

KIMCO REALTY CORP
Form 424B5
July 18, 2006

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Pursuant to Rule
424(b)(5)
File No. 333-133908

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated May 8, 2006)

Series C Medium-Term Notes
Due Nine Months or More From Date of Issue

We may offer from time to time our Series C Medium-Term Notes Due Nine Months or More From Date of Issue. Prior to the date of this prospectus supplement, we issued Series C Medium-Term Notes with an aggregate initial offering price of \$1,402,000,000. Each note will mature on any day nine months or more from the date of issue, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement to this prospectus supplement, and may be subject to redemption at our option or repayment at the option of the holder of that note, in each case, in whole or in part, prior to its stated maturity date, if and as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. In addition, each note will be denominated or payable, or both, in United States dollars or a foreign currency, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. The notes, other than notes denominated or payable in a foreign currency, will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, while notes that are denominated or payable in a foreign currency will be issued in the minimum denominations specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, notes will bear interest at fixed rates or at floating rates. The applicable pricing supplement will specify whether a floating rate note is a regular floating rate note, a floating rate/fixed rate note or an inverse floating rate note and whether the rate of interest on that note is determined by reference to one or more of the CD rate, the CMT rate, the commercial paper rate, the eleventh district cost of funds rate, the federal funds rate, LIBOR, the prime rate or the treasury rate, or any other interest rate basis or formula, as adjusted by any spread or spread multiplier or both. Interest on each floating rate note will accrue from its date of issue and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, will be payable monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually in arrears, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement and on the maturity date or date of earlier redemption or repayment. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the rate of interest on each floating rate note will be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. Interest on each fixed rate note will accrue from its date of issue and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, will be payable semiannually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year and on the maturity date or date of earlier redemption or repayment. Notes may also be issued that do not bear any interest currently or that bear interest at a below market rate.

The interest rate, or formula for the determination of the interest rate, applicable to each note and the other variable terms of that note will be established by us on the date of issue of that note and will be specified in the applicable pricing supplement. We may change the interest rates or formulas and other terms of notes, but no change will affect any note already issued or as to which an offer to purchase has been accepted by us.

Each note will be issued in book-entry form or, if so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, in fully registered certificated form. Each book-entry note will be represented by one or more fully registered global securities deposited with or on behalf of The Depository Trust Company and registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company or its nominee. Interests in the global securities will be shown on, and transfers of the global securities will be effected only through, records maintained by The Depository Trust Company (with respect to its participants) and its participants (with respect to beneficial owners).

Investing in the notes involves risks. See "Certain Risk Factors" on page S-3 of this prospectus supplement and "Risk Factors" on page 5 of the accompanying prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, or any applicable pricing supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the pricing terms of the notes will be:

	Price to Public	Agents' Discounts and Commissions	Proceeds to Company
			99.875%
Per Note	100%	.125% - .750%	- 99.250%

We may sell notes to the agents referred to below as principal for resale at varying or fixed offering prices or through the agents as agent using their reasonable efforts on our behalf. We may also sell notes without the assistance of any agent.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

Banc of America Securities LLC

BNY Capital Markets, Inc.

Credit Suisse

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

JPMorgan

Morgan Stanley

UBS Investment Bank

Wachovia

Securities

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any pricing supplement. Neither we nor any agent has authorized any other person to provide you with different or additional information. If anyone provides you with different or additional information, you should not rely on it. Neither we nor any agent is making an offer to sell the notes in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any pricing supplement is accurate only as of its date.

References in this prospectus supplement to "Kimco," "the Company," "we," "us" or "our" are to Kimco Realty Corporation.

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CERTAIN RISK FACTORS

This prospectus supplement does not describe all of the risks of an investment in the notes, whether resulting from those notes being denominated or payable in or determined by reference to a currency other than United States dollars or to one or more interest rate, currency or other indices or formulas or otherwise. We and the agents disclaim any responsibility to advise you of those risks as they exist at the date of this prospectus supplement or as they change from time to time. You should consult your own financial and legal advisors as to the risks entailed by an investment in those notes and the suitability of investing in those notes in light of your particular circumstances. The notes are not an appropriate investment for investors who are unsophisticated with respect to foreign currency transactions or transactions involving the applicable interest rate index or currency index or other indices or formulas. You should carefully consider, among other factors, the matters discussed below.

Structure Risks

An investment in notes indexed, as to principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, to one or more currencies (including exchange rates and swap indices between currencies), commodities, interest rates or other indices or formulas, either directly or inversely, entails significant risks that are not associated with similar investments in a conventional fixed rate or floating rate debt security. Those risks include, without limitation, the possibility that those indices or formulas may be subject to significant changes, that no interest will be payable or that interest will be payable at a rate lower than one applicable to a conventional fixed rate or floating rate debt security issued by us at the same time, that the repayment of principal or premium, if any, or both, may occur at times other than that expected by the holder or beneficial owner of that note, and that the holder or beneficial owner of the note could lose all or a substantial portion of principal or premium, if any, or both, payable on the maturity date or date of earlier redemption or repayment of that note. Those risks depend on a number of interrelated factors, including economic, financial and political events, over which we have no control. Additionally, if the index or formula used to determine the amount of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, payable with respect to those notes contains a multiplier or leverage factor, the effect of any change in the applicable index or indices or formula or formulas will be magnified. In recent years, values of certain indices and formulas have been highly volatile and such volatility may be expected to continue in the future. Fluctuations in the value of any particular index or formula that have occurred in the past are not necessarily indicative, however, of fluctuations that may occur in the future.

Any optional or mandatory redemption feature of the notes might affect the market value of those notes. Since we may choose to or may be required to redeem those notes when prevailing interest rates are relatively low, holders and beneficial owners of those notes generally will not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as the current interest rate on those notes.

The notes will not have an established trading market when issued, and there can be no assurance of a secondary market for the notes or the liquidity of that market if one develops.

The secondary market, if any, for the notes will be affected by a number of factors independent of our creditworthiness and the value of the applicable index or indices or formula or formulas, including the complexity and volatility of each such index or formula, the method of calculating the principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, in respect of those notes, the time remaining to the maturity of those notes, the outstanding amount of those notes, any redemption features of those notes, the amount of other debt securities linked to that index or formula and the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally. These factors also will affect the market value of those notes. In addition, notes may be designed for specific investment objectives or strategies and, therefore, may have a more limited secondary market and experience more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Holders of those notes may not be able to sell those notes readily or at prices that will enable them to realize their anticipated yield. No investor should purchase the notes unless such investor understands and is able to bear the risk that those notes may not be readily saleable, that the value of those notes will fluctuate over time and that these fluctuations may be significant.

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Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls

An investment in foreign currency notes entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a debt security denominated and payable in United States dollars. Such risks include, without limitation, the possibility of significant changes in the rate of exchange between the United States dollar and the currency in which the particular note is payable and the possibility of the imposition or modification of exchange controls by the applicable governments or monetary authorities. These risks generally depend on factors over which we have no control, such as economic, financial and political events and the supply and demand for the applicable currencies. In addition, if the formula used to determine the amount of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, payable with respect to foreign currency notes contains a multiplier or leverage factor, the effect of any change in the exchange rates between the applicable currencies will be magnified. In recent years, rates of exchange between the United States dollar and foreign currencies have been highly volatile and volatility should be expected to continue in the future. Fluctuations in any particular exchange rate that have occurred in the past are not necessarily indicative, however, of fluctuations that may occur in the future. Depreciation of the currency applicable to a foreign currency note against the United States dollar would result in a decrease in the United States dollar-equivalent yield of that foreign currency note, in the United States dollar-equivalent value of the principal and premium, if any, payable on the maturity date or date of earlier redemption or repayment of that foreign currency note, and, generally, in the United States dollar-equivalent market value of that foreign currency note.

Governments or monetary authorities have imposed from time to time, and may in the future impose or revise, exchange controls at or prior to the date on which any payment of principal of, or premium, if any, or interest, if any, on, a foreign currency note is due, which could affect exchange rates as well as the availability of the currency in which that foreign currency note is payable on that date. Even if there are no exchange controls, it is possible that the currency in which that foreign currency note is payable would not be available on the applicable payment date due to other circumstances beyond our control. In these cases, we will be entitled to satisfy our obligations in respect of that foreign currency note in United States dollars.

Credit Ratings

Any credit ratings assigned to our medium-term note program may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure and other factors on the trading market for or the trading value of the notes. Accordingly, you should consult your own financial and legal advisors as to the risks entailed by an investment in the notes and the suitability of investing in those notes in light of your particular circumstances.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The notes will be issued as a series of debt securities under an Indenture, dated September 1, 1993, as amended by the First Supplemental Indenture dated August 4, 1994, and the Second Supplemental Indenture dated April 7, 1995, which is more fully described in the accompanying prospectus and which has been further amended by the Third Supplemental Indenture dated June 2, 2006, between us and The Bank of New York (as successor to IBJ Schroder Bank & Trust Company), as trustee. We refer to the Third Supplemental Indenture as the "third supplemental indenture," and as used in this prospectus supplement, the term "indenture" refers to the Indenture, dated September 1, 1993, as amended by the First Supplemental Indenture dated August 4, 1994, the Second Supplemental Indenture dated April 7, 1995, the Third Supplemental Indenture dated June 2, 2006, and as further amended or supplemented from time to time. The indenture is subject to, and governed by, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The following description of certain provisions of the notes and the indenture supplements, and to the extent inconsistent therewith, replaces the description of general terms and provisions of the debt securities set forth in the prospectus, to which reference is hereby made. The following description does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual provisions of the notes and the indenture. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this prospectus supplement will have the meanings given to them in the accompanying prospectus, the notes or the indenture, as the case may be. The term debt securities, as used in this prospectus supplement, refers to all of our debt securities, including the notes, issued and issuable from

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time to time under the indenture. The following description of the notes will apply to each note offered in connection with this prospectus supplement unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

General

All debt securities, including the notes, issued and to be issued under the indenture are or will be, as the case may be, our unsecured general obligations and rank or will rank, as the case may be, *pari passu* with all our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness from time to time outstanding. However, the notes are effectively subordinated to the mortgages and our other secured indebtedness to the extent of our assets securing the same and to the liabilities of our subsidiaries and our joint ventures. In addition, the notes are effectively subordinated to our subsidiaries' guarantees of our unsecured revolving credit facility and unsecured bridge loan facility to the extent of such guarantees. The indenture does not limit the aggregate initial offering price of the debt securities that may be issued under the indenture and debt securities may be issued under the indenture from time to time in one or more series up to the aggregate initial offering price from time to time authorized by us for each series.

As of the date of this prospectus supplement, we have previously issued \$300,000,000 in aggregate initial offering price of our Series C Medium-Term Notes pursuant to a prospectus supplement dated February 8, 2005, \$200,000,000 in aggregate initial offering price of our Series C Medium-Term Notes pursuant to a prospectus supplement dated February 5, 2004, \$200,000,000 in aggregate initial offering price of our Series C Medium-Term Notes pursuant to a prospectus supplement dated July 28, 2003, \$152,000,000 in aggregate initial offering price of our Series C Medium-Term Notes pursuant to a prospectus supplement dated September 26, 2001, and \$500,000,000 in aggregate initial offering price of our Series C Medium-Term Notes pursuant to a prospectus supplement dated November 14, 2005, which issuance increased to \$550,000,000 as described in a pricing supplement dated March 10, 2006 to the prospectus supplement dated November 14, 2005. We may, from time to time, without the consent of the holders of the notes, provide for the issuance of additional notes of the same series or other debt securities under the indenture in addition to the notes offered by this prospectus supplement. The notes will be offered on a continuous basis and will mature on any day nine months or more from their dates of issue, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, interest-bearing notes will either be fixed rate notes or floating rate notes, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. Notes may also be issued that do not bear any interest currently or that bear interest at a below market rate.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will be denominated in, and payments of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest will be made in, United States dollars. The notes also may be denominated in, or payments of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest may be made in, or both, one or more foreign currencies. Those notes are referred to in this prospectus supplement as foreign currency notes. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, payments in respect of foreign currency notes will be made in the currency in which those foreign currency notes are denominated. The currency in which a note is payable (or, if that currency is no longer legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in the relevant country or, in the case of Euro, in the member states of the European Union that have adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on the European Union, then the currency which is then legal tender in that country for the payment of those debts) is referred to in this prospectus supplement as the specified currency. References in this prospectus supplement to "United States dollars," "U.S. dollars" and "U.S.\$" are to the lawful currency of the United States of America.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, purchasers are required to pay for the notes in the applicable specified currencies. At the present time, there are limited facilities in the United States for the conversion of United States dollars into foreign currencies and vice versa, and commercial banks do not generally offer non-United States dollar checking or savings account facilities in the United States. Each applicable agent through which a foreign currency note is purchased may be prepared to arrange for the conversion of United States dollars into the applicable specified currency to enable the purchaser to pay for the related foreign currency note, provided that a request is made to that agent on or prior to the fifth Business Day (as defined below) preceding the date of delivery of that foreign currency note, or by such other day determined by that agent. Each conversion will be made by an agent on the terms and subject to

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the conditions, limitations and charges as that agent may from time to time establish in accordance with its regular foreign exchange practices. All costs of exchange will be borne by the purchaser of each foreign currency note.

Interest rates offered by us with respect to the notes may differ depending upon, among other things, the aggregate principal amount of notes purchased in any single transaction. Notes with different variable terms other than interest rates may also be offered concurrently to different investors. Interest rates or formulas and other terms of notes are subject to change by us from time to time, but those changes will not affect any note already issued or as to which an offer to purchase has been accepted by us.

Each note will be issued as a book-entry note represented by one or more fully registered global securities or, if so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, as a fully registered certificated note. The authorized denominations of each note other than a foreign currency note will be \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000, while the authorized denominations of each foreign currency note will be specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Payments of principal of, and premium, if any, and interest, if any, on, book-entry notes represented by global securities will be made by us through the trustee to The Depository Trust Company. In the case of certificated notes, payment of principal and premium, if any, due on the stated maturity date or any prior date on which the principal, or an installment of principal, of each certificated note becomes due and payable, whether by the declaration of acceleration, notice of redemption at our option, notice of the holder's option to elect repayment or otherwise (the stated maturity date or such prior date, as the case may be, is referred to in this prospectus supplement as the "maturity date" with respect to the principal of the applicable note repayable on that date) will be made in immediately available funds upon presentation and surrender of that note (and, in the case of any repayment on an optional repayment date, upon delivery of a duly completed election form in accordance with the provisions described below) at the office or agency maintained by us for that purpose in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, currently the corporate trust office of the trustee located at 101 Barclay Street, 8W, New York, New York 10286. Payment of interest due on the maturity date of each certificated note will be made to the person to whom payment of the principal and premium, if any, shall be made. Payment of interest due on each certificated note on any interest payment date (as defined below) other than the maturity date will be made by check mailed to the address of the holder of the note entitled to that interest payment as its address shall appear in our security register. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a holder of \$10,000,000 (or, if the applicable specified currency is other than United States dollars, the equivalent of \$10,000,000 in the specified currency) or more in aggregate principal amount of notes (whether having identical or different terms and provisions) will be entitled to receive interest payments on any interest payment date other than the maturity date by wire transfer of immediately available funds if appropriate wire transfer instructions have been received in writing by the trustee not less than 15 days prior to such interest payment date. Any such wire transfer instructions received by the trustee shall remain in effect until revoked by that holder of notes. For special payment terms applicable to foreign currency notes, see "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes" Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest, if any.

As used in this prospectus supplement, "Business Day" means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which commercial banking institutions are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close in The City of New York; *provided, however*, that, with respect to foreign currency notes, such day is also not a day on which commercial banking institutions are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close in the Principal Financial Center (as defined below) of the country issuing the specified currency (or, if the specified currency is the Euro, the day must also be a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) System is open); *provided, further*, that, with respect to notes as to which LIBOR is an applicable interest rate basis, that day is also a London Business Day (as defined below). "London Business Day" means any day on which commercial banks are open for business, including dealings in the LIBOR currency (as defined below) are transacted in the London interbank market.

"Principal Financial Center" means (i) the capital city of the country issuing the specified currency, or (ii) the capital city of the country in which the LIBOR currency relates, as applicable, except, in the case of

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(i) or (ii) above, that with respect to United States dollars, Australian dollars, Canadian dollars, Deutsche marks, Dutch guilders, Italian lire, Portuguese escudos, South African rand and Swiss francs, the [Principal Financial Center] shall be The City of New York, Sydney and (solely in the case of the specified currency) Melbourne, Toronto, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Milan, London (solely in the case of the LIBOR currency), Johannesburg, and Zurich, respectively.

Book-entry notes may be transferred or exchanged only through The Depository Trust Company. Registration of transfer or exchange of certificated notes will be made at the office or agency maintained by us for such purpose in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York. No service charge will be made by us or the trustee for any such registration of transfer or exchange of notes, but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with that transfer or exchange (other than exchanges pursuant to the indenture not involving any transfer).

Redemption at Our Option

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will not be subject to, or entitled to the benefit of, any sinking fund. The notes will be redeemable at our option prior to the stated maturity date only if agreed to by us and the purchasers of those notes at the time of sale and an initial redemption date is specified in the applicable pricing supplement. If so specified, the notes will be subject to redemption at our option on any date on or after the applicable initial redemption date in whole or from time to time in part in increments of \$1,000 or other minimum denomination specified in that pricing supplement (provided that any remaining principal amount of those notes shall be at least \$1,000 or the minimum denomination), at the applicable Redemption Price (as defined below), together with unpaid interest accrued to the date of redemption, on notice given not more than 60 nor less than 30 calendar days prior to the date of redemption and in accordance with the provisions of the indenture. [Redemption Price], with respect to a note, means an amount equal to the initial redemption percentage specified in the applicable pricing supplement (as adjusted by the annual redemption percentage reduction, if applicable) multiplied by the unpaid principal amount to be redeemed. The initial redemption percentage, if any, applicable to a note shall decline at each anniversary of the initial redemption date by an amount equal to the applicable annual redemption percentage reduction, if any, until the Redemption Price is equal to 100% of the unpaid principal amount to be redeemed. See also [Original Issue Discount Notes].

Repayment at the Holder of the Note's Option

The notes will be repayable by us at the option of the holders of those notes prior to the stated maturity date only if agreed to by us and the purchasers of those notes at the time of sale and one or more optional repayment dates are specified in the applicable pricing supplement. If so specified, the notes will be subject to repayment at the option of the holders of those notes on any optional repayment date in whole or from time to time in part in increments of \$1,000 or other minimum denomination specified in the applicable pricing supplement (provided that any remaining principal amount of those notes will be at least \$1,000 or that other minimum denomination), at a repayment price equal to 100% of the unpaid principal amount to be repaid, together with unpaid interest accrued to the date of repayment.

For any note to be repaid, the Trustee must receive, at its corporate trust office in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, (or any other address of which we shall from time to time notify the holders of the notes) not more than 60 nor less than 30 calendar days prior to the date of repayment, the particular notes to be repaid and:

□ in the case of a Certificated Note, the form entitled [Option to Elect Repayment] duly completed, or

□ in the case of a book-entry note, repayment instructions from the applicable beneficial owner (as defined below) to The Depository Trust Company and forward by The Depository Trust Company.

Only The Depository Trust Company may exercise the repayment option in respect of global securities representing book-entry notes. Accordingly, beneficial owners (as defined below) of global securities that desire to have all or any portion of the book-entry notes represented by the global securities repaid must instruct the participant (as defined below) through which they own their interest to direct The Depository

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Trust Company to exercise the repayment option on their behalf by forwarding the payment instructions to the trustee as aforesaid. In order to ensure that these instructions are received by the trustee on a particular day, the applicable beneficial owner must so instruct the participant through which it owns its interest before that participant's deadline for accepting instructions for that day. Different firms may have different deadlines for accepting instructions from their customers. Accordingly, beneficial owners should consult their participants for the respective deadlines. All instructions given to participants from beneficial owners of global securities relating to the option to elect repayment shall be irrevocable. In addition, at the time payment instructions are given, each beneficial owner shall cause the participant through which it owns its interest to transfer that beneficial owner's interest in the global security representing the related book-entry notes, on The Depository Trust Company records, to the trustee. See ["Book-Entry Notes."](#)

If applicable, we will comply with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the ["Exchange Act"](#)), and the rules promulgated thereunder and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with any repayment of the notes at the option of the registered holders thereof.

We may at any time purchase notes at any price or prices in the open market or otherwise. Notes so purchased by us may, at our discretion, be held, resold or surrendered to the trustee for cancellation.

Interest

General

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, each interest-bearing note will bear interest from its date of issue at the rate per annum, in the case of a fixed rate note, or pursuant to the interest rate formula, in the case of a floating rate note, in each case as specified in the applicable pricing supplement, until the principal is paid or duly made available for payment. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, interest payments in respect of fixed rate notes and floating rate notes will equal the amount of interest accrued from and including the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date in respect of which interest has been paid or duly made available for payment (or from and including the date of issue, if no interest has been paid or duly made available for payment with respect to the applicable note) to but excluding the applicable interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be (each, an ["Interest Period"](#)).

Interest on fixed rate notes and floating rate notes will be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date and on the maturity date. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the first payment of interest on any note originally issued between a Record Date (as defined below) and the related interest payment date will be made on the interest payment date immediately following the next succeeding Record Date to the registered holder of that note on the next succeeding Record Date. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, a ["Record Date"](#) shall be the fifteenth calendar day (whether or not a Business Day) immediately preceding the related interest payment date.

Fixed Rate Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, interest on fixed rate notes will be payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year (each, an ["Interest Payment Date"](#)) and on the maturity date. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, interest on fixed rate notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

If any Interest Payment Date or the maturity date of a fixed rate note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the required payment of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest will be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on the date that payment was due, and no additional interest will accrue on that payment for the period from and after that Interest Payment Date or the maturity date, as the case may be, to the date of that payment on the next succeeding Business Day.

Floating Rate Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, floating rate notes will be issued as described below. The applicable pricing supplement will specify certain terms with respect to which each

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floating rate note is being delivered, including: whether the floating rate note is a [regular floating rate note,] a [floating rate/fixed rate note] or an [inverse floating rate note,] the fixed rate commencement date, if applicable, fixed interest rate, if applicable, interest rate basis or bases, initial interest rate, if any, interest reset period and dates, interest payment period and dates, index maturity, maximum interest rate and/or minimum interest rate, if any, and spread and/or spread multiplier, if any, as such terms are defined below. If one or more of the applicable interest rate bases is LIBOR or the CMT rate, the applicable pricing supplement will specify the LIBOR currency and LIBOR page or the applicable CMT Telerate Page, respectively, as those terms are referred to below.

The interest rate borne by the floating rate notes will be determined as follows:

- (i) Unless the floating rate note is designated as a [floating rate/fixed rate note] or an [inverse floating rate note,] or as having an addendum attached or as having [Other/Additional Provisions] apply, in each case relating to a different interest rate formula, that floating rate note will be designated as a [regular floating rate note] and, except as described below or in the applicable pricing supplement, will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable interest rate basis or bases (a) plus or minus the applicable spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable spread multiplier, if any. Commencing on the first interest reset date, the rate at which interest on such regular floating rate note will be payable will be reset as of each interest reset date; *provided, however*, that the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the date of issue to the first interest reset date will be the initial interest rate.
- (ii) If the floating rate note is designated as a [floating rate/fixed rate note,] then, except as described below or in the applicable pricing supplement, that floating rate note will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable interest rate basis or bases (a) plus or minus the applicable spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable spread multiplier, if any. Commencing on the first interest reset date, the rate at which interest on such floating rate/fixed rate note will be payable will be reset as of each interest reset date; *provided, however*, that (y) the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the date of issue to the first interest reset date will be the initial interest rate and (z) the interest rate in effect for the period commencing on the fixed rate commencement date to the maturity date shall be the fixed interest rate, if that rate is specified in the applicable pricing supplement or, if the fixed interest rate is not specified, the interest rate in effect on the day immediately preceding the fixed rate commencement date.
- (iii) If the floating rate note is designated as an [inverse floating rate note,] then, except as described below or in the applicable pricing supplement, that floating rate note will bear interest at the fixed interest rate minus the rate determined by reference to the applicable interest rate basis or bases (a) plus or minus the applicable spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable spread multiplier, if any; *provided, however*, that, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest rate thereon will not be less than zero. Commencing on the first interest reset date, the rate at which interest on that inverse floating rate note will be payable will be reset as of each interest reset date; *provided, however*, that the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the date of issue to the first interest reset date will be the initial interest rate.

The [spread] is the number of basis points to be added to or subtracted from the related interest rate basis or bases applicable to that floating rate note. The [spread multiplier] is the percentage of the related interest rate basis or bases applicable to that floating rate note by which the interest rate basis or bases will be multiplied to determine the applicable interest rate on that floating rate note. The [index maturity] is the period to maturity of the instrument or obligation with respect to which the related interest rate basis or bases will be calculated.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest rate with respect to each interest rate basis will be determined in accordance with the applicable provisions below. Except as set forth above or in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest rate in effect on each day will be (i) if that day is an interest reset date, the interest rate determined as of the interest determination date (as defined below) immediately preceding such interest reset date or (ii) if that day is not an interest reset date, the interest rate determined as of the interest determination date immediately preceding the most recent interest reset date.

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Interest on floating rate notes will be determined by reference to the applicable interest rate basis or interest rate bases, which may, as described below, include (i) the CD rate, (ii) the CMT rate, (iii) the commercial paper rate, (iv) the eleventh district cost of funds rate, (v) the federal funds rate, (vi) LIBOR, (vii) the prime rate, (viii) the treasury rate, or (ix) any other interest rate basis or interest rate formula as may be specified in the applicable pricing supplement; *provided, however*, that the interest rate in effect on a floating rate note for the period, if any, from the date of issue to the first interest reset date will be the initial interest rate; *provided, further*, that with respect to a floating rate/fixed rate note the interest rate in effect for the period commencing on the fixed rate commencement date to the maturity date will be the fixed interest rate, if the fixed interest rate is specified in the applicable pricing supplement or, if the fixed interest rate is not so specified, the interest rate in effect thereon on the day immediately preceding the fixed rate commencement date.

The applicable pricing supplement will specify whether the rate of interest on the related floating rate note will be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually or on another specified basis (each, an [] interest reset period []) and the dates on which that rate of interest will be reset (each, an [] interest reset date []). Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest reset dates will be, in the case of floating rate notes which reset: (i) daily, each Business Day; (ii) weekly, the Wednesday of each week (with the exception of weekly reset floating rate notes as to which the treasury rate is an applicable interest rate basis, which will reset the Tuesday of each week, except as described below); (iii) monthly, the third Wednesday of each month (with the exception of monthly reset floating rate notes as to which the eleventh district cost of funds rate is an applicable interest rate basis, which will reset on the first calendar day of the month); (iv) quarterly, the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year; (v) semiannually, the third Wednesday of the two months specified in the applicable pricing supplement; and (vi) annually, the third Wednesday of the month specified in the applicable pricing supplement; provided however, that, with respect to floating rate/fixed rate notes, the rate of interest on those notes will not reset after the applicable fixed rate commencement date.

If any interest reset date for any floating rate note would otherwise be a day that is not a Business Day, the particular interest reset date will be postponed to the next succeeding Business Day, except that in the case of a floating rate note as to which LIBOR is an applicable interest rate basis and that Business Day falls in the next succeeding calendar month, the particular interest reset date will be the immediately preceding Business Day. In addition, in the case of a floating rate note as to which the treasury rate is an applicable interest rate basis, if the interest determination date would otherwise fall on an interest reset date, the particular interest reset date will be postponed to the next succeeding Business Day.

The interest rate applicable to each Interest Reset Period commencing on the related interest reset date will be the rate determined by reference to the applicable interest rate basis as of the interest determination date and calculated on or prior to the Calculation Date (as defined below), except with respect to LIBOR and the eleventh district cost of funds rate, which will be calculated on the applicable interest determination date. The [] interest determination date [] with respect to the CD rate and the CMT rate will be the second Business Day preceding the applicable interest reset date; the [] interest determination date [] with respect to the eleventh district cost of funds rate will be the last working day of the month immediately preceding the applicable interest reset date on which the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco publishes the Index (as defined below); the [] interest determination date [] with respect to the federal funds rate, commercial paper rate and the prime rate will be the Business Day preceding the related interest reset date; and the [] interest determination date [] with respect to LIBOR will be the second London Business Day immediately preceding the applicable interest reset date, unless the LIBOR currency is British pounds sterling, in which case the [] interest determination date [] will be the applicable interest reset date. With respect to the treasury rate, the [] interest determination date [] will be the day in the week in which the applicable interest reset date falls on which day Treasury Bills (as defined below) are normally auctioned (*i.e.*, Treasury Bills are normally sold at an auction held on Monday of each week, unless that day is a legal holiday, in which case the auction is normally held on the following Tuesday, except that the auction may be held on the preceding Friday); *provided, however*, that if an auction is held on the Friday of the week preceding the related interest reset date, the interest determination date will be the preceding Friday. The [] interest determination date [] pertaining to a floating rate note the interest rate of which is determined by reference to two or more interest rate bases will be the

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latest Business Day which is at least two Business Days before the related interest reset date for the applicable floating rate note on which each interest rate basis is determinable. Each interest rate basis will be determined as of that date, and the applicable interest rate will take effect on the applicable interest reset date.

A floating rate note may also have either or both of the following: (i) a maximum interest rate, or ceiling, that may accrue during any interest period and (ii) a minimum interest rate, or floor, that may accrue during any interest reset period. In addition to any maximum interest rate that may apply to any floating rate note, the interest rate on floating rate notes will in no event be higher than the maximum rate permitted by New York law, as the same may be modified by United States law of general application.

Except as provided below or in the applicable pricing supplement, interest will be payable, in the case of floating rate notes which reset: (i) daily, weekly or monthly, on the third Wednesday of each month or on the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement; (ii) quarterly, on the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year; (iii) semiannually, on the third Wednesday of the two months of each year specified in the applicable pricing supplement; and (iv) annually, on the third Wednesday of the month of each year specified in the applicable pricing supplement (each, an "interest payment date") and, in each case, the maturity date will also be an interest payment date.

If any interest payment date other than the maturity date for any floating rate note would otherwise be a day that is not a Business Day, the particular interest payment date will be postponed to the next succeeding Business Day, except that in the case of a floating rate note as to which LIBOR is an applicable interest rate basis and that Business Day falls in the next succeeding calendar month, that interest payment date will be the immediately preceding Business Day. If the maturity date of a floating rate note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the required payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest will be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on the date that payment was due, and no additional interest will accrue on the payment for the period from and after the maturity date to the date of the payment on the next succeeding Business Day.

All percentages resulting from any calculation on floating rate notes will be rounded to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with five-one millionths of a percentage point rounded upwards. For example, 9.876545% (or .09876545) would be rounded to 9.87655% (or .0987655), and all dollar amounts used in or resulting from any calculation on floating rate notes will be rounded, in the case of United States dollars, to the nearest cent or, in the case of a foreign currency or composite currency, to the nearest unit (with one-half cent or unit being rounded upwards).

With respect to each floating rate note, accrued interest is calculated by multiplying its principal amount by an accrued interest factor. The accrued interest factor is computed by adding the interest factor calculated for each day in the particular Interest Period. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest factor for each of those days will be computed by dividing the interest rate applicable to that day by 360, in the case of floating rate notes for which an applicable interest rate basis is the CD rate, the commercial paper rate, the eleventh district cost of funds rate, the federal funds rate, LIBOR or the prime rate, or by the actual number of days in the year in the case of floating rate notes for which an applicable interest rate basis is the CMT rate or the treasury rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest factor for floating rate notes for which the interest rate is calculated with reference to two or more interest rate bases will be calculated in each period in the same manner as if only one of the applicable interest rate bases applied as specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, The Bank of New York will be the "Calculation Agent." The interest rate applicable to each Interest Period will be determined by the Calculation Agent on or prior to the Calculation Date, except with respect to LIBOR and the eleventh district cost of funds rate, which will be determined on the particular interest determination date. Upon request of the holder of any floating rate note, the Calculation Agent will disclose the interest rate then in effect and, if determined, the interest rate that will become effective as a result of a determination made for the next succeeding interest reset date with respect to that floating rate note. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the "Calculation Date," if applicable, pertaining to any interest determination

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date will be the earlier of (i) the tenth calendar day after that interest determination date, or, if that day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day or (ii) the Business Day immediately preceding the applicable interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the Calculation Agent shall determine each interest rate basis in accordance with the following provisions.

CD Rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, "CD rate" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the CD rate (a "CD rate interest determination date"), (1) the rate on the CD rate interest determination date for negotiable United States dollar certificates of deposit having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in H.15(519) (as defined below), under the caption "CDs (secondary market)," or, (2) if the rate referred to in clause (1) is not published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on that CD rate interest determination date for negotiable United States dollar certificates of deposit of the particular index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in H.15 Daily Update (as defined below), or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose displaying the applicable rate, under the caption "CDs (secondary market)," or (3) if the rate referred to in clause (2) is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on the CD Rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as the arithmetic mean of the secondary market offered rates as of 10:00 A.M., New York City time, on such CD rate interest determination date, of three leading nonbank dealers in negotiable United States dollar certificates of deposit in The City of New York (which may include the agents or their affiliates) selected by the Calculation Agent for negotiable United States dollar certificates of deposit of major United States money market banks for negotiable United States dollar certificates of deposit with a remaining maturity closest to the particular index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time, or (4) if the dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in clause (3) the CD rate in effect on such CD rate interest determination date.

"H.15(519)" means the weekly statistical release designated as H.15(519), or any successor publication, published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

"H.15 Daily Update" means the daily update of H.15(519), available through the world-wide-web site of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/update>, or any successor site or publication.

CMT Rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, "CMT rate" means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the CMT rate (a "CMT rate interest determination date").

(1) if CMT Telerate Page 7051 is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, (a) the percentage equal to the yield for United States Treasury securities at "constant maturity" having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in H.15(519) under the caption "Treasury Constant Maturities", as the yield is displayed on Moneyline Telerate, Inc. (or any successor service) on page 7051 (or any other page as may replace the specified page on that service) ("Telerate Page 7051"), for the particular interest determination date, or (b) if the rate referred to in clause (a) does not so appear on Telerate Page 7051, the percentage equal to the yield for United States Treasury securities at "constant maturity" having the particular index maturity and for the CMT rate interest determination date as published in H.15(519) under the caption "Treasury Constant Maturities", or (c) if the rate referred to in clause (b) does not so appear in H.15(519), the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date for the period of the particular index maturity as may then be published by either the Federal Reserve System Board of Governors or the United States Department of the Treasury that the Calculation Agent determines to be comparable to the rate which would otherwise have been published in H.15(519), or (d) if the rate referred to in clause (c) is not so published, the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as a yield to maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices at approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date of three leading primary United States government securities dealers in The City of New York (which may include the agents or their affiliates) (each, a

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☐Reference Dealer☐), selected by the Calculation Agent from five Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent and eliminating the highest quotation, or, in the event of equality, one of the highest, and the lowest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest, for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity equal to the particular index maturity, a remaining term to maturity no more than 1 year shorter than that index maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the securities in that market at that time, or (e) if fewer than five but more than two of the prices referred to in clause (d) are provided as requested, the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of the quotations shall be eliminated, or (f) if fewer than three prices referred to in clause (d) are provided as requested, the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as a yield to maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices as of approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date of three Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent from five Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent and eliminating the highest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the highest and the lowest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest, for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the particular index maturity, a remaining term to maturity closest to that index maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the securities in that market at that time, or (g) if fewer than five but more than two prices referred to in clause (f) are provided as requested, the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of the quotations will be eliminated, or (h) if fewer than three prices referred to in clause (f) are provided as requested, the CMT rate in effect on the particular interest determination date.

(2) if CMT Telerate Page 7052 is specified in the applicable pricing supplement:

- (a) the percentage equal to the one-week or one-month, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement, average yield for United States Treasury securities at ☐constant maturity☐ having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in H.15(519) opposite the caption ☐Treasury Constant Maturities☐, as the yield is displayed on Moneyline Telerate, Inc. (or any successor service) on page 7052 (or any other page as may replace the specified page on that service) (☐Telerate Page 7052☐), for the week or month, as applicable, ended immediately preceding the week or month, as applicable, in which the CMT rate interest determination date falls, or
- (b) if the rate referred to in clause (a) does not so appear on Telerate Page 7052, the percentage equal to the one-week or one-month, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement, average yield for United States Treasury securities at ☐constant maturity☐ having the particular index maturity and for the week or month, as applicable, preceding the CMT rate interest determination date as published in H.15(519) opposite the caption ☐Treasury Constant Maturities,☐ or
- (c) if the rate referred to in clause (b) does not so appear in H.15(519), the one-week or one-month, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement, average yield for United States Treasury securities at ☐constant maturity☐ having the particular index maturity as otherwise announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the week or month, as applicable, ended immediately preceding the week or month, as applicable, in which the CMT rate interest determination date falls, or
- (d) if the rate referred to in clause (c) is not so published, the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as a yield to maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices at approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date of three Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent from five Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent and eliminating the highest quotation, or, in the event of equality, one of the highest, and the lowest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest, for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity equal to the particular index maturity, a remaining

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term to maturity no more than 1 year shorter than that index maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the securities in that market at that time, or

- (e) if fewer than five but more than two of the prices referred to in clause (d) are provided as requested, the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of the quotations shall be eliminated, or
- (f) if fewer than three prices referred to in clause (d) are provided as requested, the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as a yield to maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices as of approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date of three Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent from five Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent and eliminating the highest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the highest and the lowest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest, for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the particular index maturity, a remaining term to maturity closest to that index maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the securities in that market at the time, or
- (g) if fewer than five but more than two prices referred to in clause (f) are provided as requested, the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest or the lowest of the quotations will be eliminated, or
- (h) if fewer than three prices referred to in clause (f) are provided as requested, the CMT rate in effect on that CMT interest determination date.

If two United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement have remaining terms to maturity equally close to the particular index maturity, the quotes for the United States Treasury security with the shorter original remaining term to maturity will be used.

Commercial Paper Rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, [commercial paper rate] means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the commercial paper rate (a [commercial paper rate interest determination date]), (1) the Money Market Yield (as defined below) on the commercial paper rate interest determination date of the rate for commercial paper having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in H.15(519) under the caption [Commercial Paper]Nonfinancial[, or (2) if the rate referred to in clause (1) is not published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, then the commercial paper rate on that commercial paper rate interest determination date will be the Money Market Yield of the rate for commercial paper having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption [Commercial Paper]Nonfinancial[, or (3) if the rate referred to in clause (2) is not published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the commercial paper rate on that commercial paper rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as the Money Market Yield of the arithmetic mean of the offered rates at approximately 11:00 A.M., New York City time, on that commercial paper rate interest determination date of three leading dealers of United States dollar commercial paper in The City of New York (which may include the agents or their affiliates) selected by the Calculation Agent for commercial paper having the particular index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement placed for industrial issuers whose bond rating is [Aa], or the equivalent, from a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or (4) if the dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in clause (3), the commercial paper rate determined as of that commercial paper rate interest determination date will be the commercial paper rate in effect on that commercial paper rate interest determination date.

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“Money Market Yield” means a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Money Market Yield} = \frac{D \times 360}{360 \times (D \times M)} \times 100$$

where “D” refers to the applicable per annum rate for commercial paper quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal, and “M” refers to the actual number of days in the applicable Interest Reset Period.

Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “eleventh district cost of funds rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the eleventh district cost of funds rate (an “eleventh district cost of funds rate interest determination date”), (1) the rate equal to the monthly weighted average cost of funds for the calendar month immediately preceding the month in which that eleventh district cost of funds rate interest determination date falls as set forth under the caption “11th District” on the display on Moneyline Telerate, Inc. (or any successor service) on Telerate page 7058 (or any other page as may replace the specified page on that service) (“Telerate Page 7058”) as of 11:00 A.M., San Francisco time, on that eleventh district cost of funds rate interest determination date, or (2) if the rate referred to in clause (1) does not so appear on Telerate Page 7058, the monthly weighted average cost of funds paid by member institutions of the Eleventh Federal Home Loan Bank District that was most recently announced (the “Index”) by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco as that cost of funds for the calendar month immediately preceding that eleventh district cost of funds rate interest determination date, or (3) if the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco fails to announce the index on or prior to that eleventh district cost of funds rate interest determination date for the calendar month immediately preceding that eleventh district cost of funds rate interest determination date, the eleventh district cost of funds rate in effect on that eleventh district cost of funds rate interest determination date.

Federal Funds Rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “federal funds rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the federal funds rate (a “federal funds rate interest determination date”), (1) the rate as of such federal funds rate interest determination date for United States dollar federal funds as published in H.15(519) under the caption “Federal Funds (Effective)” and displayed on Moneyline Telerate, Inc. (or any successor service) on page 120 (or any other page as may replace the specified page on that service) (“Telerate Page 120”), or (2) if the rate referred to in clause (1) does not so appear on Telerate Page 120 or is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate as of that federal funds rate interest determination date for United States dollar federal funds published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption “Federal Funds (Effective)”, or (3) if the rate referred to in clause (2) is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate calculated by the Calculation Agent as an arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight United States dollar federal funds arranged by three leading brokers of federal funds transactions in The City of New York (which may include the agents or their affiliates) selected by the Calculation Agent prior to 9:00 A.M., New York City time, on the Business Day following that federal funds rate interest determination date, or (4) if the brokers so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in clause (3), the federal funds rate in effect on that federal funds rate interest determination date.

LIBOR. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “LIBOR” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to LIBOR (a “LIBOR interest determination date”), (1) if “LIBOR Telerate” is specified in the applicable pricing supplement or if neither “LIBOR Reuters” nor “LIBOR Telerate” is specified in the applicable pricing supplement as the method for calculating LIBOR, the rate for deposits in the LIBOR currency, as defined below, having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, commencing on the related interest reset date, that appears on the LIBOR page, as defined below, as of 11:00 A.M., London time, on the LIBOR interest determination date, or (2) if “LIBOR Reuters” is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the arithmetic mean of the offered rates calculated by the

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Calculation Agent, or the offered rate, if the LIBOR page by its terms provides only for a single rate, for deposits in the LIBOR currency having the index maturity specified in that pricing supplement, commencing on such interest reset date, that appear (or, if only a single rate is required as aforesaid, appears) on the LIBOR page as of 11:00 A.M., London time, on such LIBOR interest determination date, or (3) if fewer than two offered rates appear, or no rate appears, as the case may be, on the LIBOR page as specified in clause (1) or (2), as applicable, the rate calculated by the Calculation Agent of at least two offered quotations obtained by the Calculation Agent after requesting the principal London offices of each of four major reference banks (which may include affiliates of the agents) in the London interbank market to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation for deposits in the LIBOR currency for the period of the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, commencing on such interest reset date, to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 A.M., London time, on that LIBOR interest determination date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the LIBOR currency in that market at that time, or (4) if fewer than two offered quotations referred to in clause (3) are provided as requested, the rate calculated by the Calculation Agent as the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 A.M., in the applicable Principal Financial Center, on that LIBOR interest determination date by three major banks (which may include affiliates of the agents) in the Principal Financial Center selected by the Calculation Agent for loans in the LIBOR currency to leading European banks having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in that LIBOR currency in that market at that time, or (5) if the banks so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in clause (4), LIBOR in effect on that LIBOR interest determination date.

“LIBOR currency” means the currency specified in the applicable pricing supplement as to which LIBOR shall be calculated or, if no currency is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, United States dollars.

“LIBOR page” means either (a) if “LIBOR Reuters” is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the display on the Reuter Monitor Money Rates Service (or any successor service) on the page specified in that pricing supplement (or any other page as may replace that page on that service) for the purpose of displaying the London interbank rates of major banks for the LIBOR currency, or (b) if “LIBOR Telerate” is specified in the applicable pricing supplement or neither “LIBOR Reuters” nor “LIBOR Telerate” is specified in the applicable pricing supplement as the method for calculating LIBOR, the display on Moneyline Telerate, Inc. (or any successor service) on the page specified in that pricing supplement (or any other page as may replace that page on that service) for the purpose of displaying the London interbank rates of major banks for the LIBOR currency.

Prime Rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “prime rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the prime rate (a “prime rate interest determination date”), (1) the rate on such prime rate interest determination date as published in H.15(519) under the caption “Bank Prime Loan”, or (2) if the rate referred to in clause (1) is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on the prime rate interest determination date as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption “Bank Prime Loan”, or (3) if the rate referred to in clause (2) is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on the prime rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as the arithmetic mean of the rates of interest publicly announced by each bank that appears on the Reuters Screen US PRIME1 Page (as defined below) as the applicable bank’s prime rate or base lending rate as 11:00 A.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date, or (4) if fewer than four rates referred to in clause (3) are so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on the prime rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as the arithmetic mean of the prime rates or base lending rates quoted on the basis of the actual number of days in the year divided by a 360-day year as of the close of business on that prime rate interest determination date by three major banks, which may include affiliates of the agents, in The City of New York selected by the Calculation Agent, or (5) the banks so selected by the Calculation Agent are not

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quoting as mentioned in clause (4), the prime rate determined as of that prime rate interest determination date will be the prime rate in effect on that prime rate interest determination date.

“Reuters Screen US PRIME1 Page” means the display on the Reuter Monitor Money Rates Service (or any successor service) on the “US PRIME 1” page (or any other page as may replace that page on that service) for the purpose of displaying prime rates or base lending rates of major United States banks.

Treasury Rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “treasury rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined by reference to the treasury rate (a “treasury rate interest determination date”), (1) the rate from the auction held on the treasury rate interest determination date (the “Auction”) of direct obligations of the United States (“Treasury Bills”) having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement under the caption “INVESTMENT RATE” on the display on Moneyline Telerate, Inc. (or any successor service) on page 56 (or any other page as may replace that page on that service) or page 57 (or any other page as may replace that page on that service), or (2) if the rate referred to in clause (1) is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the Bond Equivalent Yield (as defined below) of the rate for the applicable Treasury Bills as published in H.15 Daily Update, or another recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Auction High”, or (3) if the rate referred to in clause (2) is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the Bond Equivalent Yield of the auction rate of the applicable Treasury Bills as announced by the United States Department of the Treasury, or (4) if the rate referred to in clause (3) is not so announced by the United States Department of the Treasury, or if the Auction is not held, the Bond Equivalent Yield of the rate on the treasury rate interest determination date of the applicable Treasury Bills as published in H.15(519) under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Secondary Market”, or (5) if the rate referred to in clause (4) is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on the treasury rate interest determination date of the applicable Treasury Bills as published in H.15 Daily Update, or another recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Secondary Market”, or (6) if the rate referred to in clause (5) is not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on the treasury rate interest determination date calculated by the Calculation Agent as the Bond Equivalent Yield of the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid rates, as of approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that treasury rate interest determination date, of three primary United States government securities dealers (which may include the agents or their affiliates) selected by the Calculation Agent for the issue of Treasury Bills with a remaining maturity closest to the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, or (7) if the dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in clause (6), the treasury rate in effect on the treasury rate interest determination date.

“Bond Equivalent Yield” means a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Bond Equivalent Yield} = \frac{D \times N}{360 \times (D \times M)} \times 100$$

where “D” refers to the applicable per annum rate for Treasury Bills quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal, “N” refers to 365 or 366, as the case may be, and “M” refers to the actual number of days in the applicable interest reset period.

Covenants Contained in the Third Supplemental Indenture

The third supplemental indenture modified the application of two covenants described under the caption “Description of Debt Securities—Certain Covenants” in the accompanying prospectus. We have summarized these two modified covenants in their entirety below, which supersede and replace the “Limitations on Incurrence of Debt” and “Maintenance of Unencumbered Total Asset Value” covenants described in the accompanying prospectus. You should refer to the prospectus for a description of the other covenants and

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provisions contained in the indenture. For your reference, we have provided a list of definitions of the capitalized terms used in the covenants at the end of the description.

Limitations on Incurrence of Debt. We will not, and will not permit any of our subsidiaries to, incur any Debt if, immediately after giving effect to the incurrence of that additional Debt, the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding Debt of ours and of our subsidiaries on a consolidated basis determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles is greater than 65% of Total Assets as of the end of the calendar quarter covered in our annual report on Form 10-K or quarterly report on Form 10-Q, as the case may be, most recently filed with the SEC (or, if that filing is not permitted under the Exchange Act, with the trustee) prior to the incurrence of that additional Debt. (Section 1004).

In addition to the foregoing limitation on the incurrence of Debt, we will not, and will not permit any of our subsidiaries to, incur any Debt secured by any mortgage, lien, charge, pledge, encumbrance or security interest of any kind upon any of our property or the property of any of our subsidiaries if, immediately after giving effect to the incurrence of that additional Debt, the aggregate principal amount of all of our outstanding Debt and the outstanding Debt of our subsidiaries on a consolidated basis which is secured by any mortgage, lien, charge, pledge, encumbrance or security interest on our property or the property of any of our subsidiaries is greater than 40% of Total Assets as of the end of the calendar quarter covered in our annual report on Form 10-K or quarterly report on Form 10-Q, as the case may be, most recently filed with the SEC (or, if that filing is not permitted under the Exchange Act, with the trustee) prior to the incurrence of that additional Debt. (Section 1004).

In addition to the foregoing limitations on the incurrence of Debt, we will not, and will not permit any of our subsidiaries to, incur any Debt if Consolidated Income Available for Debt Service for any 12 consecutive calendar months within the 15 calendar months immediately preceding the date on which that additional Debt is to be incurred shall have been less than 1.5 times the Maximum Annual Service Charge on our Debt and the Debt of all of our subsidiaries to be outstanding immediately after the incurring of that additional Debt (Section 1004).

Maintenance of Unencumbered Total Asset Value. We will at all times maintain an Unencumbered Total Asset Value in an amount of not less than one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the aggregate principal amount of all our outstanding Debt and the outstanding Debt of our subsidiaries that is unsecured (Section 1014).

Definitions Used in the Covenants

For purposes of the covenants described above:

Consolidated Income Available for Debt Service for any period means our Consolidated Net Income (as defined below) and the Consolidated Net Income of our subsidiaries plus amounts which have been deducted for:

- (1) interest on our Debt and interest on the Debt of our subsidiaries,
- (2) provision for our taxes and the taxes of our subsidiaries based on income,
- (3) amortization of debt discount,
- (4) property depreciation and amortization, and
- (5) the effect of any noncash charge resulting from a change in accounting principles in determining Consolidated Net Income for that period.

Consolidated Net Income for any period means the amount of our consolidated net income (or loss) and the consolidated net income (or loss) of our subsidiaries for that period determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Debt of ours or any of our subsidiaries means any indebtedness of ours or any of our subsidiaries, whether or not contingent, in respect of:

- (1) borrowed money or evidenced by bonds, notes, debentures or similar instruments,

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(2) indebtedness secured by any mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, encumbrance or any security interest existing on property owned by us or any of our subsidiaries,

(3) letters of credit or amounts representing the balance deferred and unpaid of the purchase price of any property except any balance that constitutes an accrued expense or trade payable, or

(4) any lease of property by us or any of our subsidiaries as lessee which is reflected on our consolidated balance sheet as a capitalized lease in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, in the case of items of indebtedness under (1) through (3) above to the extent that those items (other than letters of credit) would appear as a liability on our consolidated balance sheet in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and also includes, to the extent not otherwise included, any obligation by us or any of our subsidiaries to be liable for, or to pay, as obligor, guarantor or otherwise (other than for purposes of collection in the ordinary course of business), indebtedness of another person (other than us or any of our subsidiaries) (it being understood that Debt shall be deemed to be incurred by us or any of our subsidiaries whenever we or that subsidiary shall create, assume, guarantee or otherwise become liable in respect thereof).

Maximum Annual Service Charge as of any date means the maximum amount which may become payable in any period of 12 consecutive calendar months from that date for interest on, and required amortization of, Debt. The amount payable for amortization shall include the amount of any sinking fund or other analogous fund for the retirement of Debt and the amount payable on account of principal on any Debt which matures serially other than at the final maturity date of that Debt.

Total Assets as of any date means the sum of (1) our Undepreciated Real Estate Assets and (2) all our other assets determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (but excluding goodwill and amortized debt costs).

Undepreciated Real Estate Assets as of any date means the amount of our real estate assets and the real estate assets of our subsidiaries on that date, before depreciation and amortization determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Unencumbered Total Asset Value as of any date means the sum of our Total Assets which are unencumbered by any mortgage, lien, charge, pledge or security interest that secures the payment of any obligations under any Debt.

Other Provisions; Addenda

Any provisions with respect to the notes, including the specification and determination of one or more Interest Rate Bases, the calculation of the interest rate applicable to a floating rate note, the Interest Payment Dates, the stated maturity date, any redemption or repayment provisions or any other term relating to the notes, may be modified or supplemented or both as specified under *Other/Additional Provisions* on the face of the notes or in an addendum relating to the notes, if so specified on the face of the applicable notes and, in each case, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Amortizing Notes

We may from time to time offer amortizing notes with the amount of principal thereof and interest thereon payable in installments over their terms. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, interest on each amortizing note will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Payments with respect to amortizing notes will be applied first to interest due and payable thereon and then to the reduction of the unpaid principal amount of those amortizing notes. Further information concerning additional terms and provisions of amortizing notes will be specified in the applicable pricing supplement, including a table setting forth repayment information for those amortizing notes.

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Original Issue Discount Notes

We may from time to time offer notes (["original issue discount notes" or "OID notes"]) that have an issue price (as specified in the applicable pricing supplement) that is less than 100% of the principal amount of those notes (i.e., par). OID notes may not bear any interest currently or may bear interest at a rate that is below market rates at the time of issuance. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the difference between the issue price of an OID note and its par amount (except where the difference is less than 0.25% times the number of full years from the issue date to the stated maturity date) is referred to in this prospectus supplement as the "discount." In the event of redemption, repayment or acceleration of maturity of an OID note, the amount payable to the holder of an OID note will be equal to the sum of: (i) the issue price (increased by any accruals of discount) and, in the event of any redemption of the applicable OID note (if applicable), multiplied by the initial redemption percentage specified in the applicable pricing supplement (as adjusted by the annual redemption percentage reduction, if applicable); and (ii) any unpaid accrued interest on the OID note to the date of redemption, repayment or acceleration of maturity, as the case may be.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, for purposes of determining the amount of discount that has accrued as of any date on which a redemption, repayment or acceleration of maturity occurs for an OID note, a discount will be accrued using a constant yield method. The constant yield will be calculated using a 30-day month, 360-day year convention, a compounding period that, except for the Initial Period (as defined below), corresponds to the shortest period between Interest Payment Dates for the applicable OID note (with ratable accruals within a compounding period), a coupon rate equal to the initial coupon rate applicable to the OID note and an assumption that the maturity of an OID note will not be accelerated. If the period from the date of issue to the initial Interest Payment Date for an OID note (the "Initial Period") is shorter than the compounding period for the OID note, a proportionate amount of the yield for an entire compounding period will be accrued. If the Initial Period is longer than the compounding period, then the period will be divided into a regular compounding period and a short period with the short period being treated as provided in the preceding sentence. The accrual of the applicable discount may differ from the accrual of original issue discount for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), certain OID notes may not be treated as having original issue discount within the meaning of the Code, and notes other than OID notes may be treated as issued with original issue discount for federal income tax purposes. See "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Indexed Notes

We may from time to time offer notes (["indexed notes"]) with the amount of principal, premium and/or interest payable in respect thereof to be determined with reference to the price or prices of specified commodities or stocks, to the exchange rate of one or more designated currencies relative to one or more other currencies or to other items, in each case, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. In certain cases, holders of indexed notes may receive a principal payment on the maturity date that is greater than or less than the principal amount of those indexed notes depending upon the relative value on the maturity date of the specified indexed item. Information as to the method for determining the amount of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest payable in respect of indexed notes, certain historical information with respect to the specified indexed item and any material tax considerations associated with an investment in indexed notes will be specified in the applicable pricing supplement. See also "Certain Risk Factors."

Book-Entry Notes

We have established a depository arrangement with The Depository Trust Company with respect to the book-entry notes, the terms of which are summarized below. Any additional or differing terms of the depository arrangement with respect to the book-entry notes will be described in the applicable pricing supplement.

Upon issuance, all book-entry notes of like tenor and terms up to an aggregate principal amount specified in the applicable pricing supplement bearing interest (if any) at the same rate or pursuant to the same formula and having the same date of issue, specified currency, Interest Payment Dates (if any), stated

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maturity date, redemption provisions (if any), repayment provisions (if any) and other terms will be represented by a single global security. Each global security representing book-entry notes will be deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company and will be registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company or a nominee of The Depository Trust Company. No global security may be transferred except as a whole by a nominee of The Depository Trust Company to The Depository Trust Company or to another nominee of The Depository Trust Company, or by The Depository Trust Company or that nominee to a successor of The Depository Trust Company or a nominee of that successor.

So long as The Depository Trust Company or its nominee is the holder of a global security, The Depository Trust Company or its nominee, as the case may be, will be the sole owner of the book-entry notes represented thereby for all purposes under the indenture. Except as otherwise provided below, the beneficial owners of the global security or securities representing book-entry notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificated notes and will not be considered the holders of those notes for any purpose under the indenture, and no global security representing book-entry notes shall be exchangeable or transferable. Accordingly, each beneficial owner must rely on the procedures of The Depository Trust Company and, if such beneficial owner is not a participant in The Depository Trust Company's system, on the procedures of the participant through which that beneficial owner owns its interest in order to exercise any rights of a registered holder under such global security or the indenture. The laws of some jurisdictions require that some purchasers of securities take physical delivery of those securities in certificated form. Those limits and those laws may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a global security representing book-entry notes.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, each global security representing book-entry notes will be exchangeable for certificated notes of like tenor and terms and of differing authorized denominations in a like aggregate principal amount, only if (i) The Depository Trust Company notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for the global securities or The Depository Trust Company ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act (if so required by applicable law or regulation) and, in each case, a successor depository is not appointed by us within 90 days after we receive that notice or become aware of that unwillingness, inability or ineligibility, (ii) we in our sole discretion determine that the global securities shall be exchangeable for certificated notes or (iii) there shall have occurred and be continuing an Event of Default under the indenture with respect to the notes and beneficial owners representing a majority in aggregate principal amount of the book-entry notes represented by global securities advise The Depository Trust Company to cease acting as depository. Upon the occurrence of any of these exchanges, the certificated notes shall be registered in the names of the beneficial owners of the global security or securities representing book-entry notes, which names shall be provided by The Depository Trust Company's participants (as identified by The Depository Trust Company) to the trustee.

The following is based on information furnished by The Depository Trust Company:

The Depository Trust Company will act as securities depository for the book-entry notes. The book-entry notes will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (The Depository Trust Company's partnership nominee). One fully registered global security will be issued for each issue of book-entry notes, each in the aggregate principal amount of that issue, and will be deposited with The Depository Trust Company. If, however, the aggregate principal amount of any issue exceeds The Depository Trust Company's limit for a single global security, then the global securities will be issued in the form of one or more global securities having a principal amount equal to The Depository Trust Company's limit and an additional global security representing any remaining principal amount.

The Depository Trust Company is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. The Depository Trust Company holds securities that its participants deposit with it. The Depository Trust Company also facilitates the settlement among its participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes

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in its participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants of The Depository Trust Company include securities brokers and dealers (including the agents), banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and some other organizations. The Depository Trust Company is owned by a number of its direct participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc., and the NASD, Inc. (formerly, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.) Access to The Depository Trust Company's system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant, either directly or indirectly. The rules applicable to The Depository Trust Company and its participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Purchases of book-entry notes under The Depository Trust Company's system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for those book-entry notes on The Depository Trust Company's records. The beneficial ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each book-entry note represented by a global security is in turn to be recorded on the records of the direct participants and indirect participants. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from The Depository Trust Company of their purchase, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct participants or indirect participants through which that beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in a global security representing book-entry notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners of a global security representing book-entry notes will not receive certificated notes representing their ownership interests in a global security, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for those book-entry notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all global securities representing book-entry notes which are deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company are registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company's nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of global securities with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. The Depository Trust Company has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of interests in the global securities representing the book-entry notes; The Depository Trust Company's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such book-entry notes are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by The Depository Trust Company to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants, and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither The Depository Trust Company nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the global securities representing the book-entry notes. Under its usual procedures, The Depository Trust Company mails an omnibus proxy to us as soon as possible after the applicable record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the book-entry notes are credited on the applicable record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

Principal, premium, if any, and/or interest payments on the global securities representing the book-entry notes will be made in immediately available funds to The Depository Trust Company. The Depository Trust Company's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on The Depository Trust Company's records unless The Depository Trust Company has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that date. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in [street name], and will be the responsibility of such participant and not of The Depository Trust Company, the trustee or us, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect

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from time to time. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, to The Depository Trust Company is our responsibility or that of the trustee, disbursement of those payments to direct participants will be the responsibility of The Depository Trust Company, and disbursement of those payments to the beneficial owners will be the responsibility of direct participants and indirect participants.

If applicable, redemption notices will be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the book-entry notes of like tenor and terms within an issue are being redeemed, The Depository Trust Company's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each direct participant in that issue to be redeemed.

A beneficial owner will give notice of any option to elect to have its book-entry notes repaid by us, through its participant, to the trustee, and will effect delivery of those book-entry notes by causing the direct participant to transfer the participant's interest in the global security or securities representing those book-entry notes, on The Depository Trust Company's records, to the trustee. The requirement for physical delivery of book-entry notes in connection with a demand for repayment will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the global security or securities representing those book-entry notes are transferred by direct participants on The Depository Trust Company's records.

The Depository Trust Company may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the book-entry notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to us or the trustee. Under those circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, certificated notes are required to be printed and delivered.

We may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through The Depository Trust Company (or a successor securities depository). In that event, certificated notes will be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning The Depository Trust Company and its system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but neither we nor any agent take responsibility for the accuracy of that information.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN CURRENCY NOTES

General

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, foreign currency notes will not be sold in, or to residents of, the country issuing the specified currency. The information set forth in this prospectus supplement is directed to prospective purchasers who are United States residents and, with respect to foreign currency notes, is by necessity incomplete. We and the agents disclaim any responsibility to advise prospective purchasers who are residents of countries other than the United States with respect to any matters that may affect the purchase, holding or receipt of payments of principal of, and premium, if any, and interest, if any, on, the foreign currency notes. These purchasers should consult their own financial and legal advisors with regard to these risks. See [Risk Factors](#), [Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls](#).

Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest, if any

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we are obligated to make payments of principal of, and premium, if any, and interest, if any, on, foreign currency notes in the currency in which those notes are denominated. Any of these amounts payable by us in the specified currency will, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, be converted by the exchange rate agent named in the applicable pricing supplement into United States dollars for payment to registered holders of those notes. However, the holder of a foreign currency note may elect to receive those amounts in the specified currency as described below.

Any United States dollar amount to be received by a registered holder of a foreign currency note will be based on the highest bid quotation in The City of New York received by the exchange rate agent at approximately 11:00 A.M., New York City time, on the second Business Day preceding the applicable

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payment date from three recognized foreign exchange dealers (one of whom may be the exchange rate agent) selected by the exchange rate agent and approved by us for the purchase by the quoting dealer of the specified currency for United States dollars for settlement on that payment date in the aggregate amount of that specified currency payable to all registered holders of foreign currency notes scheduled to receive United States dollar payments and at which the applicable dealer commits to execute a contract. All currency exchange costs will be borne by the registered holders of those foreign currency notes by deductions from any payments. If three such bid quotations are not available, payments will be made in the specified currency.

A registered holder of a foreign currency note may elect to receive all or a specified portion of any payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, on, that foreign currency note in the specified currency by submitting a written request for that payment to the trustee at its corporate trust office in The City of New York on or prior to the applicable Record Date or at least fifteen calendar days prior to the maturity date, as the case may be. That written request may be mailed or hand delivered or sent by cable, telex or other form of facsimile transmission. A holder of a foreign currency note may elect to receive all or a specified portion of all future payments in the specified currency and need not file a separate election for each payment. That election will remain in effect until revoked by written notice delivered to the trustee, but written notice of any such revocation must be received by the trustee on or prior to the applicable Record Date or at least fifteen calendar days prior to the maturity date, as the case may be. Holders of foreign currency notes whose notes are to be held in the name of a broker or nominee should contact that broker or nominee to determine whether and how an election to receive payments in the specified currency may be made.

Payments of the principal of, and premium, if any, and/or interest on, foreign currency notes which are to be made in United States dollars will be made in the manner specified in this prospectus supplement with respect to notes denominated and payable in United States dollars. See "Description of Notes" General. Payments of interest on foreign currency notes which are to be made in the specified currency on an interest payment date other than the maturity date will be made by check mailed to the address of the holders of those foreign currency notes as they appear in the security register, subject to the right to receive those interest payments by wire transfer of immediately available funds under specific circumstances described under "Description of Notes" General. Payments of the principal of, and premium, if any, and/or interest on, foreign currency notes which are to be made in the specified currency on the maturity date will be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account with a bank designated at least fifteen calendar days prior to the maturity date by each holder of foreign currency notes, so long as that bank has appropriate facilities therefor and that the applicable foreign currency note is presented and surrendered at the principal corporate trust office of the trustee in time for the trustee to make those payments in those funds in accordance with its normal procedures.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, if the specified currency is other than United States dollars, a beneficial owner of a global security or securities which elects to receive payments of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, in such specified currency must notify the participant through which it owns its interest on or prior to the applicable Record Date or at least fifteen calendar days prior to the maturity date, as the case may be, of its election. That participant must notify The Depository Trust Company of that election on or prior to the third Business Day after the applicable Record Date or at least twelve calendar days prior to the maturity date, as the case may be, and The Depository Trust Company will notify the trustee of that election on or prior to the fifth Business Day after the applicable Record Date or at least ten calendar days prior to the maturity date, as the case may be. If complete instructions are received by the participant from the beneficial owner and forwarded by the participant to The Depository Trust Company, and by The Depository Trust Company to the trustee, on or prior to those dates, then that beneficial owner will receive payments in the specified currency.

Availability of Specified Currency

If the specified currency for a foreign currency note is not available for the required payment of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control, we will be entitled to satisfy our obligations to the holder of that foreign currency note by making payment in United States dollars on the basis of the Market Exchange Rate on the

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second Business Day prior to that payment or, if that Market Exchange Rate is not then available, on the basis of the most recently available Market Exchange Rate or as otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

We will make payments of the principal of, and premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, on, foreign currency notes which are to be made in United States dollars in the manner specified herein with respect to notes denominated in United States dollars. See "Description of Notes" General. We will make payments of interest, if any, on foreign currency notes which are to be made in the specified currency on an interest payment date other than the maturity date by check mailed to the address of the registered holders of their foreign currency notes as they appear in the Security Register, subject to the right to receive these interest payments by wire transfer of immediately available funds under the circumstances described under "Description of Notes" General. We will make payments of principal of, and premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, on, foreign currency notes which are to be made in the specified currency on the maturity date by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account with a bank designated at least fifteen calendar days prior to the maturity date by the applicable registered holder, provided the particular bank has appropriate facilities to make these payments and the particular foreign currency note is presented and surrendered at the office or agency maintained by us for this purpose in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, in time for the Trustee to make these payments in accordance with its normal procedures.

The "Market Exchange Rate" for a specified currency other than United States dollars means the noon dollar buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers for the specified currency as certified for customs purposes by (or if not so certified, as otherwise determined by) the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Any payment made in United States dollars under those circumstances where the required payment is in a currency other than United States dollars will not constitute an Event of Default under the indenture with respect to the notes.

All determinations referred to above made by the exchange rate agent shall be at its sole discretion and shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive for all purposes and binding on the registered holders of the foreign currency notes.

Governing Law; Judgments

The notes will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. Under current New York law, a state court in the State of New York rendering a judgment on a foreign currency note would be required to render that judgment in the specified currency, and that judgment would be converted into United States dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of entry of that judgment. Accordingly, registered holders of foreign currency notes would be subject to exchange rate fluctuations between the date of entry of a foreign currency judgment and the time when the amount of the foreign currency judgment is paid in United States dollars and converted by the applicable registered holder into the Specified Currency. It is not certain, however, that a non-New York state court would follow the same rules and procedures for conversions of foreign currency judgments.

RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the three-month period ended March 31, 2006 was 2.9. Our ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividend requirements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2006 was 2.7.

For purposes of computing these ratios pursuant to Item 503 of Regulation S-K, earnings have been calculated by adding fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest), amortization of capitalized interest and distributed income of equity investees to pre-tax income from continuing operations before adjustment for minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries or income/loss from unconsolidated partnerships. Fixed charges consist of interest costs, whether expensed or capitalized, the interest component of rental expense, and amortization of debt discounts and issue costs, whether expensed or capitalized.

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CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary describes the principal United States Federal income tax consequences to you of purchasing, owning and disposing of the notes. This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), legislative history, administrative pronouncements and practices of the Internal Revenue Service, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations. Future changes, legislation, Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations and practices and court decisions may adversely affect, perhaps retroactively, the tax consequences contained in this discussion. Thus, we can provide no assurance that the tax consequences contained in this discussion will not be challenged by the Internal Revenue Service or will be sustained by a court if challenged by the Internal Revenue Service.

This summary deals only with notes held as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code). It does not address all the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances. In addition, it does not address the tax consequences relevant to persons who receive special treatment under the federal income tax law, except to the extent discussed under the heading "Non-United States Holders" or where specifically noted. Holders receiving special treatment include, without limitation:

- financial institutions, banks, thrifts;
- insurance companies;
- tax-exempt organizations, "S" corporations;
- regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts;
- foreign corporations or partnerships, persons who are not residents or citizens of the United States;
- dealers in securities or currencies;
- persons holding notes as a hedge against currency risks or as a position in a straddle; or
- persons whose functional currency is not the United States dollar.

In addition, 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 are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the notes. This discussion also does not deal with holders other than original purchasers, except where otherwise specifically noted.

This discussion does not address any aspects of federal income taxation relating to the Company or its election to be taxed as a REIT. A summary of certain federal income tax considerations to the Company is provided in the accompanying prospectus, which you should read in connection with this discussion. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you of:

- the acquisition, ownership and sale or other disposition of the notes offered under this prospectus supplement, including the federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences;
- our election to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes; and
- potential changes in the tax laws.

State, local and foreign income tax laws may differ substantially from the corresponding federal income tax laws, and this discussion does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction. **Because the exact pricing and other terms of the notes will vary, no assurance can be given that the considerations described below will apply to a particular issuance of notes. Certain material United States Federal income tax consequences relating to the ownership of particular notes, where applicable, will be summarized in the pricing supplement relating to such notes. Persons considering the purchase of notes are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the application of United**

States Federal income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any consequences of the

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purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

As used in this section, the term "United States Holder" means a beneficial owner of a note that is for United States Federal income tax purposes either:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or a 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 or any State thereof or the District of Columbia, unless, in the case of a partnership, Treasury regulations are adopted that provide otherwise;
- an estate the income of which is subject to United States Federal income taxation regardless of its source;
- a trust whose administration is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust; or
- any other person whose income or gain in respect of a note is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business.

Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations, certain trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as United States persons prior to such date that elect to be treated as United States persons, shall also be considered United States Holders. If you hold a note and are not a United States Holder, you are a "non-United States Holder."

United States Holders

Taxation of Interest

The taxation of interest on a note depends on whether it constitutes "qualified stated interest" (as defined below). Interest on a note that constitutes qualified stated interest is includible in a United States Holder's income as ordinary interest income when actually or constructively received, if such holder uses the cash method of accounting for federal income tax purposes, or when accrued, if such holder uses an accrual method of accounting for federal income tax purposes. Interest that does not constitute qualified stated interest is included in a United States Holder's income under the rules described below under "Original Issue Discount," regardless of such holder's method of accounting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, interest that is payable on a note with a fixed maturity of one year or less from its issue date (a "Short-Term Note") is included in a United States Holder's income under the rules described below under "Short-Term Notes."

Fixed Rate Notes

Interest on a fixed rate note will generally constitute "qualified stated interest" if the interest is unconditionally payable, or will be constructively received under Section 451 of the Internal Revenue Code, in cash or in property (other than debt instruments issued by us) at least annually at a single fixed rate. If a note bears interest for one or more accrual periods at a rate below the rate applicable for the remaining term of such note (e.g., notes with teaser rates or interest holidays), and if the greater of either the resulting foregone interest on such note or any "true" discount on such note (i.e., the excess of the note's stated principal amount over its issue price) equals or exceeds a specified *de minimis* amount, then the excess of the stated interest over any qualified stated interest on the note would be treated as original issue discount rather than qualified stated interest.

Floating Rate Notes

Interest on a floating rate note that is unconditionally payable, or will be constructively received under Section 451 of the Internal Revenue Code, in cash or in property (other than debt instruments issued by us) at least annually will constitute "qualified stated interest" if the note is a "variable rate debt instrument"

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(“VRDI”) under the rules described below and the interest is payable at a single “qualified floating rate” or single “objective rate” (each as defined below). If the note is a VRDI but the interest is payable other than at a single qualified floating rate or at a single objective rate, special rules apply to determine the portion of such interest that constitutes “qualified stated interest.” See “Original Issue Discount” Floating Rate Notes that are VRDIs, below.

Definition of Variable Rate Debt Instrument (VRDI), Qualified Floating Rate and Objective Rate

A note is a VRDI if all of the four following conditions are met. First, the “issue price” of the note (as described below) must not exceed the total noncontingent principal payments by more than an amount equal to the lesser of (i) .015 multiplied by the product of the total noncontingent principal payments and the number of complete years to maturity from the issue date (or, in the case of a note that provides for payment of any amount other than qualified stated interest before maturity, its weighted average maturity) and (ii) 15% of the total noncontingent principal payments.

Second, the note must provide for stated interest (compounded or paid at least annually) at (a) one or more qualified floating rates, (b) a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, (c) a single objective rate or (d) a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a “qualified inverse floating rate” (as defined below).

Third, the note must provide that a qualified floating rate or objective rate in effect at any time during the term of the note is set at the value of the rate on any day that is no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that first day.

Fourth, the note may not provide for any principal payments that are contingent except as provided in the first requirement set forth above.

Subject to certain exceptions, a variable rate of interest on a note is a “qualified floating rate” if variations in the value of the rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous fluctuations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated. A variable rate will be considered a qualified floating rate if the variable rate equals (i) the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65, but not more than 1.35 or (ii) the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35, increased or decreased by a fixed rate. In addition, two or more qualified floating rates that can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the note (e.g., two or more qualified floating rates with values within 25 basis points of each other as determined on the note’s issue date) will be treated as a qualified floating rate. Despite the foregoing, a variable rate will not be considered a qualified floating rate if the variable rate is subject to a cap, floor, governor (*i.e.*, a restriction on the amount of increase or decrease in the stated interest rate) or similar restriction that is reasonably expected as of the issue date to cause the yield on the note to be significantly more or less than the expected yield determined without the restriction (other than a cap, floor or governor that is fixed throughout the term of the note).

Subject to certain exceptions, an “objective rate” is a rate (other than a qualified floating rate) that is determined using a single fixed formula and that is based on objective financial or economic information that is neither within our control (or the control of a related party) nor unique to our circumstances (or the circumstances of a related party). For example, an objective rate generally includes a rate that is based on one or more qualified floating rates or on the yield of actively traded personal property (within the meaning of Section 1092(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code). Notwithstanding the first sentence of this paragraph, a rate on a note is not an objective rate if it is reasonably expected that the average value of the rate during the first half of the note’s term will be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the note’s term. An objective rate is a “qualified inverse floating rate” if (a) the rate is equal to a fixed rate minus a qualified floating rate and (b) the variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to reflect inversely contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds (disregarding any caps, floors, governors or similar restrictions that would not, as described above, cause a rate to fail to be a qualified floating rate).

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If interest on a note is stated at a fixed rate for an initial period of less than one year, followed by a variable rate that is either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate for a subsequent period, and the value of the variable rate on the issue date is intended to approximate the fixed rate, the fixed rate and the variable rate together constitute a single qualified floating rate or objective rate.

Original Issue Discount

Original issue discount (OID) with respect to a note is the excess, if any, of the note's stated redemption price at maturity over the note's issue price. A note's stated redemption price at maturity is the sum of all payments provided by the note (whether designated as interest or as principal) other than payments of qualified stated interest. The issue price of a note is the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes in the issuance that includes such note is sold for money (excluding sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers).

As described more fully below, United States Holders of notes with OID that mature more than one year from their issue date generally will be required to include such OID in income as it accrues in accordance with the constant yield method described below, irrespective of the receipt of the related cash payments. A United States Holder's tax basis in a note is increased by each accrual of OID and decreased by each payment other than a payment of qualified stated interest.

The amount of OID with respect to a note will be treated as zero if the OID is less than an amount equal to .0025 multiplied by the product of the stated redemption price at maturity and the number of complete years to maturity (or, in the case of a note that provides for payment of any amount other than qualified stated interest prior to maturity, the weighted average maturity of the note). If the amount of OID with respect to a note is less than that amount, the OID that is not included in payments of stated interest is generally included in income as capital gain as principal payments are made. The amount includible with respect to a principal payment equals the product of the total amount of OID and a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of such principal payment and the denominator of which is the stated principal amount of the note.

Fixed Rate Notes

In the case of OID with respect to a fixed rate note, the amount of OID includible in the income of a United States Holder for any taxable year is determined under the constant yield method, as follows. First, the yield to maturity of the note is computed. The yield to maturity is the discount rate that, when used in computing the present value of all interest and principal payments to be made under the note (including payments of qualified stated interest), produces an amount equal to the issue price of the note. The yield to maturity is constant over the term of the note and, when expressed as a percentage, must be calculated to at least two decimal places.

Second, the term of the note is divided into accrual periods. Accrual periods may be of any length and may vary in length over the term of the note, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and that each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs either on the final day of an accrual period or on the first day of an accrual period.

Third, the total amount of OID on the note is allocated among accrual periods. In general, the OID allocable to an accrual period equals the product of the adjusted issue price of the note at the beginning of the accrual period and the yield to maturity of the note, less the amount of any qualified stated interest allocable to the accrual period. The adjusted issue price of a note at the beginning of the first accrual period is its issue price. Thereafter, the adjusted issue price of the note is its issue price, increased by the amount of OID previously includible in the gross income of any holder and decreased by the amount of any payment previously made on the note other than a payment of qualified stated interest. For purposes of computing the adjusted issue price of a note, the amount of OID previously includible in the gross income of any holder is determined without regard to premium and acquisition premium, as those terms are defined below under Premium and Acquisition Premium.

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Fourth, the [daily portions] of OID are determined by allocating to each day in an accrual period its ratable portion of the OID allocable to the accrual period.

A United States Holder includes in income in any taxable year the daily portions of OID for each day during the taxable year that such holder held the notes. In general, under the constant yield method described above, United States Holders will be required to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods.

Floating Rate Notes that are VRDIs

The taxation of OID (including interest that does not constitute qualified stated interest) on a floating rate note will depend on whether the note is a [VRDI], as that term is defined above under [Taxation of Interest][Definition of Variable Rate Debt Instrument (VRDI), Qualified Floating Rate and Objective Rate].

If a VRDI provides for stated interest at either a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate throughout the term thereof, any stated interest on the note which is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually will constitute [qualified stated interest] and will be taxed accordingly. Thus, this type of VRDI will generally not be treated as having been issued with OID unless the VRDI is issued at a [true] discount (i.e., at a price below the VRDI's stated principal amount) in excess of a specified de minimis amount. OID on such a VRDI arising from [true discount] is allocated to an accrual period using the constant yield method described above by assuming that the variable rate is a fixed rate equal to (i) in the case of a qualified floating rate or a qualified inverse floating rate, the value, as of the issue date, of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, or (ii) in the case of an objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate), the rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the note. Qualified stated interest allocable to an accrual period is increased (or decreased) if the interest actually paid during an accrual period exceeds (or is less than) the interest assumed to be paid during the accrual period.

If a note that is a VRDI does not provide for interest at a single variable rate as described above, the amount of interest and OID accruals are determined by constructing an equivalent fixed rate debt instrument, as follows.

First, in the case of an instrument that provides for interest at one or more qualified floating rates or at a qualified inverse floating rate and, in addition, at a fixed rate, replace the fixed rate with a qualified floating rate (or qualified inverse floating rate) such that the fair market value of the instrument, so modified, as of the issue date would be approximately the same as the fair market value of the unmodified instrument.

Second, determine the fixed rate substitute for each variable rate provided by the note (or determined to be provided by the note under the first step above). The fixed rate substitute for each qualified floating rate provided by the note is the value of that qualified floating rate on the issue date. If the note provides for two or more qualified floating rates with different intervals between interest adjustment dates (for example, the 30-day commercial paper rate and quarterly LIBOR), the fixed rate substitutes are based on intervals that are equal in length (for example, the 90-day commercial paper rate and quarterly LIBOR, or the 30-day commercial paper rate and monthly LIBOR). The fixed rate substitute for a qualified inverse floating rate is the value of the qualified inverse floating rate on the issue date. The fixed rate substitute for an objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate) is a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the note.

Third, construct an equivalent fixed rate debt instrument that has terms that are identical to those provided under the note, except that the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument provides for the fixed rate substitutes determined in the second step, in lieu of the qualified floating rates or objective rate provided by the note.

Fourth, determine the amount of qualified stated interest and OID for the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument under the rules (described above) for fixed rate notes. These amounts are taken into account as if the United States Holder held the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument. See [Taxation of Interest] and [Original Issue Discount][Fixed Rate Notes,] above.

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Fifth, make appropriate adjustments for the actual values of the variable rates. In this step, qualified stated interest or OID allocable to an accrual period is increased (or decreased) if the interest actually accrued or paid during the accrual period exceeds (or is less than) the interest assumed to be accrued or paid during the accrual period under the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument.

Floating Rate Notes that are not VRDIs

Floating rate notes that are not VRDIs (Contingent Notes) will be taxable under the rules applicable to contingent payment debt instruments (the Contingent Debt Regulations). Under these Treasury regulations, any contingent and noncontingent interest payments would be includible in income in a taxable year whether or not the amount of any payment is fixed or determinable in that year. To determine the amount of interest includible in the holder's income, we are first required to determine, as of the issue date, the comparable yield for the Contingent Note. The comparable yield is generally the yield at which we would issue a fixed rate debt instrument with terms and conditions similar to those of the Contingent Note (including the level of subordination, term, timing of payments and general market conditions, but not taking into consideration the riskiness of the contingencies or the liquidity of the Contingent Note). In certain cases where Contingent Notes are marketed or sold in substantial part to tax-exempt investors or other investors for whom the prescribed inclusion of interest is not expected to have a substantial effect on their U.S. income tax liability, the comparable yield for the Contingent Note, without proper evidence to the contrary, is presumed to be the applicable federal rate.

Second, solely for tax purposes, we construct a projected schedule of payments determined under the Contingent Debt Regulations for the Contingent Note (the Schedule). The Schedule is determined as of the issue date and generally remains in place throughout the term of the Contingent Note. If a right to a contingent payment is based on market information, the amount of the projected payment is the forward price of the contingent payment. If a contingent payment is not based on market information, the amount of the projected payment is the expected value of the contingent payment as of the issue date. The Schedule must produce the comparable yield determined as set forth above. Otherwise, the Schedule must be adjusted under the rules set forth in the Contingent Debt Regulations.

Third, under the usual rules applicable to OID and based on the Schedule, the interest income on the Contingent Note for each accrual period is determined by multiplying the comparable yield of the Contingent Note (adjusted for the length of the accrual period) by the Contingent Note's adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period (determined under rules set forth in the Contingent Debt Regulations). The amount so determined is then allocated on a ratable basis to each day in the accrual period that the United States Holder held the Contingent Note.

Fourth, appropriate adjustments are made to the interest income determined under the foregoing rules to account for any differences between the Schedule and actual contingent payments. Under the rules set forth in the Contingent Debt Regulations, differences between the actual amounts of any contingent payments made in a calendar year and the projected amounts of such payments are generally aggregated and taken into account, in the case of a positive difference, as additional interest income, or, in the case of a negative difference, first as a reduction in interest income for such year and thereafter, as ordinary loss to the extent of the amount by which the United States Holder's total interest inclusions on the Contingent Notes exceeds the total amount of net negative adjustments treated as ordinary loss in prior taxable years. Any remaining excess will be a negative adjustment carryforward and treated as a negative adjustment in the succeeding year. If a Contingent Note is sold, exchanged, or retired, any negative adjustment carryforward from the prior year will reduce the United States Holder's amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement.

We are required to provide each holder of a Contingent Note with the Schedule described above. If we do not create a Schedule or the Schedule is unreasonable, a United States Holder must set its own projected payment schedule and explicitly disclose the use of such schedule and the reason therefor. Unless otherwise prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Holder must make such disclosure on a statement attached to the United States Holder's timely filed federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the Contingent Note was acquired.

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In general, any gain realized by a United States Holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Contingent Note is interest income. In general, any loss on a Contingent Note accounted for under the method described above is ordinary loss to the extent it does not exceed such holder's prior interest inclusions on the Contingent Note (net of negative adjustments treated as ordinary loss in price taxable years). Special rules apply in determining the tax basis of a Contingent Note and the amount realized on the retirement of a Contingent Note.

Other Rules

Certain notes having OID may be redeemed prior to maturity or may be repayable at the option of the holder. Such notes may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules discussed above relating to the tax treatment of OID. Purchasers of such notes with a redemption feature are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to such feature since the tax consequences with respect to OID will depend, in part, on the particular terms and the particular features of the purchased note.

The Treasury Regulations relating to the tax treatment of OID contain certain language ("aggregation rules") stating in general that, with some exceptions, if more than one type of note is issued in connection with the same transaction or related transactions, such notes may be treated as a single debt instrument with a single issue price, maturity date, yield to maturity and stated redemption price at maturity for purposes of calculating and accruing any OID. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, we do not expect to treat different types of notes as being subject to the aggregation rules for purposes of computing OID.

Market Discount

If a United States Holder acquires a note having a maturity date of more than one year from the date of its issuance and has a tax basis in the note that is, in the case of a note that does not have OID, less than its issue price (or, in the case of a subsequent purchase, its stated redemption price at maturity), or, in the case of a note that has OID, less than its adjusted issue price (as defined above under "Original Issue Discount—Fixed Rate Notes") as of the date of acquisition, the amount of such difference is treated as "market discount" for federal income tax purposes, unless such difference is less than .0025 multiplied by the stated redemption price at maturity of the note multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity (from the date of acquisition).

Under the market discount rules of the Internal Revenue Code, a United States Holder is required to treat any principal payment (or, in the case of a note that has OID, any payment that does not constitute a payment of qualified stated interest) on, or any gain on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, a note as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued market discount that has not previously been included in income. Thus, partial principal payments are treated as ordinary income to the extent of accrued market discount that has not previously been included in income. If such note is disposed of by a United States Holder in certain otherwise non-taxable transactions, accrued market discount must be included as ordinary income by the United States Holder as if the holder had sold the note at its then fair market value.

In general, the amount of market discount that has accrued is determined on a ratable basis. A United States Holder may, however, elect to determine the amount of accrued market discount on a constant yield to maturity basis. This election is made on a note-by-note basis and is irrevocable.

With respect to notes with market discount, a United States Holder may not be allowed to deduct immediately a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or to carry such notes. A United States Holder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues, in which case the interest deferral rule set forth in the preceding sentence will not apply. This election will apply to all debt instruments acquired by the United States Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and is irrevocable without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. A United States Holder's tax basis in a note will be increased by the amount of market discount included in the holder's income under the election.

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In lieu of the foregoing rules, different rules apply in the case of Contingent Notes where a holder's tax basis in a Contingent Note is less than the Contingent Note's adjusted issue price (determined under special rules set out in the Contingent Debt Regulations). Accordingly, prospective purchasers of Contingent Notes are urged to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the application of these rules to Contingent Notes.

Premium and Acquisition Premium

If a United States Holder purchases a note for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the note after the date of acquisition (other than payments of qualified stated interest), the holder will be considered to have purchased the note with "amortizable bond premium" equal in amount to the excess, and generally will not be required to include any OID in income. Generally, a United States Holder may elect to amortize the premium as an offset to qualified stated interest income, using a constant yield method similar to that described above (see "Original Issue Discount"), over the remaining term of the note (where the note is not redeemable prior to its maturity date). In the case of notes that may be redeemed prior to maturity, the premium is calculated assuming that we or the United States Holder will exercise or not exercise its redemption rights in a manner that maximizes the United States Holder's yield. A United States Holder who elects to amortize bond premium must reduce such holder's tax basis in the note by the amount of the premium used to offset qualified stated interest income as set forth above. An election to amortize bond premium applies to all taxable debt obligations owned by the holder on the first day of the taxable year to which such election first applies and thereafter acquired by the holder and may be revoked only with the consent of the Internal Revenue Service.

If a United States Holder purchases a note issued with OID at an "acquisition premium," the amount of OID that the United States Holder includes in gross income is reduced to reflect the acquisition premium. A note is purchased at an acquisition premium if its adjusted basis, immediately after its purchase, is (a) less than or equal to the sum of all amounts payable on the note after the purchase date other than payments of qualified stated interest and (b) greater than the note's "adjusted issue price" (as described above under "Original Issue Discount" Fixed Rate Notes).

If a note is purchased at an acquisition premium, the United States Holder reduces the amount of OID otherwise includible in income during an accrual period by an amount equal to (i) the amount of OID otherwise includible in income multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the excess of the adjusted basis of the note immediately after its acquisition by the purchaser over the adjusted issue price of the note and the denominator of which is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the note after the purchase date, other than payments of qualified stated interest, over the note's adjusted issue price.

As an alternative to reducing the amount of OID otherwise includible in income by this fraction, the United States Holder may elect to compute OID accruals by treating the purchase as a purchase at original issuance and applying the constant yield method described above.

In lieu of the foregoing rules, different rules apply in the case of Contingent Notes where a holder's tax basis in a Contingent Note is greater than the Contingent Note's adjusted issue price (determined under special rules set out in the Contingent Debt Regulations). Accordingly, prospective purchasers of Contingent Notes are urged to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the application of these rules to Contingent Notes.

Short-Term Notes

A Short-Term Note will be treated as having been issued with OID if the stated redemption price at maturity exceeds the issue price of the note. United States Holders that report income for federal income tax purposes on an accrual method and certain other United States Holders, including banks and dealers in securities, are required to include OID in income on such Short-Term Notes on a straight-line basis, unless an election is made to accrue the OID according to a constant yield method based on daily compounding. Any interest payable on the obligation (other than OID) is included in gross income as it accrues.

United States Holders of a Short-Term Note who use the cash method of accounting and certain other United States Holders are not required to accrue OID for federal income tax purposes, unless the holder elects

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to do so, with the consequence that the reporting of such income is deferred until it is received. In the case of a United States Holder that is not required, and does not elect, to include OID in income currently, any gain realized on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Short-Term Note is ordinary income to the extent of the OID accrued on a straight-line basis (or, if elected, according to a constant yield method based on daily compounding) through the date of sale, exchange or retirement. In addition, United States Holders that are not required, and do not elect, to include OID in income currently are required to defer deductions for any interest paid on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry a Short-Term Note in an amount not exceeding the deferred interest income with respect to such Short-Term Note (which includes both the accrued OID and accrued interest that is payable but that have not been included in gross income), until such deferred interest income is realized. A United States Holder of a Short-Term Note may elect to apply the foregoing rules (except for the rule characterizing gain on sale, exchange or retirement as ordinary) with respect to [acquisition discount] rather than OID. Acquisition discount is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Short-Term Note over the United States Holder's basis in the Short-Term Note. This election applies to all obligations acquired by the taxpayer on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies, unless revoked with the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. A United States Holder's tax basis in a Short-Term Note is increased by the amount included in such holder's income on such a note.

Election to Treat All Interest as OID

United States Holders may elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a note, including any stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, market discount, *de minimis* OID, *de minimis* market discount and unstated interest (as adjusted by amortizable bond premium and acquisition premium), by using the constant yield method described above under [Original Issue Discount]. Such an election for a note with amortizable bond premium will result in a deemed election to amortize bond premium for all debt instruments owned on the first day of the taxable year to which such election first applies and all debt instruments later acquired by the United States Holder with amortizable bond premium and may be revoked only with the permission of the Internal Revenue Service. Similarly, such an election for a note with market discount will result in a deemed election to accrue market discount in income currently for such note and for all other debt instruments acquired by the United States Holder with market discount on or after the first day of the taxable year to which such election first applies, and may be revoked only with the permission of the Internal Revenue Service. A United States Holder's tax basis in a note will be increased by each accrual of the amounts treated as OID under the constant yield election described in this paragraph.

Integration of Notes with Other Financial Instruments

Any United States Holder of notes that also acquires or has acquired any financial instrument which, in combination with such notes, would permit the calculation of a single yield to maturity or could generally constitute a VRDI of an equivalent term, may in certain circumstances treat such notes and such financial instrument as an integrated debt instrument for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code, with a single determination of issue price and the character and timing of income, deductions, gains and losses. (For purposes of determining OID, none of the payments under the integrated debt instrument will be treated as qualified stated interest.) Moreover, under the Contingent Debt Regulations, the Internal Revenue Service may require in certain circumstances that a United States Holder who owns notes integrate such notes with a financial instrument held or acquired by such holder or a related party. United States Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to such possible integration.

Sale or Exchange of Notes

A United States Holder generally will recognize gain or loss upon the sale or exchange of a note equal to the difference between the amount realized upon such sale or exchange and the United States Holder's adjusted basis in the note. The adjusted basis in the note generally will equal the cost of the note, increased by OID, acquisition discount or market discount previously included in respect thereof, and reduced (but not below zero) by any payments on the note other than payments of qualified stated interest and by any premium that the United States Holder has taken into account. To the extent attributable to accrued but

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unpaid qualified stated interest, the amount realized by the United States Holder will be treated as a payment of interest. Generally, any gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, except as provided under "Market Discount," "Short-Term Notes" and "Original Issue Discount" Floating Rate Notes that are not VRDIs, above. Special rules apply in determining the tax basis of a Contingent Note and the amount realized on the retirement of a Contingent Note.

Notes Denominated, or in Respect of Which Interest Is Payable, in a Foreign Currency

As used in this prospectus supplement, "Foreign Currency" means a currency or currency unit other than U.S. dollars.

Payments of Interest in a Foreign Currency

Cash Method

A United States Holder who uses the cash method of accounting for United States Federal income tax purposes and who receives a payment of interest on a note (other than OID or market discount) will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the Foreign Currency payment (determined on the date such payment is received) regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to U.S. dollars at that time, and such U.S. dollar value will be the United States Holder's tax basis in such Foreign Currency.

Accrual Method

A United States Holder who uses the accrual method of accounting for United States Federal income tax purposes, or who otherwise is required to accrue interest prior to receipt, will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the amount of interest income (including OID or market discount and reduced by amortizable bond premium to the extent applicable) that has accrued and is otherwise required to be taken into account with respect to a note during an accrual period. The U.S. dollar value of such accrued income will be determined by translating such income at the average rate of exchange for the accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average rate for the partial period within the taxable year. A United States Holder may elect, however, to translate such accrued interest income using the rate of exchange on the last day of the accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, using the rate of exchange on the last day of the taxable year. If the last day of an accrual period is within five business days of the date of receipt of the accrued interest, a United States Holder may translate such interest using the rate of exchange on the date of receipt. The above election will apply to other debt obligations held by the United States Holder and may not be changed without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. A United States Holder is urged to consult a tax advisor before making the above election. A United States Holder will recognize exchange gain or loss (which will be treated as ordinary income or loss) with respect to accrued interest income on the date such income is received. The amount of ordinary income or loss recognized will equal the difference, if any, between the U.S. dollar value of the Foreign Currency payment received (determined on the date such payment is received) in respect of such accrual period and the U.S. dollar value of interest income that has accrued during such accrual period (as determined above).

Purchase, Sale and Retirement of Notes

A United States Holder who purchases a note with previously owned Foreign Currency will recognize ordinary income or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between such United State Holder's tax basis in the Foreign Currency and the U.S. dollar fair market value of the Foreign Currency used to purchase the note, determined on the date of purchase. Except as discussed above with respect to Short-Term Notes, upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a note, a United States Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement and such United States Holder's adjusted tax basis in the note. Such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss (except to the extent of any accrued market discount not previously included in the United States Holder's income) and would be long-term capital gain or loss if the holding period for the notes is more than one year. To the extent the amount realized represents accrued but unpaid interest, however, such amounts must be taken into

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account as interest income, with exchange gain or loss computed as described in "Payments of Interest in a Foreign Currency" above. If a United States Holder receives Foreign Currency on such a sale, exchange or retirement the amount realized will be based on the U.S. dollar value of the Foreign Currency on the date the payment is received or the note is disposed of (or deemed disposed of in the case of a taxable exchange of the note for a new note). In the case of a note that is denominated in Foreign Currency and is traded on an established securities market, a cash basis United States Holder (or, upon election, an accrual basis United States Holder) will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized by translating the Foreign Currency payment at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a note will equal the cost of the note to such holder, increased by the amounts of any market discount or original issue discount previously included in income by the holder with respect to such note and reduced by any amortized acquisition or other premium and any principal payments received by the holder. A United States Holder's tax basis in a note, and the amount of any subsequent adjustments to such holder's tax basis, will be the U.S. dollar value of the Foreign Currency amount paid for such note, or of the Foreign Currency amount of the adjustment, determined on the date of such purchase or adjustment.

Gain or loss realized upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a note that is attributable to fluctuations in currency exchange rates will be ordinary income or loss which will not be treated as interest income or expense. Gain or loss attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates will equal the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the Foreign Currency principal amount of the note, determined on the date such payment is received or the note is disposed of, and the U.S. dollar value of the Foreign Currency principal amount of the note, determined on the date the United States Holder acquired the note. Such Foreign Currency gain or loss will be recognized only to the extent of the total gain or loss realized by the United States Holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of the note.

Original Issue Discount

In the case of a note issued with OID or Short-Term Note, (i) OID is determined in units of the Foreign Currency, (ii) accrued OID is translated into U.S. dollars as described in "Payments of Interest in a Foreign Currency" "Accrual Method" above and (iii) the amount of Foreign Currency gain or loss on the accrued OID is determined by comparing the amount of income received attributable to the discount (either upon payment, maturity or an earlier disposition), as translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange on the date of such receipt, with the amount of OID accrued, as translated above.

Premium and Market Discount

In the case of a note with market discount, (i) market discount is determined in units of the Foreign Currency, (ii) accrued market discount taken into account upon the receipt of any partial principal payment or upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of the note (other than accrued market discount required to be taken into account currently) is translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on such disposition date (and no part of such accrued market discount is treated as exchange gain or loss) and (iii) accrued market discount currently includible in income by a United State Holder for any accrual period is translated into U.S. dollars on the basis of the average exchange rate in effect during such accrual period, and the exchange gain or loss is determined upon the receipt of any partial principal payment or upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of the note in the manner described in "Payments of Interest in a Foreign Currency" "Accrual Method" above with respect to computation of exchange gain or loss on accrued interest.

With respect to a note issued with amortizable bond premium, such premium is determined in the relevant Foreign Currency and reduces interest income in units of the Foreign Currency. Exchange gain or loss is realized with respect to the bond premium by treating the portion of premium amortized with respect to any period as a return of principal. With respect to any United States Holder that does not elect to amortize bond premium, the amount of bond premium will constitute a market loss when the note matures. Although not entirely clear, a United States Holder should recognize exchange gain or loss equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the bond premium amortized with respect to a period, determined on the date the interest attributable to such period is received, and the U.S. dollar value of the bond premium determined on the date of the acquisition of the note.

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Exchange of Foreign Currencies

A United States Holder will have a tax basis in any Foreign Currency received as interest or on the sale, exchange or retirement of a note equal to the U.S. dollar value of such Foreign Currency, determined at the time the interest is received or at the time of the sale, exchange or retirement. Any gain or loss realized by a United States Holder on a sale or other disposition of Foreign Currency (including its exchange for U.S. dollars or its use to purchase notes) will be ordinary income or loss.

Disclosure of Reportable Transactions

A penalty in the amount of \$10,000 in the case of a natural person and \$50,000 in any other case is imposed on any taxpayer that fails to timely disclose its participation in a reportable transaction. A taxpayer discloses a reportable transaction by attaching Internal Revenue Service Form 8886 to its Federal income tax return. A reportable transaction includes a transaction resulting in the taxpayer claiming a loss under Section 165 of the Internal Revenue Code in an amount equal to or in excess of certain threshold amounts. A loss resulting from a Section 988 transaction, such as an investment in notes denominated or on which interest is payable in a Foreign Currency, will constitute a Section 165 loss. In the case of individuals or trusts, whether or not the loss flows through from an S corporation or partnership, if the loss arises with respect to a Section 988 transaction (as defined in Section 988(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to Foreign Currency transactions), the applicable threshold amount is \$50,000 in any single taxable year. Higher threshold amounts apply depending upon the taxpayer's status as a corporation, partnership, or S corporation, as well as certain other factors. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding any possible disclosure obligations with respect to their acquisition, ownership or disposition of the notes in light of their particular circumstances.

Non-United States Holders

Payments of Interest

Interest paid by the Company to a non-United States Holder will not be subject to United States Federal income taxes or withholding tax if such interest (including OID, if any) is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by such non-United States Holder and such non-United States Holder:

- does not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company entitled to vote;
- is not a controlled foreign corporation related to the Company;
- is not a bank receiving interest described in section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- the non-United States Holder appropriately certifies as to its foreign status. A non-United States Holder can generally meet this certification requirement by providing a properly executed Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN or appropriate substitute form to us, or our paying agent. If the non-United States Holder holds the notes through a financial institution or other agent acting on the holder's behalf, the holder may be required to provide appropriate documentation to the agent. The holder's agent will then generally be required to provide appropriate certifications to us or our paying agent, either directly or through other intermediaries. Special certification rules apply to foreign partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances certifications as to foreign status of partners, trust owners or beneficiaries may have to be provided to us or our paying agent.

If a non-United States Holder does not qualify for an exemption under these rules, interest income (including OID) will be subject to withholding tax at the rate of 30% at the time such amount is paid, unless the holder provides us with a properly executed (1) Internal Revenue Service Form W-8 BEN (or successor form) claiming an exemption from or reduction in withholding under the benefit of an applicable tax treaty or (2) Internal Revenue Service Form W-8 ECI (or successor form) stating that interest paid on the note is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with your United States trade or business. If a non-United States Holder is engaged in a trade or business in the United States and interest on a note is

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effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business, such holder will be subject to United States Federal income tax on a net income basis at the rates applicable to United States persons generally. In addition, if you are a foreign corporation and the payment of interest is effectively connected with your United States trade or business, you may also be subject to a 30% branch profits tax.

Sales or Exchanges of Notes

If you are a non-United States Holder, you generally will not be subject to United States Federal income tax on any amount which constitutes capital gain upon retirement or disposition of a note, unless any of the following is true:

- your investment in the notes is effectively connected with a United States trade or business;
- if you are a non-United States Holder who is a nonresident alien individual holding the note as a capital asset, you are present in the United States for 183 or more days in the taxable year within which sale, redemption or other disposition takes place and certain other requirements are met; or

you are subject to provisions of United States tax laws applicable to certain United States expatriates. If you have a United States trade or business and the investment in the notes is effectively connected with such United States trade or business, the payment of the sales proceeds with respect to the notes would be subject to United States Federal income tax on a net basis at the rate applicable to United States person generally. In addition, foreign corporations may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax if the investment in the note is effectively connected with the foreign corporation's United States trade or business.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

United States Holders

The Company will, where required, report to the United States holders of notes and the Internal Revenue Service the amount of any interest paid on the notes in each calendar year and the amounts of tax withheld, if any, from those payments. Under section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable Treasury regulations, a United States holder of a note may be subject to backup withholding tax with respect to payments made on the notes as well as proceeds from the disposition of notes unless the holder:

- is a corporation or comes within other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact; or
- provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Amounts paid as backup withholding do not constitute an additional tax and will be credited against the United States Holder's United States Federal income tax liabilities, so long as the required information is provided to the Internal Revenue Service. A United States holder of notes who does not provide the payor with his or her correct taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service.

Non-United States Holders

No backup withholding or information reporting will generally be required with respect to interest on notes paid to non-United States Holders if the beneficial owner of the note provides a statement described above in Non-United States HoldersPayment of Interest or the non-United States Holder is an exempt recipient and, in each case, the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the beneficial owner is a United States person.

Information reporting requirements and backup withholding tax will not apply to any payment of the proceeds of the sale of a note effected outside of the United States by a foreign office of a broker (as defined in applicable Treasury regulations), provided that such broker is not:

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