.0 billion.

The notes will be our obligations exclusively. Although a significant portion of our consolidated assets is held by us directly, substantially more than a majority of our consolidated assets is held by our subsidiaries. Accordingly, our cash flow and our ability to service our debt, including the notes, is in large part dependent upon the results of operations of our subsidiaries and upon the ability of our subsidiaries to provide cash (whether in the form of dividends, loans or otherwise) to pay amounts due in respect of our obligations, including the notes. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay any amounts due on the notes or to make any funds available to pay such amounts. In addition, dividends, loans and other distributions from our subsidiaries to us are subject to contractual and other restrictions, are contingent upon results of operations of such subsidiaries and are subject to various business considerations.

The notes will be effectively subordinated to all existing and future liabilities (including indebtedness, guarantees, trade payables, lease obligations and letter of credit obligations) of our subsidiaries. Therefore, our rights and the rights of our creditors, including the holders of the notes, to participate in the assets of any subsidiary upon its liquidation or reorganization will be subject to the prior claims of its creditors, except to the extent that we may ourselves be a creditor with recognized claims against it, in which case our claims would still be effectively subordinated to any lien or security interest affecting the assets of that subsidiary and would be subordinated to any of its indebtedness senior to that held by us. In addition, subsidiaries owning a significant portion of our consolidated assets have guaranteed our borrowings under our bank credit facilities, and under certain circumstances, one or more of our other subsidiaries may also be required to guarantee our borrowings under these facilities. As of March 31, 2002, borrowings of approximately \$297.0 million under these facilities were outstanding. Although the Senior Indenture and certain instruments and agreements to which we and our subsidiaries are parties or by which we and they are bound impose limitations on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, both we and our subsidiaries retain the ability to incur substantial indebtedness and other liabilities.

Optional Redemption

We may redeem the notes at any time in whole or from time to time in part at a redemption price equal to the sum of 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes being redeemed, accrued but unpaid interest on those notes to the redemption date, and the Make-Whole Amount, if any, as defined in the Senior Indenture and below. We will pay the interest installment due on any interest payment date that occurs on or before a redemption date to the registered holders of the notes as of the close of business on the record date immediately

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preceding that interest payment date.

If we have given notice as provided in the Senior Indenture and made funds available for the redemption of any notes called for redemption on the redemption date referred to in that notice, those notes will cease to bear interest on that redemption date and the only right of the holders of those notes will be to receive payment of the redemption price.

We will give notice of any redemption of any notes to registered holders of the notes to be redeemed at their addresses, as shown in the security register for the notes, not more than 60 nor less than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. The notice of redemption will specify, among other items, the redemption price and the aggregate principal amount of the notes to be redeemed.

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If we choose to redeem less than all of the notes, we will notify Wachovia Bank, N.A. (formerly First Union National Bank), the trustee under the Senior Indenture, at least 45 days before giving notice of redemption, or such shorter period as is satisfactory to the trustee, the aggregate principal amount of notes to be redeemed and the applicable redemption date. The trustee will select, in the manner it deems fair and appropriate, notes to be redeemed in part.

As used in this prospectus supplement:

"Make-Whole Amount" means, in connection with any optional redemption, the excess, if any, of (a) the aggregate present value as of the date of such redemption of each dollar of principal being redeemed and the amount of interest, exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption, that would have been payable in respect of each such dollar if such redemption had not been made, determined by discounting, on a semi-annual basis, such principal and interest at the Reinvestment Rate, determined on the third New York business day preceding the date notice of such redemption is given, from the respective dates on which such principal and interest would have been payable if such redemption had not been made, to the date of redemption, over (b) the aggregate principal amount of the notes being redeemed.

"Reinvestment Rate" means .30% plus the arithmetic mean of the yields under the heading "Week Ending" published in the most recent Statistical Release under the caption "Treasury Constant Maturities" for the maturity, rounded to the nearest month, corresponding to the remaining life to maturity, as of the payment date of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed. If no maturity exactly corresponds to such maturity, yields for the two published maturities most closely corresponding to such maturity shall be calculated pursuant to the immediately preceding sentence and the Reinvestment Rate shall be interpolated or extrapolated from such yields on a straight-line basis, rounding in each of such relevant periods to the nearest month. For the purposes of calculating the Reinvestment Rate, the most recent Statistical Release published prior to the date of determination of the Make-Whole Amount shall be used. If the format or content of the Statistical Release changes in a manner that precludes determination of the Treasury yield in the above manner, then the Treasury yield shall be determined in the manner that most closely approximates the above manner, as reasonably determined by us.

"Statistical Release" means the statistical release designated "H.15(519)" or any successor publication which is published weekly by the Federal Reserve System and which reports yields on actively traded United States government securities adjusted to constant maturities, or, if such statistical release is not published at the time of any required determination under the Senior

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Indenture, then such other reasonably comparable index which shall be designated by us.

Certain Covenants

In addition to the covenants discussed in the accompanying prospectus under the section entitled "Description of Our Debt Securities," we are required to maintain Total Unencumbered Assets of not less than 150% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of our Unsecured Debt. For purposes of this covenant, the following capitalized terms are defined as follows:

"Total Unencumbered Assets" means the sum of (i) those Undepreciated Real Estate Assets not subject to an encumbrance and (ii) all other assets of United Dominion and its Subsidiaries not subject to encumbrance determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (but excluding accounts receivable and intangibles).

"Subsidiaries" means a corporation, a limited liability company or a partnership a majority of the outstanding voting stock, limited liability company or partnership interests, as the case may be, of

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which is owned, directly or indirectly, by United Dominion or by one or more other Subsidiaries of United Dominion. For purposes of this definition, "voting stock" means stock having voting power for the election of directors, managing members or trustees, whether at all times or only so long as no senior class of stock has such voting power by reason of any contingency.

"Undepreciated Real Estate Assets" as of any date means the original cost plus capital improvements of real estate assets of United Dominion and its Subsidiaries determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

"Unsecured Debt" means debt of United Dominion or any Subsidiary which is not secured by any mortgage, lien, charge, pledge or security interest of any kind upon any of their properties.

MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

This section supersedes the discussion under the caption "Federal Income Tax Consequences of United Dominion's Status as a REIT" in the accompanying prospectus.

We urge you to consult your own tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences to you of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the notes and of our election to be taxed as a REIT. Specifically, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the federal, state, local, foreign, and other tax consequences of such acquisition, ownership, disposition, and election, and regarding potential changes in applicable tax laws.

Regarding an Investment in the Notes

The following summary describes material United States federal income tax consequences relating to the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the notes as of the date hereof. Except where noted, this summary deals only with notes held as capital assets and does not deal with special situations, such as those of dealers in securities or currencies, tax-exempt organizations, individual retirement accounts and other tax deferred accounts, financial institutions, life insurance companies, persons holding notes as a part of a hedging or

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conversion transaction or a straddle, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, or holders of notes whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar. This disclosure is addressed only to persons who acquire the notes at original issue at the initial issue price and does not address the tax consequences to subsequent purchasers of the notes. Furthermore, the discussion below is based upon the current federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof as of the date hereof. Such authorities may be repealed, revoked, or modified so as to result in federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. In addition, except as otherwise indicated, the following summary does not consider the effect of any applicable foreign, state, local, or other tax laws or estate or gift tax considerations.

If a partnership holds notes, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding our notes, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the notes.

U.S. Holders

As used herein, a "U.S. holder" of a note means a holder that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is:

- . a citizen or resident of the United States;

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- . a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
- . an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- . a trust if (a) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

A "non-U.S. holder" of a note is a holder that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not a U.S. holder.

Stated Interest on Notes

Stated interest on a note generally will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary income from domestic sources at the time it is paid or accrued in accordance with the U.S. holder's method of accounting for tax purposes. In general, interest paid to U.S. holders who report their income on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting will be taxable to them when received. Interest earned by U.S. holders who report their income on the accrual method of accounting generally will be taxable when accrued, regardless of when it is actually received. It is not anticipated that the notes will give rise to original issue discount, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

Sale, Exchange, and Retirement of Notes

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other taxable disposition of a note, a U.S. holder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition (less an amount attributable to any accrued stated interest not previously included in income, which will be

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taxable as interest income) and such holder's adjusted tax basis in the note. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the disposition, the note has been held for more than one year. Long term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. holders will generally be subject to tax at a maximum rate of 20%, and may be taxed at a maximum rate of 18% if the note has been held for more than five years at the time of the disposition.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments of interest and principal on the notes and the proceeds received upon the sale or other disposition of such notes may be subject to Internal Revenue Service information reporting and backup withholding tax. Payments to certain holders (including, among others, corporations and certain tax-exempt organizations) are generally not subject to information reporting or backup withholding. Payments to a non-corporate U.S. holder will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding tax if such holder:

- . fails to furnish its taxpayer identification number, which for an individual is ordinarily his or her social security number,
- . furnishes an incorrect taxpayer identification number,
- . is notified by the Internal Revenue Service that it has failed to properly report payments of interest or dividends, or
- . fails to certify, under penalties of perjury, that it has furnished a correct taxpayer identification number and that the Internal Revenue Service has not notified the U.S. holder that it is subject to backup withholding.

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A U.S. holder that does not provide us with its correct taxpayer identification number may also be subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against the holder's federal income tax liability, if any, and otherwise be refundable, provided that the requisite procedures are followed.

You should consult your tax advisor regarding your qualification for an exemption from backup withholding and information reporting and the procedures for obtaining such an exemption, if applicable.

Non-U.S. Holders

The following is a summary of the U.S. federal tax consequences that will apply to you if you are a non-U.S. holder of notes. The term "non-U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of a note that is not a U.S. holder. Special rules may apply to certain non-U.S. holders such as "controlled foreign corporations," "passive foreign investment companies" and "foreign personal holding companies." Such entities should consult their own tax advisors to determine the U.S. federal, state, local and other tax consequences that may be relevant to them.

Stated Interest on Notes

Subject to the discussion below concerning backup withholding, no U.S. federal income tax will be imposed with respect to the payment of interest on a note owned by a non-U.S. holder, provided that (1) such non-U.S. holder does not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total voting power of all

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classes of our voting stock, (2) such non-U.S. holder is not a controlled foreign corporation (as defined in the federal income tax laws) that is related, directly or indirectly, to us, (3) such non-U.S. holder is not a bank whose receipt of interest on a note is pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its business, and (4) such non-U.S. holder provides us or our withholding agent with appropriate documentation of the non-U.S. holder's foreign status. The documentation requirement will be met if: (1) you provide your name and address, and certify, under penalties of perjury, that you are not a U.S. holder (which certification may be made on an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN (or a successor form)) or (2) a securities clearing organization, bank, or other financial institution that holds customers' securities in the ordinary course of its business holds the note on your behalf and certifies, under penalties of perjury, that it has received Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN from you or from another qualifying financial institution intermediary, and, in certain circumstances, provides a copy of the Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN. If the notes are held by or through certain foreign intermediaries or certain foreign partnerships, such foreign intermediaries or partnerships must also satisfy the certification requirements of applicable Treasury Regulations.

If a non-U.S. holder cannot satisfy the requirements described above, interest payments on a note made to such non-U.S. holder will be subject to a 30% tax unless the beneficial owner of the note provides us or our paying agent with a properly executed (1) Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN (or successor form) claiming an exemption from withholding or eligibility for a reduced rate under the benefit of a tax treaty or (2) Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI (or successor form) stating that interest paid on the note is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with the beneficial owner's conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

If a non-U.S. holder is engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. and payments on a note are effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (or, if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment of the non-U.S. holder), the non-U.S. holder, although exempt from the 30% withholding tax discussed above, will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such payments at regular graduated rates in the same manner as if it were a U.S. holder. In addition, if such holder is a foreign corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or lower

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rate specified by treaty) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to adjustments. For this purpose, payments on a note, to the extent included in taxable income, will also be included in such foreign corporation's earnings and profits.

Sale, Exchange, and Retirement of Notes

In general, no U.S. federal withholding tax will be imposed with respect to any gain or income realized by a non-U.S. holder upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement, or other disposition of a note. However, any such gain or income will be subject to U.S. federal income tax if either (1) such gain or income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. holder (or, if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment of the non-U.S. holder), in which case the non-U.S. holder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such gain or income at regular graduated rates in the same manner as if it were a U.S. holder and may also, in the case of a corporate holder, be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate), or (2) the non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more in the taxable year of such

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sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition, and certain other conditions are present, in which case the non-U.S. holder will incur a 30% (or lower rate specified by treaty) tax on such gain or income.

Estate Tax

A note beneficially owned by an individual who at the time of death is a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal estate tax as a result of such individual's death, provided that such individual does not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total voting power of all classes of our voting stock and provided that the interest payments with respect to such note, if received at the time of such individual's death, would not have been effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business by such individual.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Backup withholding will not apply to payments made to a non-U.S. holder of a note if the holder has provided the required certification that it is not a U.S. holder, as described above, unless the payor has actual knowledge that the owner is not a non-U.S. holder. However, certain information reporting may still apply with respect to interest payments even if certification is provided.

Payment of the proceeds of a disposition by a non-U.S. holder of a note made to or through the U.S. office of a broker is generally subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless the holder or beneficial owner has provided the required certification that it is not a U.S. holder, as described above, or otherwise establishes an exemption. Generally, U.S. information reporting and backup withholding will not apply to a payment of disposition proceeds if the payment is made outside the U.S. through a foreign office of a foreign broker-dealer. If the proceeds from a disposition of a note are paid to or through a foreign office of a U.S. broker-dealer or a non-U.S. office of a foreign broker-dealer that is (i) a "controlled foreign corporation" for federal income tax purposes, (ii) a person 50% or more of whose gross income from all sources for a three-year period was effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, (iii) a foreign partnership with one or more partners who are U.S. persons and who in the aggregate hold more than 50% of the income or capital interest in the partnership, or (iv) a foreign partnership engaged in the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, then backup withholding and information reporting generally will not apply if the non-U.S. holder satisfies certification requirements regarding its status as a non-U.S. holder and the broker-dealer has no actual knowledge that the owner is not a non-U.S. holder.

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A non-U.S. holder should consult its tax advisor regarding application of withholding and backup withholding in its particular circumstance and the availability of and procedure for obtaining an exemption from withholding and backup withholding under current Treasury Regulations.

Due to the complexity of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to noteholders, potential investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the notes.

Regarding Our Status as a REIT and REIT Qualification

General

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under the federal income tax laws

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commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1972. We believe that we have operated in a manner that permits us to satisfy the requirements for taxation as a REIT under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, through actual annual operating results, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership, the various qualification tests imposed under the Internal Revenue Code discussed below. Although we intend to continue to operate to satisfy such requirements, no assurance can be given that the actual results of our operations for any particular taxable year will satisfy such requirements. See "-- Failure to Qualify."

The provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and other federal income tax laws relating to qualification and operation as a REIT are highly technical and complex. The following sets forth the material aspects of the laws that govern the federal income tax treatment of a REIT. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Internal Revenue Code provisions, rules and Treasury Regulations thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof.

The law firm of Morrison & Foerster LLP has acted as our tax counsel in connection with the filing of this prospectus supplement. In the opinion of Morrison & Foerster LLP, we have been organized and have operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code for each of our taxable years beginning with the taxable year ended December 31, 1998 through our taxable year ended December 31, 2001, and our current organization and proposed method of operation will enable us to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT for the taxable year 2002 and thereafter. The opinion of Morrison & Foerster LLP is based on various assumptions and representations made by us as to factual matters, including representations made by us in this prospectus supplement and a factual certificate provided by one of our officers. Moreover, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet the various qualification tests imposed under the Internal Revenue Code and discussed below, relating to our actual annual operating results, asset diversification, distribution levels, and diversity of stock ownership, the results of which have not been and will not be reviewed by Morrison & Foerster LLP. Accordingly, neither Morrison & Foerster LLP nor we can assure you that the actual results of our operations for any particular taxable year will satisfy these requirements. See "--Failure to Qualify." Further, the anticipated income tax treatment described in this prospectus supplement may be changed, perhaps retroactively, by legislative, administrative or judicial action at any time.

In brief, if certain detailed conditions imposed by the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code are satisfied, entities, such as us, that invest primarily in real estate and that otherwise would be treated for federal income tax purposes as corporations, are generally not taxed at the corporate level on their "REIT taxable income" that is distributed currently to stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the "double taxation" (i.e., taxation at both the corporate and stockholder levels) that generally results from investing in corporations.

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If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any year, however, we will be subject to federal income tax as if we were a domestic corporation, and our stockholders will be taxed in the same manner as stockholders of ordinary corporations. In that event, we could be subject to potentially significant tax liabilities, the amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders could be reduced and we would not be obligated to make any distributions.

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Taxation of the Company

In any year in which we qualify as a REIT, in general, we will not be subject to federal income tax on that portion of our net income that we distribute to stockholders. However, we will be subject to federal income tax as follows: First, we will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains. (However, we can elect to "pass through" any of our taxes paid on our undistributed net capital gains income to our stockholders on a pro rata basis.) Second, under certain circumstances, we may be subject to the "alternative minimum tax" on our items of tax preference. Third, if we have (1) net income from the sale or other disposition of "foreclosure property" which is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or (2) other nonqualifying income from foreclosure property, we will be subject to tax at the highest corporate rate on such income. Fourth, if we have net income from prohibited transactions (which are, in general, certain sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, generally other than property held for at least four years, foreclosure property, and property involuntarily converted), such income will be subject to a 100% penalty tax. Fifth, if we should fail to satisfy the 75% or the 95% tests (as discussed below), and have nonetheless maintained our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements have been satisfied, we will be subject to a 100% penalty tax on the net income attributable to the greater of either (1) the amount by which 75% of our gross income exceeds the amount of our income qualifying under the 75% test for the taxable year or (2) the amount by which 90% of our gross income exceeds the amount of our income qualifying for the 95% income test for the taxable year, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability. Sixth, if we should fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (1) 85% of our ordinary income for such year, (2) 95% of our net capital gain income for such year, and (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the amounts distributed. Seventh, if we acquire any asset from a C corporation (i.e., generally a corporation subject to full corporate-level tax) in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in our hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset (or any other property) in the hands of the C corporation, and we recognize gain on the disposition of such asset during the 10-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired such asset, then, to the extent of any built-in, unrealized gain at the time of acquisition, such gain generally will be subject to tax at the highest regular corporate rate. Finally, we may be subject to an excise tax if our dealings with our taxable REIT subsidiaries (defined below) are not at arm's length.

Requirements for Qualification

The Internal Revenue Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association (1) which is managed by one or more trustees or directors; (2) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest; (3) which would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code; (4) which is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; (5) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons; (6) not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code) at any time during the last half of each taxable year; and (7) which meets certain other tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets. The Internal Revenue 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

12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months. If we were to fail to satisfy condition (6) during a taxable year, that failure would not result in our disqualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code for such taxable year as long as (i) we satisfied the stockholder demand statement requirements described in the succeeding paragraph and (ii) we did not know, or exercising reasonable diligence would not have known, whether we had failed condition (6).

We believe we have issued sufficient stock with sufficient diversity of ownership to satisfy conditions (5) and (6) above. In addition, our charter provides our Board of Directors with authority to prohibit the proposed transfer of our capital stock or cause us to redeem outstanding capital stock to ensure that we continue to satisfy these conditions. Moreover, to evidence compliance with these requirements, we must maintain records which disclose the actual ownership of our outstanding common stock and preferred stock. In fulfilling our obligations to maintain records, we must and will demand written statements each year from the record holders of designated percentages of our common stock and preferred stock disclosing the actual owners of such common stock and preferred stock. A list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with such demand must be maintained as part of our records. A stockholder failing or refusing to comply with our written demand must submit with its federal income tax returns a similar statement disclosing the actual ownership of common stock and preferred stock and certain other information.

Although we intend to satisfy the stockholder demand statement requirements described in the preceding paragraph, under current law our failure to satisfy those requirements will not result in our disqualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code but may result in the imposition of Internal Revenue Service penalties against us.

We currently have several direct corporate subsidiaries and may have additional corporate subsidiaries in the future. Certain of our corporate subsidiaries will be treated as "qualified REIT subsidiaries" under the Internal Revenue Code. A corporation will qualify as a qualified REIT subsidiary if we own 100% of its outstanding stock and if we and the subsidiary do not jointly elect to treat it as a "taxable REIT subsidiary" as described below. A corporation that is a qualified REIT subsidiary is not treated as a separate corporation, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of a qualified REIT subsidiary are treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit (as the case may be) of the parent REIT for all purposes under the Internal Revenue Code (including all REIT qualification tests). Thus, in applying the requirements described in this prospectus supplement the subsidiaries in which we own a 100% interest (other than taxable REIT subsidiaries) will be ignored, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of such subsidiaries will be treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit. A qualified REIT subsidiary is not subject to federal income tax and our ownership of the stock of such a subsidiary will not violate the REIT asset tests, described below under "--Requirements for REIT Qualification--Asset Tests."

In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership, Treasury Regulations provide that the REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership and will be deemed to be entitled to the income of the partnership attributable to such share. In addition, the character of the assets and gross income of a partnership shall retain the same character in the hands of a partner qualifying as a REIT for purposes of the REIT qualification tests under the Internal Revenue Code, including satisfying

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the gross income tests and the asset tests, described below. Thus, our proportionate share of the assets, liabilities and items of income of the partnerships in which we own an interest, directly or indirectly, will be treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income for purposes of applying the requirements described below.

Asset Tests

At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we generally must satisfy three tests relating to the nature of our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by

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interests in real property, interests in mortgages on real property, shares in other REITs, cash, cash items and government securities (as well as certain temporary investments in stock or debt instruments purchased with the proceeds of new capital raised by us). Second, although the remaining 25% of our assets generally may be invested without restriction, securities in this class generally may not exceed either (1) 5% of the value of our total assets as to any one nongovernment issuer, (2) 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer, or (3) 10% of the value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. Third, not more than 20% of the total value of our assets can be represented by securities of one or more "taxable REIT subsidiaries" (described below). Securities for purposes of the asset tests may include debt securities, including debt issued by a partnership. However, debt of an issuer will not count as a security for purposes of the 10% value test if the security is "straight debt," as specially defined for this purpose, and certain other requirements are satisfied.

Under recent changes in law, we and a corporation in which we own stock may make a joint election for such subsidiary to be treated as a "taxable REIT subsidiary." The securities of a taxable REIT subsidiary are not subject to the 5% asset test and the 10% vote and value tests described above. Instead, as discussed above, a separate asset test applies to taxable REIT subsidiaries. The new rules regarding taxable REIT subsidiaries contain provisions generally intended to insure that transactions between a REIT and its taxable REIT subsidiary occur "at arm's length" and on commercially reasonable terms. These requirements include a provision that prevents a taxable REIT subsidiary from deducting interest on direct or indirect indebtedness to its parent REIT if, under a specified series of tests, the taxable REIT subsidiary is considered to have an excessive interest expense level or debt-to-equity ratio. In some cases, a 100% penalty tax is imposed on the REIT if its rental, service or other agreements with its taxable REIT subsidiary are not on arm's length terms. The legislation concerning taxable REIT subsidiaries is generally effective only for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

We have made elections to treat several of our corporate subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries. We believe that the value of the securities we hold of our taxable REIT subsidiaries does not and will not represent more than 20% of our total assets, and that all transactions between us and our taxable REIT subsidiaries are conducted on arm's length terms. In addition, we believe that the amount of our assets that are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test will continue to represent less than 25% of our total assets and will satisfy the 5% and both 10% asset tests.

Gross Income Tests

We must satisfy two separate percentage tests relating to the sources of our gross income for each taxable year. For purposes of these tests, where we

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invest in a partnership, we will be treated as receiving our share of the income and loss of the partnership, and the gross income of the partnership will retain the same character in our hands as it has in the hands of the partnership. See "--Tax Aspects of our Investment in Partnerships--General."

The 75% Test. At least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year must be "qualifying income." Qualifying income generally includes (1) rents from real property (except as modified below); (2) interest on obligations collateralized by mortgages on, or interests in, real property; (3) gains from the sale or other disposition of interests in real property and real estate mortgages, other than gain from property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of our trade or business ("dealer property"); (4) dividends or other distributions on shares in other REITs, as well as gain from the sale of such shares; (5) abatements and refunds of real property taxes; (6) income from the operation, and gain from the sale, of property acquired at or in lieu of a foreclosure of the mortgage collateralized by such property ("foreclosure property"); and (7) commitment fees received for agreeing to make loans collateralized by mortgages on real property or to purchase or lease real property.

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Rents received from a tenant will not, however, qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the 75% test (or the 95% test described below) if we, or an owner of 10% or more of our equity securities, directly or constructively owns 10% or more of such tenant (a "related party tenant"), unless the related party tenant is a taxable REIT subsidiary and certain other requirements are satisfied. In addition, if rent attributable to personal property, leased in connection with a lease of real property, is greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to such personal property will not qualify as rents from real property. Moreover, an amount received or accrued generally will not qualify as rents from real property (or as interest income) for purposes of the 75% test and 95% test (described below) if it is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. Rent or interest will not be disqualified, however, solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales. Finally, for rents received to qualify as rents from real property, we generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to tenants, other than through an "independent contractor" from whom we derive no revenue or through a taxable REIT subsidiary. The "independent contractor" or taxable REIT subsidiary requirement, however, does not apply to the extent that the services provided by us are "usually or customarily rendered" in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only, and are not otherwise considered "rendered to the occupant." For both the related party tenant rules and determining whether an entity qualifies as an independent contractor of a REIT, certain attribution rules of the Internal Revenue Code apply, pursuant to which ownership interests in certain entities held by one entity are deemed held by certain other related entities.

In general, if a REIT provides impermissible services to its tenants, all of the rent from that property can be disqualified from satisfying the 75% test and 95% test (described below). However, rents will not be disqualified if a REIT provides de minimis impermissible services. For this purpose, services provided to tenants of a property are considered de minimis where income derived from the services rendered equals 1% or less of all income derived from the property (as determined on a property-by-property basis). For purposes of the 1% threshold, the amount treated as received for any service shall not be less than 150% of the direct cost incurred by the REIT in furnishing or rendering the service.

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We do not receive any rent that is based on the income or profits of any person. In addition, we do not own, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of any tenant. Furthermore, we believe that any personal property rented in connection with our apartment facilities is well within the 15% restriction. Finally, we do not provide services, other than within the 1% de minimis exception described above, to our tenants that are not customarily furnished or rendered in connection with the rental of the apartment units, other than through an independent contractor or through a taxable REIT subsidiary.

The 95% Test. In addition to deriving 75% of our gross income from the sources listed above, at least 95% of our gross income for the taxable year must be derived from the above-described qualifying income, or from dividends, interest or gains from the sale or disposition of stock or other securities that are not dealer property. Dividends from a corporation (including a taxable REIT subsidiary) and interest on any obligation not collateralized by an interest on real property are included for purposes of the 95% test, but not (except with respect to dividends from a REIT) for purposes of the 75% test. For purposes of determining whether we comply with the 75% and 95% tests, gross income does not include income from "prohibited transactions" (discussed below).

From time to time, we may enter into hedging transactions with respect to one or more of our assets or liabilities. Our hedging activities may include entering into interest rate swaps, caps and floors, or options to purchase such items, and futures and forward contracts. To the extent we enter into an interest rate swap or cap contract, option, futures contract, forward rate agreement or any similar financial instrument to hedge our indebtedness incurred to acquire or carry "real estate assets," any periodic income or gain from the disposition of such contract should be qualifying income for

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purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not the 75% gross income test. To the extent that we hedge with other types of financial instruments, or in other situations, it is not entirely clear how the income from those transactions will be treated for purposes of the gross income tests. We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our status as a REIT.

Our investment in apartment communities generally gives rise to rental income that is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. Gains on sales of apartment communities, other than from prohibited transactions, as described below, or of our interest in a partnership generally will be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. We anticipate that income on our other investments will not result in our failing the 75% or 95% gross income test for any year.

Even if we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% tests for any taxable year, we may still qualify as a REIT for such year if we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These relief provisions will generally be available if: (1) our failure to comply was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect; (2) we report the nature and amount of each item of our income included in the 75% and 95% tests on a schedule attached to our tax return; and (3) any incorrect information on this schedule is not due to fraud with intent to evade tax. It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. Even if these relief provisions apply, we will still be subject to a special tax upon the greater of either (1) the amount by which 75% of our gross income exceeds the amount of our income qualifying under the 75% test for the taxable year or (2) the amount by which 90% of our gross income exceeds the amount of our income qualifying for the 95%

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income test for the taxable year, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

Annual Distribution Requirements

To qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends (other than capital gain dividends) to our stockholders each year in an amount equal to at least (A) the sum of (i) 90% of our REIT taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain) and (ii) 90% of the net income (after tax), if any, from foreclosure property, minus (B) the sum of certain items of non-cash income. Such distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for such year and if paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain or distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be subject to tax on the undistributed amount at regular capital gains or ordinary corporate tax rates, as the case may be. (However, we can elect to "pass through" any of our taxes paid on our undistributed net capital gain income to our stockholders on a pro rata basis.) Furthermore, if we should fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (1) 85% of our ordinary income for such year, (2) 95% of our net capital gain income for such year, and (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we would be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the sum of the amounts actually distributed and the amount of any net capital gains we elected to retain and pay tax on. For these and other purposes, dividends declared by us in October, November or December of one taxable year and payable to a stockholder of record on a specific date in any such month shall be treated as both paid by us and received by the stockholder during such taxable year, provided that the dividend is actually paid by us by January 31 of the following taxable year.

We believe that we have made timely distributions sufficient to satisfy the annual distribution requirements. It is possible that in the future we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet the distribution requirements, due to timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of expenses on the one hand, and the inclusion of such income and deduction of such

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expenses in computing our REIT taxable income on the other hand. Further, as described below, it is possible that, from time to time, we may be allocated a share of net capital gain attributable to the sale of depreciated property that exceeds our allocable share of cash attributable to that sale. To avoid any problem with the distribution requirements, we will closely monitor the relationship between our REIT taxable income and cash flow and, if necessary, will borrow funds or issue preferred or common stock to satisfy the distribution requirement. We may be required to borrow funds at times when market conditions are not favorable.

If we fail to meet the distribution requirements as a result of an adjustment to our tax return by the Internal Revenue Service, we may retroactively cure the failure by paying a "deficiency dividend" (plus applicable penalties and interest) within a specified period.

Prohibited Transaction Rules

A REIT will incur a 100% tax on the net income derived from a sale or other disposition of property, other than foreclosure property, that the REIT holds primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business

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(a "prohibited transaction"). Under a safe harbor provision in the Internal Revenue Code, however, income from certain sales of real property held by the REIT for at least four years at the time of the disposition will not be treated as income from a prohibited transaction. We believe that none of our assets is held for sale to customers and that a sale of any of our assets would not be in the ordinary course of our business. Whether a REIT holds an asset "primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business" depends, however, on the facts and circumstances in effect from time to time, including those related to a particular asset. Although we will attempt to ensure that none of our sales of property will constitute a prohibited transaction, we cannot assure you that none of such sales will be so treated.

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, nor will they be required to be made. In such event, to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, all distributions to stockholders will be taxable as ordinary income, and, subject to certain limitations in the Internal Revenue Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we will also be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost. It is not possible to state whether we would be entitled to such statutory relief.

Tax Aspects of Our Investment in Partnerships

The following discussion summarizes certain federal income tax considerations applicable solely to our investment in entities treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The discussion does not cover state or local tax laws or any federal tax laws other than income tax laws.

General

We hold a direct ownership interest in certain partnerships. 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 include 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. See "--Taxation of the Company" and "--Requirements for Qualification--Gross Income Tests." Any resultant increase in our REIT taxable income

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increases our distribution requirements (see "--Requirements for Qualification--Annual Distribution Requirements"), but is not subject to federal income tax in our hands provided that such income is distributed to our stockholders. Moreover, for purposes of the REIT asset tests (see "--Requirements for Qualification--Asset Tests"), we include our proportionate share of assets held by the partnerships.

Tax Allocations with Respect to the Properties

Pursuant to Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, income, gain, loss

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and deduction attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership (such as some of our properties), must be allocated in a manner such that the contributing partner is charged with, or benefits from, respectively, the unrealized gain or unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of such unrealized gain or unrealized loss 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 such property at the time of contribution (a "book-tax difference"). Such allocations are solely for federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners. Our two material partnership subsidiaries (referred to in this discussion as the "operating partnerships") have property subject to a book-tax difference. Consequently, the partnership agreement of the operating partnerships requires such allocations to be made in a manner consistent with Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

In general, the partners who contributed appreciated assets to the operating partnerships will be allocated lower amounts of depreciation deductions for tax purposes and increased taxable income and gain on sale by the operating partnership of the contributed assets (including some of our properties). This will tend to eliminate the book-tax difference over the life of the operating partnerships. However, the special allocation rules under Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code do not always entirely rectify 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 partnerships may cause us to be allocated lower depreciation and other deductions, and possibly greater amounts of taxable income in the event of a sale of such contributed assets, in excess of the economic or book income allocated to us as a result of such 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 "--Requirements for Qualification--Annual Distribution Requirements." In addition, the application of Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code to the operating partnerships is not entirely clear and may be affected by authority that may be promulgated in the future.

Sale of the Properties

Generally, any gain realized by the operating partnerships on the sale of property held by the operating partnerships will be capital gain, except for any portion of such gain that is treated as certain depreciation or cost recovery recapture. Our share of any gain realized by the operating partnerships on the sale of any "dealer property" generally will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. See "Prohibited Transaction Rules." Under existing law, whether property is dealer property is a question of fact that depends on all the facts and circumstances with respect to the particular transaction. The operating partnerships intend to hold their properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation, to engage in the business of acquiring, developing, owning and operating their properties, and to make such occasional sales of their properties as are consistent with our investment objectives. Based upon such investment objectives, we believe that in general our properties should not be considered dealer property and that the amount of income from prohibited transactions, if any, will not be material.

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Possible Legislative or Other Actions Affecting Tax Considerations

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Prospective investors should recognize that the present federal income tax treatment of an investment in us may be modified by legislative, judicial or administrative action at any time, and that any such action may affect investments and commitments previously made. The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Treasury Department, resulting in revisions of regulations and revised interpretations of established concepts as well as statutory changes. Revisions in federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in us.

State and Local Taxes

We and our stockholders may be subject to state or local taxation in various jurisdictions, including those in which we or they transact business or reside. The state and local tax treatment of us and our stockholders may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above.

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UNDERWRITING

We and Goldman, Sachs & Co., the underwriter, have entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the notes. Subject to certain conditions the underwriter has agreed to purchase all the notes.

The underwriter is committed to take and pay for all of the notes being offered, if any are taken.

Notes sold by the underwriter to the public will initially be offered at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. Any notes sold by the underwriter to securities dealers may be sold at a discount from the initial public offering price of up to 0.375% of the principal amount of the notes. Any such securities dealers may resell any notes purchased from the underwriter to certain other brokers or dealers at a discount from the initial public offering price of up to 0.25% of the principal amount of the notes. If all the notes are not sold at the initial offering price, the underwriter may change the offering price and the other selling terms.

The notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We have been advised by the underwriter that it intends to make a market in the notes but is not obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for the notes.

In connection with the offering, the underwriter may purchase and sell notes in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriter of a greater number of notes than it is required to purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the notes while the offering is in progress.

These activities by the underwriter may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the notes. As a result, the price of the notes 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 underwriter at any time. These transactions may be effected in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

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We estimate that our share of the total expenses of the offering, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$150,000.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933.

The underwriter and its affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us. They have received customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

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EXPERTS

Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, have audited our consolidated financial statements and schedule included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, as set forth in their report, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and elsewhere in the registration statement. Our financial statements and schedule are incorporated by reference in reliance on Ernst & Young LLP's report, given on their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the notes offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Morrison & Foerster LLP. The description of the tax consequences in this prospectus supplement under the heading "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences" is based on the opinion of Morrison & Foerster LLP. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the underwriter by Hogan & Hartson. From time to time, Hogan & Hartson provides legal services to us.

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Prospectus

[LOGO]
UNITED DOMINION(SM)

\$700,000,000

Debt Securities
Preferred Stock
Common Stock

This prospectus generally describes the debt securities and equity securities that we may offer. Each time we sell these securities using this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of the offering and may add to or update the information in this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any supplement carefully before you invest. We cannot sell any of these securities unless this prospectus is accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

Our common shares and currently outstanding Series A and Series B preferred shares are listed on The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbols "UDR," "UDRpFA" and "UDRpFB," respectively. Our Monthly Income Notes are listed

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on the NYSE under the symbol "UDM."

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.

Beginning on page 3, we have listed risks that you should consider before investing in these securities.

This prospectus is dated December 23, 1999.

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RISKS OF INVESTMENT

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to "we," "us" or "our company" in this prospectus refer collectively to United Dominion Realty Trust, Inc., a Virginia corporation, and its subsidiaries, including United Dominion Realty, L.P., a Virginia limited partnership.

Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware that there are risks involved in the investment, including those described below. You should consider carefully these risks together with all of the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement before you decide to purchase our securities. This section includes or refers to certain forward-looking statements; you should refer to the explanation of the qualifications and limitations on such forward-looking statements discussed in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

I. Unfavorable Changes in Apartment Market and Economic Conditions Could Adversely Affect Occupancy Levels and Rental Rates

Market and economic conditions in the various metropolitan areas of the

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United States in which we operate may significantly affect our occupancy levels and rental rates and therefore our profitability. This may impair our ability to satisfy our financial obligations and pay distributions to our shareholders. Factors that may adversely affect these conditions include the following:

- . a reduction in jobs and other local economic downturns;
- . oversupply of, or reduced demand for, apartment homes;
- . declines in household formation; and
- . rent control or stabilization laws, or other laws regulating rental housing, which could prevent us from raising rents to offset increases in operating costs.

Any of these factors could adversely affect our ability to achieve desired operating results from our communities.

II. Acquisitions or New Development May Not Achieve Anticipated Results

We intend to continue to selectively acquire apartment communities that meet our investment criteria. Our acquisition activities and their success may be exposed to the following risks:

- . An acquired community may fail to perform as we expected in analyzing our investment.
- . When we acquire an apartment community, we often invest additional amounts in it with the intention of increasing profitability. These additional investments may not produce the anticipated improvements in profitability.
- . New developments may not achieve proforma rents or occupancy levels.

III. Possible Difficulty of Selling Apartment Communities Could Limit Operational and Financial Flexibility

Although we have experienced success in disposing of apartment communities that no longer meet our strategic objectives, market conditions could change and purchasers would not be willing to pay prices acceptable to us. A weak market may limit our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changing economic conditions. Furthermore, a significant portion of the proceeds from our overall property sales may be held in escrow accounts in order for some sales to qualify as a like-kind exchange under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code so that any related capital gain can be deferred for federal income tax purposes. As a result, we may not have immediate access to all of the cash flow generated from our property sales. In addition, federal tax laws limit our ability to profit on the sale of communities that we have owned for fewer than four years, and this limitation may prevent us from selling communities when market conditions are favorable.

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IV. Increased Competition Could Limit Our Ability to Lease Apartment Homes or Increase or Maintain Rents

Our apartment communities compete with numerous housing alternatives in attracting residents, including other apartment communities and single-family rental homes, as well as owner occupied single- and multi-family homes. Competitive housing in a particular area could adversely affect our ability to lease apartment homes and increase or maintain rents.

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V. Insufficient Cash Flow Could Affect Our Debt Financing and Create Refinancing Risk

We are subject to the risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that our cash flow will be insufficient to make required payments of principal and interest. Although we may be able to use cash flow to make future principal payments, we cannot assure investors that sufficient cash flow will be available to make all required principal payments and still satisfy our distribution requirements to maintain our status as a real estate investment trust or "REIT." Therefore, we are likely to need to refinance at least a portion of our outstanding debt as it matures. There is a risk that we may not be able to refinance existing debt or that the terms of any refinancing will not be as favorable as the terms of the existing debt.

VI. Failure to Generate Sufficient Revenue Could Impair Debt Service Payments and Distributions to Shareholders

If our apartment communities do not generate sufficient net rental income to meet rental expenses, our ability to make required payments of interest and principal on our debt securities and to pay distributions to our shareholders will be adversely affected. The following factors, among others, may affect the net rental income generated by our apartment communities:

- . the national and local economies;
- . local real estate market conditions, such as an oversupply of apartment homes;
- . tenants' perceptions of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of our communities and the neighborhoods where they are located;
- . our ability to provide adequate management, maintenance and insurance; and
- . rental expenses, including real estate taxes and utilities.

Expenses associated with our investment in a community, such as debt service, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in rental income from that community. If a community is mortgaged to secure payment of debt and we are unable to make the mortgage payments, we could sustain a loss as a result of foreclosure on the community or the exercise of other remedies by the mortgagee.

VII. Debt Level May Be Increased

Our current debt policy does not contain any limitations on the level of debt that we may incur, although our ability to incur debt is limited by covenants in our bank and other credit agreements. We manage our debt to be in compliance with these debt covenants, but subject to compliance with these covenants, we may increase the amount of our debt at any time without a concurrent improvement in our ability to service the additional debt.

VIII. Financing May Not Be Available and Could be Dilutive

Our ability to execute our business strategy depends on our access to an appropriate blend of debt financing, including unsecured lines of credit and other forms of secured and unsecured debt, and equity financing, including common and preferred equity. Debt or equity financing may not be available in sufficient amounts, or on favorable terms or at all. If we issue additional equity securities to finance developments and acquisitions instead of incurring debt, the interests of our existing shareholders could be diluted.

IX. Development and Construction Risks Could Impact Our Profitability

We intend to continue to develop and construct apartment communities. Development activities may be conducted through wholly-owned affiliated companies or through joint ventures with unaffiliated parties. Our development and construction activities may be exposed to the following risks:

- . We may be unable to obtain, or face delays in obtaining, necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy, and other required governmental permits and authorizations, which could result in increased development costs and could require us to abandon our activities entirely with respect to a project for which we are unable to obtain permits or authorizations.
- . If we are unable to find joint venture partners to help fund the development of a community or otherwise obtain acceptable financing for the developments, our development potential may be limited.
- . We may abandon development opportunities that we have already begun to explore, and we may fail to recover expenses already incurred in connection with exploring them.
- . We may be unable to complete construction and lease-up of a community on schedule, or incur development or construction costs that exceed our original estimates, and we may be unable to charge rents that would compensate for any increase in such costs.
- . Occupancy rates and rents at a newly developed community may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions, preventing us from meeting our profitability goals for that community.

Construction costs have been increasing in our existing markets, and the costs of upgrading acquired communities have, in some cases, exceeded our original estimates. We may experience similar cost increases in the future. Our inability to charge rents that will be sufficient to offset the effects of any increases in these costs may impair our profitability.

X. Failure to Succeed in New Markets May Limit Our Growth

We may from time to time make acquisitions outside of our existing market areas if appropriate opportunities arise. Our historical experience in our existing markets does not ensure that we will be able to operate successfully in new markets. We may be exposed to a variety of risks if we choose to enter new markets. These risks include, among others:

- . inability to evaluate accurately local apartment market conditions and local economies;
- . inability to obtain land for development or to identify appropriate acquisition opportunities;
- . inability to hire and retain key personnel; and
- . lack of familiarity with local governmental and permitting procedures.

XI. Changing Interest Rates Could Increase Interest Costs and Could Affect the Market Price of Our Securities

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We currently have, and expect to incur in the future, debt bearing interest at rates that vary with market interest rates. Therefore, if interest rates increase, our interest costs will rise to the extent our variable rate debt is not hedged effectively. In addition, an increase in market interest rates may lead purchasers of our securities to demand a higher annual yield, which could adversely affect the market price of our common and preferred stock and debt securities.

XII. Limited Investment Opportunities Could Adversely Affect Our Growth

We expect that other real estate investors will compete with us to acquire existing properties and to develop new properties. These competitors include insurance companies, pension and investment funds, developer partnerships, investment companies and other apartment REITs. This competition could increase prices for properties of the type that we would likely pursue, and our competitors may have greater resources than we do. As a result, we may not be able to make attractive investments on favorable terms, which could adversely affect our growth.

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XIII. Failure to Integrate Acquired Communities and New Personnel Could Create Inefficiencies

To grow successfully, we must be able to apply our experience in managing our existing portfolio of apartment communities to a larger number of properties. In addition, we must be able to integrate new management and operations personnel as our organization grows in size and complexity. Failures in either area will result in inefficiencies that could adversely affect our expected return on our investments and our overall profitability.

XIV. Interest Rate Hedging Contracts May Be Ineffective and May Result in Material Charges

From time to time when we anticipate issuing debt securities, we may seek to limit our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates during the period prior to the pricing of the securities by entering into interest rate hedging contracts. We may do this to increase the predictability of our financing costs. Also, from time to time we may rely on interest rate hedging contracts to limit our exposure under variable rate debt to unfavorable changes in market interest rates. If the pricing of new debt securities is not within the parameters of, or market interest rates produce a lower interest cost than that which we incur under a particular interest rate hedging contract, the contract is ineffective. Furthermore, the settlement of interest rate hedging contracts has involved and may in the future involve material charges.

XV. Year 2000 Issues May Disrupt Our Operations

"Year 2000 issues" means problems that may result from the improper processing by computer systems of dates after 1999. These problems could result in systems failures or miscalculations causing disruptions of operations. Our efforts to address our Year 2000 issues are focused on three areas:

- . reviewing and taking any necessary steps to attempt to correct our computer information systems;
- . evaluating and making any necessary modifications to other computer systems that do not relate to information technology but include embedded technology, such as telecommunication, security, elevator, fire and safety, and heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems; and

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- . communicating with our important service providers to determine whether there will be any interruption to their systems that could affect us.

We believe that our own systems will be Year 2000 compliant by December 31, 1999. Although we are still in the process of evaluating potential disruptions or complications that might result from Year 2000 issues, we have not identified any specific business functions that are likely to suffer material disruptions. Due to the unique and pervasive nature of Year 2000 issues, however, we are not able to anticipate all events that might affect us, particularly those outside of our company. While our efforts to address Year 2000 issues will involve additional costs, we believe that these costs will not have a material impact on our financial results. If we do not complete our efforts on time or if the costs of updating or replacing our systems exceed our estimates, or if essential services are disrupted because the provider has not adequately dealt with its Year 2000 issues, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

XVI. Potential Liability for Environmental Contamination Could Result in Substantial Costs

We are in the business of acquiring, developing, owning, operating and from time to time selling real estate. Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, as a current or former owner or operator, we could be required to investigate and remediate the effects of contamination of currently or formerly owned real estate by hazardous or toxic substances, often regardless of our knowledge of or responsibility for the contamination and solely by virtue of our current or former ownership or operation of the real estate. In addition, we could be held liable to a governmental authority or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred in connection with the

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contamination. These costs could be substantial, and in many cases environmental laws create liens in favor of governmental authorities to secure their payment. The presence of such substances or a failure to properly remediate any resulting contamination could materially and adversely affect our ability to borrow against, sell or rent an affected property.

XVII. Compliance With REIT Share Ownership Limit May Prevent Takeovers Beneficial to Shareholders

One of the requirements for maintenance of our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes is that no more than 50% in value of our outstanding capital stock may be owned by five or fewer individuals, including entities specified in the Internal Revenue Code, during the last half of any taxable year. Our Restated Articles of Incorporation, also referred to as our "Charter," include provisions allowing us to stop transfers of and redeem our shares that are intended to assist us in complying with this requirement. These provisions may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing someone from taking control of us, even though a change of control might involve a premium price for our shareholders or might otherwise be in our shareholders' best interests. See the subsection entitled "Requirements for Qualification" in the section entitled "Federal Income Tax Consequences of United Dominion's Status as a REIT" in this prospectus.

XVIII. Failure to Qualify as a REIT Would Cause Us to Be Taxed as a Corporation, Which Would Significantly Lower Funds Available For Distribution to Our Shareholders

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If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we will be taxed as a corporation. We believe that we are organized and currently qualify as a REIT and intend to operate in such a manner that will allow us to continue to qualify as a REIT. However, we cannot assure you that we are qualified as a REIT or that we will remain qualified as a REIT in the future. Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the federal income tax laws, as to which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations, and requires favorable determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control. In addition, future legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may significantly change the tax laws or the application of the tax laws with respect to our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the federal income tax consequences of our qualification.

If, in any taxable year, we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, plus any applicable alternative minimum tax. In addition, unless we are entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which we lose our qualification. The additional tax liability resulting from the failure to qualify as a REIT would significantly reduce or eliminate funds otherwise available for distribution to our shareholders. Furthermore, we would no longer be required to make distributions to our shareholders. See the section entitled "Federal Income Tax Consequences of United Dominion's Status as a REIT" in this prospectus.

XIX. The Ability of Our Shareholders to Control Our Policies and Effect a Change of Control of Our Company is Limited, Which May Not Be in Our Shareholders' Best Interests

In 1998, we adopted a shareholder rights plan. Under the terms of the shareholder rights plan, our Board of Directors can in effect prevent a person or group from acquiring more than 15% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. Unless our Board of Directors approves the person's purchase, after that person acquires more than 15% of our outstanding common stock, all other shareholders will have the right to purchase securities from us at a price that is less than their then fair market value. Purchases by other shareholders would substantially reduce the value and influence of the shares of our common stock owned by the acquiring person. Our Board of Directors, however, can prevent the shareholder rights plan from operating in this manner. This gives our Board of Directors significant discretion to approve or disapprove a person's efforts to acquire a large interest in us. For a more complete description, you should refer to the subsection entitled "Description of Our Capital Stock -- Rights to Purchase Series C Preferred Stock."

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we filed with the SEC utilizing a "shelf" registration process. Under this process, we may sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings up to a total dollar amount of \$700,000,000.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer and the terms of the offering. Each time we offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific descriptions of those securities and the offering terms. The prospectus supplement may also add to, update or otherwise change information contained in this prospectus.

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The documents incorporated in this prospectus by reference and the registration statement that we filed with the SEC, including exhibits to the registration statement, provide more detail on the matters discussed in this prospectus. In making your investment decision, you should carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with the additional information described below under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file with the SEC annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and proxy or information statements, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus as described under the heading "Incorporation of Information Filed With the SEC" below. The public may read and copy the reports and other information that we file with the SEC at their public reference facilities at Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of these materials can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC in Washington, D.C. 20549 at prescribed rates. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

You may also obtain information about us from the following regional offices of the SEC: Seven World Trade Center, 13th Floor, New York, New York 10048 and Citicorp Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60601-2511.

The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding United Dominion and other issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

This prospectus omits certain information included in the registration statement and its exhibits. Statements made in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract, agreement or other document that is an exhibit to the registration statement are only summaries and are not complete. We refer you to the relevant exhibits for a more complete description of the matter involved. Each statement regarding an exhibit is qualified by the text of the relevant document.

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INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION FILED WITH THE SEC

We are "incorporating by reference" certain information that we have filed with the SEC, which means:

- . incorporated documents are considered part of this prospectus;
- . we are disclosing important information to you by referring you to those documents; and
- . information that we file with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this prospectus.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below that we filed with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

- . Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998;
- . Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999;

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- . Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999;
- . Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999;
- . Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 23, 1998;
- . Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 20, 1999;
- . Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 29, 1999;
- . Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 22, 1999; and
- . The description of our common stock contained in our Registration Statement on Form 8A dated April 19, 1990, including any amendment filed for the purpose of updating that description.

We also incorporate by reference each of the following documents that we may file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus:

- . Reports filed under Sections 13(a) and (c) of the Exchange Act;
- . Definitive proxy or information statements filed under Section 14 of the Exchange Act in connection with any subsequent shareholders' meeting; and
- . Any reports filed under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

We will provide to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information incorporated by reference upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester. Requests must be made to:

United Dominion Realty Trust, Inc. 10 South Sixth Street Richmond, Virginia
23219-3802
Attention: Investor Relations (804) 780-2691.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the registration statement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus, as well as information that we filed with the SEC before the date of this prospectus and incorporated by reference in this prospectus, is accurate as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus only. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the registration statement, and the reports, proxy statements and other information that we have filed with the SEC, which we incorporate by reference in this prospectus, may include "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "project" and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our expectations

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as well as assumptions that we have made and information currently available to our management. Although we believe that our expectations and assumptions are reasonable, they are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control, and we therefore can give no assurance that they will in fact be realized. Forward-looking statements that are dependent upon realization of our assumptions and expectations include, but are not limited to, those discussing:

- . our declaration or payment of distributions;
- . our potential developments or acquisitions or dispositions of properties, assets or other public or private companies;
- . our policies regarding investments, indebtedness, acquisitions, dispositions, financings, conflicts of interest and other matters;
- . our qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code;
- . the real estate markets in which we operate and in general;
- . the availability of debt and equity financing;
- . interest rates;
- . general economic conditions; and
- . trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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UNITED DOMINION REALTY TRUST, INC.

United Dominion operates in one defined business segment as an owner, operator, renovator and developer with activities related to the ownership, acquisition, development, management and strategic disposition of multifamily apartment communities nationwide. Our strategy is to be a national, highly efficient provider of quality apartment homes. During the past several years, we have implemented this strategy through:

- . the acquisition of portfolios and mergers with companies primarily in different markets and different regions;
- . the acquisition of higher quality communities;
- . the disposition of communities that do not meet our long-term strategic objectives due to location, size, age, quality and/or operating performance;
- . the development of higher quality apartment communities in target markets that can provide higher returns on investment;
- . the upgrade of our communities through various capital investments and through the addition of revenue enhancing and/or expense reducing features;
- . the hiring of experienced corporate and operations staff; and
- . the investment in efficient, scalable systems.

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We seek to be a market leader by operating a sufficiently sized portfolio of apartments within each of our targeted markets in order to reduce operating costs through economies of scale and management efficiencies. We believe that geographic market diversification increases investment opportunity and decreases the risk associated with cyclical local real estate markets and economies.

At September 30, 1999, we owned 318 communities with 85,216 apartment homes nationwide. In addition, we had apartment communities with approximately 2,000 apartment homes under development. Our apartment communities consist primarily of upper and middle income garden and townhouse communities. Most of the communities are considered to be "A" and "B" quality, that compete at or near the top of their respective markets. "A" grade communities are generally properties less than five years old with superior amenity packages. "B" grade communities are generally either of 1980s construction, located in good neighborhoods, or renovated 1970s construction in good neighborhoods. We believe that these well located apartments offer us a good combination of current income and longer-term income growth.

We intend to continue to qualify as a REIT under the applicable provisions of the federal income tax laws. To qualify, we must satisfy various tests that, among other things, require that our assets consist primarily of real estate, our income be derived primarily from real estate and at least 95% of our taxable income be distributed to our shareholders. Because we qualify as a REIT, we are generally not subject to federal income taxes. For a more complete discussion of the tax related consequences of our being a REIT, see the section entitled "Federal Income Tax Consequences of United Dominion's Status as a REIT" in this prospectus.

United Dominion is a Virginia corporation and a self-managed real estate investment trust. Our common stock is traded on The New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "UDR." Our principal office is at 10 South Sixth Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-