

SBC COMMUNICATIONS INC
Form S-3
June 02, 2003
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 2, 2003

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SBC COMMUNICATIONS INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

43-1301883

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

175 E. Houston Street

San Antonio, Texas 78205-2233

(210) 821-4105

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Joy Rick

SBC Communications Inc.

175 E. Houston Street, 11th Floor

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San Antonio, Texas 78205-2233

(210) 821-4105

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service for registrant)

<p>Wayne Wirtz, Esq.</p> <p>SBC Communications Inc.</p> <p>175 E. Houston Street</p> <p>San Antonio, Texas 78205-2233</p> <p>(210) 821-4105</p>	<p><i>Copies to:</i></p>	<p>John T. Bostelman, Esq.</p> <p>Sullivan & Cromwell LLP</p> <p>125 Broad Street New York, New York 10004</p> <p>(212) 558-4000</p>
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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement, as determined by market conditions.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

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

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

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per unit(1)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(1)	Amount of registration fee
Debt Securities(2)				
Preferred Stock(3)	} (6)	(6)	} \$7,750,000,000(7)(8)	} \$485,400(8)
Depository Shares representing Preferred Stock(4)				
Common Stock(5)				

(Footnotes on following page)

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

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- (1) In United States dollars or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, currency unit or units, or composite currency or currencies. If any Debt Securities are issued at an original issue discount, then additional Debt Securities may be issued so long as the aggregate initial offering price of all such Debt Securities, together with the initial offering price of all other Securities registered and offered hereunder, does not exceed the amount registered hereunder. The amount set forth above represents the maximum aggregate offering price to the public of the Securities offered hereby.
- (2) Such indeterminate amount of Debt Securities as may be issued from time to time.
- (3) Such indeterminate number of shares of Preferred Stock as may be issued from time to time at indeterminate prices or issuable upon conversion of Debt Securities or other Preferred Stock.
- (4) To be evidenced by Depositary Receipts and representing an interest in all or a specified portion of a share of Preferred Stock. In the event that fractional interests in shares of the Preferred Stock registered hereunder are offered, Depositary Receipts will be distributed to the persons acquiring such fractional interests, and the shares of Preferred Stock will be issued to the Depositary under the Deposit Agreement.
- (5) Such indeterminate number of shares of Common Stock as may be issued from time to time at indeterminate prices or issuable upon conversion of Debt Securities or Preferred Stock.
- (6) The aggregate amount to be registered and the aggregate offering price per unit have been omitted pursuant to Securities Act Release No. 6964. The registration fee has been calculated on the basis of the maximum offering price of all securities listed in accordance with Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933.
- (7) No separate consideration will be received for the Depositary Shares, or the Preferred Stock, Depositary Shares or Common Stock issuable upon conversion of or in exchange for Debt Securities or Preferred Stock.
- (8) Under Rule 429 under the Securities Act of 1933, the Prospectus constituting a part of this Registration Statement also relates to \$1,750,000,000 of unsold Securities registered by SBC under the Securities Act of 1933 in Registration Statement No. 333-36926. Only an additional \$6,000,000,000 in Securities are being registered hereunder. The registration fee has been calculated based on the additional Securities registered.

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

Subject to Completion, Dated June 2, 2003.

PROSPECTUS

U.S. \$7,750,000,000

SBC Communications Inc.

**Debt Securities
Preferred Stock
Depositary Shares
Common Stock**

By this prospectus, we may offer from time to time up to U.S.\$7,750,000,000 of debt securities, shares of preferred stock, depositary shares representing fractions of shares of preferred stock, or shares of common stock.

When we offer securities, we will provide you with a prospectus supplement describing the terms of the specific issue of securities, including the offering price of the securities. You should read this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement carefully before you invest.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Pacific Stock Exchange under the symbol SBC . Any common stock offered will be listed, subject to notice of issuance, on these exchanges.

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

The date of this Prospectus is _____, 2003.

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Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF SBC COMMUNICATIONS INC.**

SBC Communications Inc. is a holding company incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1983. Through our subsidiaries and affiliates, we provide wireline and wireless telecommunications services and equipment, directory advertising, and other products and services. Our principal executive offices are located at 175 E. Houston Street, San Antonio, Texas 78205-2233. Our telephone number is (210) 821- 4105. We maintain an Internet site at the following location (which is not an active link): <http://www.sbc.com>.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth the ratio of earnings to fixed charges of SBC for the periods indicated. At March 31, 2003, no preferred stock was outstanding.

Three Months		Year Ended December 31,				
Ended March 31,						
2003	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
9.99	5.77	6.79	6.52	6.81	5.95	6.36

For the purpose of calculating this ratio, earnings consist of income before income taxes, extraordinary loss, cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, undistributed earnings from equity investment, interest expenses, dividends on preferred securities and one-third of rental expense (the portion of rentals representative of the interest factor). Fixed charges include total interest charges on indebtedness and one-third of rental expense.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, we will use the proceeds from the sale of the securities for the following corporate purposes:

to provide funds to repay our long- and short-term debt, if any,

to provide the funds we need to diversify our activities,

to provide funds for our subsidiaries, and

to provide funds for our general corporate purposes.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES WE MAY ISSUE

We may use this prospectus to offer up to U.S. \$7,750,000,000 (or the equivalent) of:

Senior debt securities. These debt securities may be convertible or exchangeable into preferred stock, depositary shares, common stock or equity securities of a third party issuer. They will be unsecured and will rank equally with all of our other unsubordinated and unsecured debt.

Preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share. The preferred stock may be convertible or exchangeable into other preferred stock, including depositary shares, common stock or equity securities of a third party issuer. We can offer different series of preferred stock with different dividend, liquidation, redemption and voting rights.

Depositary shares. We have the option of issuing depositary shares that would represent a fraction of a share of preferred stock.

Common stock, par value \$1.00 per share.

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In the case of securities that are exchangeable for securities of a third party issuer, the applicable prospectus supplement will give you more information about this issuer, the terms of its securities and the document in which they are described. Our securities include securities denominated in U.S. dollars, but we can choose to issue securities in any other currency, including the Euro.

A prospectus supplement will describe the specific types, amounts, prices and detailed terms of any of these securities.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES WE MAY OFFER

As required by U.S. federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered, our debt securities will be governed by a document called the indenture. The indenture is a contract between us and The Bank of New York, which acts as trustee for you. The trustee has two main roles:

First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we default. There are some limitations on the extent to which the trustee acts on your behalf, described later under [Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs](#).

Second, the trustee performs administrative duties for us, such as sending you interest payments, transferring your securities to new buyers and sending you notices.

We may issue as many distinct series of securities under the indenture as we wish. This section summarizes terms of the securities that are common to all series. Most of the financial terms and other specific terms of your series are described in the prospectus supplement attached to the front of this prospectus. Those terms may vary from the terms described here. The prospectus supplement may also describe special federal income tax consequences of the debt securities.

This Section Is Only a Summary

This section and your prospectus supplement summarize all the material terms of the indenture and your debt securities. They do not, however, describe every aspect of the indenture and your debt securities.

The indenture and its associated documents, including your debt securities, contain the full text of the matters described in this section and your prospectus supplement. The indenture and the debt securities are governed by New York law. A copy of the indenture has been filed with the SEC as part of our registration statement. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) below for information on how to obtain a copy. Section references in the description that follows relate to the indenture.

Legal Ownership of Debt Securities

We can issue debt securities in registered or bearer form or both, or in the form of one or more global securities. We refer to those who have debt securities registered in their own names on the books that we or the trustee maintain for this purpose, or who hold bearer certificates representing bearer debt securities, as the *holders* of those debt securities. These persons are the legal holders of the debt securities. We refer to those who, indirectly through others, own beneficial interests in debt securities that are not registered in their own names, as *indirect holders* of those debt securities. As we discuss below, indirect holders are not legal holders, and investors in debt securities issued in book-entry form or in street name will be indirect holders.

Book-Entry Holders

We may issue debt securities in book-entry form only, as we will specify in the applicable prospectus supplement. This means debt securities may be represented by one or more global securities registered in the

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name of a financial institution that holds them as depositary on behalf of other financial institutions that participate in the depositary's book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the debt securities on behalf of themselves or their customers.

For registered debt securities, only the person in whose name a debt security is registered is recognized under the indenture as the holder of that debt security. Debt securities issued in global form will be issued in the form of a global security registered in the name of the depositary or its participants. Consequently, for debt securities issued in global form, we will recognize only the depositary as the holder of the debt securities and we will make all payments on the debt securities to the depositary. The depositary passes along the payments it receives to its participants, which in turn pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depositary and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities.

As a result, investors in a book-entry security will not own debt securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depositary's book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the debt securities are issued in global form, investors will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Street Name Holders

In the future we may terminate a global security or issue debt securities initially in non-global form. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their debt securities in their own names or in street name. Debt securities held by an investor in street name would be registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution that the investor chooses, and the investor would hold only a beneficial interest in those debt securities through an account he or she maintains at that institution.

For debt securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities and we will make all payments on those debt securities to them. These institutions pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect holders, not holders, of those debt securities.

Legal Holders

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the trustee, run only to the legal holders of the debt securities. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect holder of a debt security or has no choice because we are issuing the debt securities only in global form.

For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depositary participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect holders but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose *e.g.*, to amend the applicable indenture or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of the applicable indenture we would seek approval only from the holders, and not the indirect holders, of the debt securities. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect holders is up to the holders.

When we refer to you, we mean those who invest in the debt securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the holders or only indirect holders of those debt securities. When we refer to your debt securities, we mean the debt securities in which you hold a direct or indirect interest.

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Special Considerations for Holders of Bearer Debt Securities

We will offer debt securities in bearer form only outside of the United States to non-U.S. persons. You generally are a non-U.S. person if you are not:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or partnership, including an entity treated as a corporation or partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia;

an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision of the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

In addition, under certain circumstances we may offer bearer securities to offices of some U.S. financial institutions located outside the United States. We will describe any special restrictions on the offer, sale and delivery of bearer debt securities and any special federal income tax considerations applicable to bearer debt securities in the prospectus supplement.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold debt securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, you should check with your own institution to find out:

how it handles securities payments and notices;

whether it imposes fees or charges;

how it would handle a request for the holders' consent, if ever required;

whether and how you can instruct it to send you debt securities registered in your own name so you can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future;

how it would exercise rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests; and

if the debt securities are in book-entry form, how the depository's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

What Is a Global Security?

A global security is a security held by a depository, which represents one or any other number of individual debt securities. Generally, all debt securities represented by the same global securities will have the same terms.

Each debt security issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of a financial institution or its nominee that we select. The financial institution that we select for this purpose is called the depository. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, known as DTC, will be the depository for all debt securities issued in book-entry form.

A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depository, its nominee or a successor depository, unless special termination situations arise. We describe those situations below under **Special Situations When a Global Security Will Be Terminated**. As a result of these arrangements, the

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depository, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all debt securities represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global security. Beneficial interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depository or with another institution that does. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a holder of the debt security, but only an indirect holder of a beneficial interest in the global security.

If the prospectus supplement for a particular debt security indicates that the debt security will be issued in global form only, then the debt security will be represented by a global security at all times unless and until the global security is terminated. We describe the situations in which this can occur below under **Special Situations When a Global Security Will Be Terminated**. If termination occurs, we may issue the debt securities through another book-entry clearing system or decide that the debt securities may no longer be held through any book-entry clearing system.

Special Considerations for Global Securities

As an indirect holder, an investor's rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of the investor's financial institution and of the depository, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. We do not recognize this type of investor as a holder of debt securities and instead deal only with the depository that holds the global security.

If debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

An investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name, and cannot obtain non-global certificates for his or her interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations we describe below;

An investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as we describe under **Legal Ownership of Debt Securities** above;

An investor may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and to other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form;

An investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective;

The depository's policies, which may change from time to time, will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to an investor's interest in a global security. We and the trustee have no responsibility for any aspect of the depository's actions or for its records of ownership interests in a global security. We and the trustee also do not supervise the depository in any way;

The depository may (and we understand that DTC will) require that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security within its book-entry system use immediately available funds and your broker or bank may require you to do so as well; and

Financial institutions that participate in the depository's book-entry system, and through which an investor holds its interest in a global security, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to the debt securities. There may be

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more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. We do not monitor and are not responsible for the actions of any of those intermediaries.

Special Situations When a Global Security Will Be Terminated

In a few special situations described below, the global security will terminate and interests in it will be exchanged for physical certificates representing those interests. After that exchange, the choice of whether to

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hold securities directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own bank or brokers to find out how to have their interests in securities transferred to their own name, so that they will be direct holders. We have described the rights of holders and street name investors above under **Legal Ownership of Debt Securities** .

The global security will terminate when the following special situations occur:

if the depositary notifies us that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to continue as depositary for that global security and we do not appoint another institution to act as depositary within 90 days;

if we notify the trustee that we wish to terminate that global security; or

if an event of default has occurred with regard to debt securities represented by that global security and has not been cured or waived. We discuss defaults later under **Default and Related Matters** .

The prospectus supplement may also list additional situations for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of securities covered by the prospectus supplement. When a global security terminates, the depositary and not we or the trustee is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions that will be the initial direct holders. (*Sections 2.08(f) and (g)*)

*In the remainder of this section you means direct holders and not street name or other indirect holders of securities. Indirect holders should read the previous subsection entitled **Legal Ownership of Debt Securities** .*

Overview of Remainder of This Section

The remainder of this section summarizes:

Additional mechanics relevant to the securities under normal circumstances, such as how you transfer ownership and where we make payments;

Your rights under several **special situations**, such as if we merge with another company, or if we want to change a term of the securities; and

Your rights if we default or experience other financial difficulties.

Additional Mechanics

Form, Exchange and Transfer

The securities will be issued:

in fully registered or in unregistered (bearer) form; and

in denominations that are even multiples of \$1,000. (*Section 2.02(a)(8)*)

You may have your securities broken into more securities of smaller denominations or combined into fewer securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed. This is called an exchange. (*Section 2.08(a)*)

If you are holding bearer securities and it is permitted by the terms of your series of debt securities, you may exchange bearer debt securities for an equal amount of registered or bearer debt securities of the same series and date of maturity. No bearer debt securities will be exchanged for registered securities if in doing so we would suffer adverse consequences under any U.S. law applicable to the exchange. Registered debt securities may not be exchanged for bearer debt securities.

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You may exchange or transfer your securities at the office of the registrar. The registrar acts as our agent for registering securities in the names of holders and for transferring and exchanging securities, as well as maintaining the list of registered holders. We have appointed The Bank of New York to perform the role of registrar. We may change this appointment to another entity or perform it ourselves. In order to exchange bearer securities, you have to deliver them to the paying agent, together with all unmatured coupons for interest and all matured coupons in default. *(Section 2.08(b))*

We can designate additional registrars or paying agents, acceptable to the trustee, and they would be named in the prospectus supplement. We may cancel the designation of any particular registrar or paying agent. We may also approve a change in the office through which any registrar or paying agent acts. We must maintain a registrar and paying agent office in the Borough of Manhattan in New York City. If at any time we do not maintain a registrar or paying agent, the trustee will act as such. *(Section 2.04)*

There is no charge for exchanges and transfers. You will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange securities, but you may be required to pay for any tax or other governmental charge associated with the exchange or transfer. The transfer or exchange will only be made if the registrar is satisfied with your proof of ownership. *(Section 2.08)*

At certain times, you may not be able to transfer or exchange your securities. If we redeem any series of securities, or any part of any series, then we may prevent you from transferring or exchanging these securities. We may do this during the period beginning 15 days before the day we mail the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to freeze the list of holders so we can prepare the mailing. We may also refuse to register transfers or exchanges of securities selected for redemption, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any security being partially redeemed. *(Section 2.08(d))*

Replacing Your Lost or Destroyed Certificates

If you bring a mutilated certificate or coupon to the trustee, we will issue a new certificate or coupon to you in exchange for the mutilated one. Please note that the trustee may have additional requirements that you must meet in order to do this. *(Section 2.09)*

If you claim that a certificate or coupon has been lost, completely destroyed, or wrongfully taken from you, then the trustee will give you a replacement certificate or coupon if you meet the trustee's requirements. Also, we may require you to provide reasonable security or indemnity to protect us from any loss we may incur from replacing your certificates or coupons. We may also charge you for our expenses in replacing your security. *(Section 2.09)*

Payment and Paying Agents

We will pay interest to you if you are a direct holder listed in the registrar's records at the close of business on a particular day in advance of each due date for interest, even if you no longer own the security on the interest due date. That particular day, usually about two weeks in advance of the interest due date, is called the record date and is stated in the prospectus supplement. *(Section 2.05)* Holders buying and selling securities must work out between them how to compensate for the fact that we will pay all the interest for an interest period to the one who is the registered holder on the record date. The most common manner is to adjust the sales price of the securities to prorate interest fairly between

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buyer and seller. This prorated interest amount is called accrued interest.

We will pay interest, principal and any other money due on the securities at the corporate trust office of the trustee in New York City. That office is currently located at The Bank of New York, 101 Barclay Street, Floor 8 West, New York, New York 10286. You must make arrangements to have your payments picked up at or wired from that office. We may also choose to pay interest by mailing checks. (*Section 2.05*)

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Street Name and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments.

We may also arrange for additional payment offices, and may cancel or change these offices, including our use of the trustee's corporate trust office. These offices are called paying agents. We may also choose to act as our own paying agent. We must notify you if we change the paying agents for any particular series of securities. (Section 2.04)

Payment of Bearer Securities

We will only pay interest on bearer debt securities when you present and surrender the coupons for the interest installments evidenced by the bearer securities as they mature. You have to present your coupons at a paying agency of SBC located outside of the United States. We will maintain a non-U.S. paying agent for two years after the principal of a series of bearer debt securities has become due. We will continue to maintain the paying agent after that period, if it is necessary to comply with U.S. tax law or regulations. We will provide the paying agent with the necessary funds for payment upon reasonable notice. We generally will not make any payments in the United States. However, if payment outside of the United States is illegal or precluded by exchange controls or similar restrictions in a foreign country, we may instruct the trustee to make payments at a paying agent located in the United States. (Section 2.05(c))

You can prove your ownership of a bearer security by presenting the actual security, or a certificate or affidavit executed by the person holding the bearer security or executed by a depositary with whom the bearer securities were deposited, if the trustee is satisfied with the certificate or affidavit. (Section 2.07(b))

Notices

We and the trustee will send notices regarding the securities only to direct holders, using their addresses as listed in the trustee's records. (Section 10.02)

Regardless of who acts as paying agent, all money we forward to a paying agent that remains unclaimed will, at our request, be repaid to us at the end of two years after the amount was due to the direct holder. After that two-year period, you may look only to us for payment and not to the trustee, any other paying agent or anyone else. (Section 8.03)

Special Situations

Mergers and Similar Transactions

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We are generally permitted to consolidate or merge with another company. We are also permitted to sell substantially all of our assets to another company, or to buy substantially all of the assets of another company. However, we may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

Where we merge out of existence or sell our assets, the other company may not be organized under the laws of a foreign country. It must be a corporation organized under the laws of a State or the District of Columbia or under federal law.

The company we merge into or sell to must agree to be legally responsible for our debt securities.

The merger, sale of assets or other transaction must not cause a default on the securities, and we must not already be in default, unless the merger or other transaction would cure the default. For purposes of this no-default test, a default would include an event of default that has occurred and not been cured, as described below under [Events of Default](#) [What Is an Event of Default?](#) . A default for this purpose would also include any event that would be an event of default if the requirements for giving us default notice or our default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded. (*Section 5.01*)

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Modification and Waiver of Your Contractual Rights

Under certain circumstances, we can make changes to the indenture and the securities. Some types of changes require the approval of each security holder affected, some require approval by a majority vote, and some changes do not require any approval at all. (*Sections 9.01 – 9.06*)

Changes Requiring Your Approval. First, there are changes that cannot be made to your securities without your specific approval. Following is a list of those types of changes:

reduce the percentage of holders of securities who must consent to a waiver or amendment of the indenture;

reduce the rate of interest on any security or change the time for payment of interest;

reduce the principal due on any security or change the fixed maturity of any security;

waive a default in the payment of principal or interest on any security;

change the currency of payment on a security;

in the case of convertible or exchangeable securities, make changes to your conversion or exchange rights that would be adverse to your interests;

change the right of holders to waive an existing default by majority vote;

reduce the amount of principal or interest payable to you following a default or change your conversion or exchange rights, or impair your right to sue for payment; and

make any change to this list of changes that require your specific approval. (*Section 9.02(a)*)

Changes Requiring a Majority Vote. The second type of change to the indenture and the securities is the kind that requires a vote in favor by security holders owning a majority of the principal amount of the particular series affected. Most changes fall into this category, except for clarifying changes and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the securities. The same vote would be required for us to obtain a waiver of a past default. However, we cannot obtain a waiver of a payment default or any other aspect of the indenture or the securities listed in the first category described previously under *Changes Requiring Your Approval* unless we obtain your individual consent to the waiver. (*Section 9.02(a)*)

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Changes Not Requiring Your Approval. The third type of change does not require any vote by holders of securities. This type is limited to clarifications of ambiguous contract terms and other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the securities. *(Section 9.01)*

Further Details Concerning Voting. When taking a vote, we will use the following rules to decide how much principal amount to attribute to a security:

For original issue discount securities, we will use the principal amount that would be due and payable on the voting date if the maturity of the securities were accelerated to that date because of a default.

For securities denominated in one or more foreign currencies or currency units, we will use the U.S. dollar equivalent determined on the date of original issuance of these securities.

Securities will not be considered outstanding, and therefore not eligible to vote, if we have deposited or set aside in trust for you money for their payment or redemption. A security does not cease to be outstanding because we or an affiliate of us is holding the security. *(Section 2.10)*

We will generally be entitled to set any day as a record date for the purpose of determining the holders of outstanding securities that are entitled to vote or take other action under the indenture. However, the indenture

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does not oblige us to fix any record date at all. If we set a record date for a vote or other action to be taken by holders of a particular series, that vote or action may be taken only by persons who are holders of outstanding securities of that series on the record date and must be taken within 90 days following the record date. (*Section 9.02(b)*)

Street Name and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how approval may be granted or denied if we seek to change the indenture or the securities or request a waiver.

Discharge of Our Obligations

We can fully discharge ourselves from any payment or other obligations on the securities of any series if we make a deposit for you with the trustee. The deposit must be held in trust for your benefit and the benefit of all other direct holders of the securities and must be a combination of money and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the securities on their various due dates.

However, we cannot discharge ourselves from the obligations under any convertible or exchangeable securities, unless we provide for it in the terms of these securities and the prospectus supplement.

If we accomplish full discharge, as described above, you will have to rely solely on the trust deposit for repayment of the securities. You could not look to us for repayment in the unlikely event of any shortfall. Conversely, the trust deposit would most likely be protected from claims of our lenders and other creditors if we ever become bankrupt or insolvent.

We will indemnify the trustee and you against any tax, fee or other charge imposed on the U.S. government obligations we deposited with the trustee or against the principal and interest received on these obligations. (*Sections 8.01 - 8.04*)

Redemption

We May Choose to Redeem Your Securities

We may be able to pay off your securities before their normal maturity. If we have this right with respect to your specific securities, the right will be mentioned in the prospectus supplement. It will also specify when we can exercise this right and how much we will have to pay in order to redeem your securities.

If we choose to redeem your securities, we will mail written notice to you not less than 30 days prior to redemption, and not more than 60 days prior to redemption. Also, you may be prevented from exchanging or transferring your securities when they are subject to redemption, as described under Form, Exchange and Transfer above. (*Article 3*)

Liens on Assets

The indenture does not restrict us from pledging or otherwise encumbering any of our assets and those of our subsidiaries.

Default and Related Matters

Ranking Compared to Other Creditors

The securities are not secured by any of our property or assets. Accordingly, your ownership of securities means you are one of our unsecured creditors. The securities are not subordinated to any of our other debt obligations and therefore they rank equally with all our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. However, the trustee has a right to receive payment for its administrative services prior to any payment to security holders after a default.

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Events of Default

You will have special rights if an event of default occurs and is not cured, as described later in this subsection.

What Is an Event of Default? The term "event of default" with respect to any series of securities means any of the following:

We fail to make any interest payment on a security when it is due, and we do not cure this default within 90 days.

We fail to make any payment of principal when it is due at the maturity of any security or upon redemption.

We fail to comply with any of our other agreements regarding a particular series of securities or with a supplemental indenture, and after we have been notified of the default by the trustee or holders of 25% in principal amount of the series, we do not cure the default within 90 days.

We file for bankruptcy, or other events in bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur.