

HealthSouth Support Companies, LLC
Form 424B5
September 04, 2014
Table of Contents

Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-183740

The information in this preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities, nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities, in any jurisdiction where the offering is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED SEPTEMBER 4, 2014

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To Prospectus Dated September 6, 2012)

\$175,000,000

5.75% Senior Notes due 2024

We are offering \$175 million aggregate principal amount of our existing series of 5.75% senior notes due 2024 (the new notes). The new notes will be issued under the indenture pursuant to which, on September 11, 2012, we issued \$275 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.75% senior notes due 2024 (the initial notes, and together with the new notes, the notes). The new notes will have the same terms (other than issue date and public offering price) as the initial notes of such series and will rank *pari passu* with, and vote together with, the holders of the initial notes on any matter submitted to the holders of such series. The new notes will have the same CUSIP number and ISIN as the initial notes and will be fungible with the initial notes for trading purposes. We will pay interest on the notes semiannually in arrears on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning on November 1, 2014. The notes will mature on November 1, 2024.

At any time on or after November 1, 2017, we may redeem some or all of the notes at specified redemption prices. The redemption prices are discussed under the caption Description of Notes Optional Redemption. At any time prior to November 1, 2017, we may at our option redeem all or a portion of the notes, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a make-whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the redemption date. Prior to November 1, 2015, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes from the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 105.75%, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. See Description of Notes Optional Redemption. If we experience specific kinds of changes in control, we must offer to purchase the notes at 101% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

Edgar Filing: HealthSouth Support Companies, LLC - Form 424B5

The notes and the guarantees will be senior unsecured obligations of HealthSouth Corporation and our subsidiary guarantors that guarantee borrowings under our credit agreement and other capital markets debt. The notes will rank equal in right of payment to our current and future senior debt and will rank senior in right of payment to any future subordinated debt. The notes will be effectively subordinated to our current and future secured debt, including borrowings under our credit agreement, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt. In addition, the notes and the guarantees will be structurally subordinated to any liabilities, including trade payables, of our nonguarantor subsidiaries.

Investing in the notes involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page S-5.

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

| | Per Note | Total |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Public Offering Price ¹ | % | \$ |
| Underwriting Discount | % | \$ |
| Proceeds to HealthSouth Corporation (before expenses) ² | % | \$ |

¹ Plus accrued interest from and including May 1, 2014 to, but excluding, the date of delivery.

² The proceeds to HealthSouth Corporation set forth above do not take into account offering expenses.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. We expect that delivery of the notes will be made to investors in book-entry form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on or about September , 2014.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Barclays
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
RBC Capital Markets

BofA Merrill Lynch
J.P. Morgan
SunTrust Robinson Humphrey
September , 2014

Citigroup
Morgan Stanley
Wells Fargo Securities

Table of Contents

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Prospectus Supplement | |
| <u>ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT</u> | ii |
| <u>FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u> | ii |
| <u>SUMMARY</u> | S-1 |
| <u>THE OFFERING</u> | S-2 |
| <u>RISK FACTORS</u> | S-5 |
| <u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u> | S-20 |
| <u>CAPITALIZATION</u> | S-21 |
| <u>RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS</u> | S-22 |
| <u>DESCRIPTION OF NOTES</u> | S-23 |
| <u>MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS</u> | S-69 |
| <u>UNDERWRITING (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)</u> | S-74 |
| <u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u> | S-78 |
| <u>INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE</u> | S-79 |
| <u>LEGAL MATTERS</u> | S-79 |
| <u>EXPERTS</u> | S-79 |
| Prospectus | |
| <u>About This Prospectus</u> | 1 |
| <u>Forward-Looking Statements</u> | 2 |
| <u>Risk Factors</u> | 3 |
| <u>The Company</u> | 4 |
| <u>Use of Proceeds</u> | 5 |
| <u>Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock</u> | 6 |
| <u>Dividends</u> | 7 |
| <u>Description of Capital Stock</u> | 7 |
| <u>Description of Warrants</u> | 9 |
| <u>Description of Debt Securities</u> | 10 |

| | |
|--|----|
| <u>Plan of Distribution</u> | 13 |
| <u>Where You Can Find More Information</u> | 16 |
| <u>Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference</u> | 17 |
| <u>Legal Matters</u> | 18 |
| <u>Experts</u> | 18 |

Table of Contents

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, the terms HealthSouth, we, us, our, and the Company to HealthSouth Corporation and its subsidiaries.

We provide information to you about this offering in two separate documents. The accompanying prospectus provides general information about us and the securities we may offer from time to time. This prospectus supplement describes the specific details regarding this offering. Additional information is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. If information in this prospectus supplement is inconsistent with the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on this prospectus supplement.

It is important for you to read and consider all information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in making your investment decision.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the securities described in this prospectus supplement or an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy such securities in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful. Neither the delivery of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, nor any sale made hereunder, shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs since the date of this prospectus supplement, or that the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of such information.

The distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the offering of the notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer, or an invitation on our behalf or on behalf of the underwriters or any one of them, to subscribe to or purchase any of the notes, and may not be used for or in connection with an offer or solicitation by anyone, in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement contains historical information, as well as forward-looking statements that involve known and unknown risks and relate to, among other things, future events, changes to Medicare reimbursement and other healthcare regulations from time to time, regulatory investigations, our business strategy, our dividend and stock repurchase strategies, our financial plans, our growth plans, our future financial performance, our projected business results, or our projected capital expenditures. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, could, should, expect, plan, anticipate, believe, intend, estimate, potential, or continue or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Such forward-looking statements are necessarily estimates based upon current information and involve a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Any forward-looking statement is based on information current as of the date of this prospectus supplement and speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made. Actual events or results may differ materially from the results anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of

Table of Contents

factors. While it is impossible to identify all such factors, factors that could cause actual results to differ materially for those estimated by us include, but are not limited to, those described under the heading Risk Factors, starting on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement.

The cautionary statements referred to in this section also should be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that may be issued by us or persons acting on our behalf. We undertake no duty to update these forward-looking statements, even though our situation may change in the future. Furthermore, we cannot guarantee future results, events, levels of activity, performance, or achievements.

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information included elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. Because this is a summary, it may not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus supplement together with the accompanying prospectus, as well as the information incorporated by reference herein, before making an investment decision.

Company Overview

We are the nation's largest owner and operator of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals in terms of patients treated and discharged, revenues and number of hospitals. As of June 30, 2014, we operated 103 inpatient rehabilitation hospitals (including one hospital that operates as a joint venture which we account for using the equity method of accounting), 17 outpatient rehabilitation satellite clinics (operated by our hospitals) and 25 licensed, hospital-based home health agencies. In addition to HealthSouth hospitals, we manage three inpatient rehabilitation units through management contracts. As of June 30, 2014, our inpatient rehabilitation hospitals had 6,884 licensed beds (excluding the one hospital that has 41 licensed beds and operates as a joint venture which we account for using the equity method of accounting). While our national network of inpatient hospitals stretches across 28 states and Puerto Rico, our inpatient hospitals are concentrated in the eastern half of the United States and Texas.

HealthSouth was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Our principal executive offices are located at 3660 Grandview Parkway, Suite 200, Birmingham, Alabama 35243, and our telephone number is (205) 967-7116. Our Internet website address is www.healthsouth.com. Information on our website does not constitute part of this prospectus supplement and should not be relied upon in connection with making any investment decision with respect to the notes.

Recent Developments

We are currently in negotiations to modify our existing credit agreement to obtain, in addition to the existing \$600 million revolving credit facility, a new \$150 million term loan facility. We anticipate being able to borrow under the new term loan facility through March 31, 2015 with amounts drawn under the new term loan facility being due five years following closing of this credit agreement amendment. In addition to providing for the new term loan facility, we have proposed to, among other things, (1) eliminate the requirement that the existing credit agreement be secured by mortgages on our real estate, (2) set the maturity date of both the term loan and the revolving credit facilities to the date that is five years from the effective date of the amendment, (3) provide additional flexibility to declare dividends and make other restricted payments and (4) provide additional flexibility to make capital expenditures. No lender has committed to provide the requested term loan facility nor have the parties negotiated definitive documents evidencing the requested modifications. The effectiveness of any such definitive documentation will be subject to a number of customary closing conditions. Although we anticipate we will obtain the new term loan facility and the requested modifications to the existing credit agreement will be accepted, we can offer no assurances they will occur.

Table of Contents

THE OFFERING

The following summary contains basic information about the notes and is not intended to be complete. It may not contain all the information that may be important to you. For a more complete description of the notes, see Description of Notes. In this summary of the offering, the words we, us, and our refer only to HealthSouth Corporation and not to any of its subsidiaries.

Issuer HealthSouth Corporation.

Notes Offered \$175 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% senior notes due 2024.

The new notes offered hereby are an additional issuance under the existing indenture under which we issued the initial notes. The new notes will have the same terms (other than issue date and public offering price) as the initial notes and will rank *pari passu* with the initial notes. Holders of the new notes will vote together with the holders of the initial notes on any matter submitted to the holders of such notes. The new notes will have the same CUSIP number and ISIN as the initial notes and will be fungible with the initial notes for trading purposes.

Maturity November 1, 2024.

Interest Payment Dates May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning on November 1, 2014.

Guarantees The notes will be jointly and severally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by all of our existing and future subsidiaries that guarantee borrowings under our credit agreement and other capital markets debt. However, certain of our subsidiaries will not guarantee the notes. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, the nonguarantor subsidiaries represented in the aggregate approximately 31.0% of our consolidated net operating revenues and approximately 22.5% of our Adjusted EBITDA. As of June 30, 2014, the nonguarantor subsidiaries held approximately 23.1% of our consolidated property and equipment, net. For a discussion of the risks relating to the guarantees, see Risk Factors Risks Related to the Notes Not all of our subsidiaries will be guarantors under the indenture governing the notes. The notes are structurally subordinated to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our nonguarantor subsidiaries.

Ranking

The notes and the guarantees will be senior unsecured obligations of HealthSouth Corporation and our guarantor subsidiaries. The notes will rank equal in right of payment to our current and future senior debt and senior in right of payment to any subordinated debt, including our 2.00% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2043. The notes will be effectively

S-2

Table of Contents

subordinated to our current and future secured debt, including borrowings under our credit agreement, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt. See Description of Notes Ranking. In addition, the notes and the guarantees will be structurally subordinated to any liabilities, including trade payables, of our nonguarantor subsidiaries.

Optional Redemption of Notes

At any time on or after November 1, 2017, we may redeem some or all of the notes at the redemption prices specified in this prospectus supplement under Description of Notes Optional Redemption.

Prior to November 1, 2017, we may also redeem some or all of the notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date plus a make-whole premium.

At any time prior to November 1, 2015, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes in an amount not to exceed the amount of proceeds of one or more equity offerings, at a price equal to 105.75% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, *provided* that at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the notes issued remains outstanding after the redemption.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, as defined in the indenture, each holder of the notes will have the right to require us to repurchase such holder's notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. See Description of Notes Change of Control.

Covenants

The indenture governing the notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to:

incur or guarantee indebtedness;

pay dividends on, or redeem or repurchase, our capital stock; or repay, redeem or repurchase our subordinated obligations;

issue or sell certain types of preferred stock;

make investments;

incur obligations that restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to make dividends or other payments to us;

sell assets;

engage in transactions with affiliates;

create certain liens;

S-3

Table of Contents

enter into sale/leaseback transactions; and

merge, consolidate, or transfer all or substantially all of our assets.

Listing The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. Currently, there is no public market for the notes.

Use of Proceeds We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to redeem the outstanding principal amount of our existing 7.25% Senior Notes due 2018.

Conflicts of Interest Because certain of the underwriters or their affiliates that are holders of our 7.25% Senior Notes due 2018 may be paid a portion of the net proceeds, this offering is being conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) Rule 5121, which requires that a qualified independent underwriter (QIU) participate in the preparation of this prospectus supplement and performs its usual standard of due diligence with respect thereto. Because of these relationships, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is deemed to have a conflict of interest under FINRA Rule 5121. As a result of this conflict of interest and in accordance with Rule 5121, Barclays is assuming the responsibilities of acting as the QIU in connection with this offering. We have agreed to indemnify Barclays against certain liabilities incurred in connection with it acting as a qualified independent underwriter for this offering, including liabilities under the Securities Act. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

Risk Factors You should carefully consider all information set forth or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and, in particular, you should carefully read the section entitled Risk Factors beginning on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement before purchasing any of the notes.

Trustee Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.

Governing Law The notes will be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the notes involves risks. In addition to the risk factors set forth below, you should carefully consider the risks described under the caption "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and described under the caption "Risk Factors" in the accompanying prospectus (which are incorporated by reference herein), as well as the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Before making a decision to invest in our notes, you should carefully consider these risks as well as other information related to the risk factors contained in other sections of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014, which are incorporated by reference herein. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial could also have a material adverse effect on our business operations.

Risks Related to the Notes

Our leverage or level of indebtedness may impair our financial condition, may prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the indenture governing the notes and our other debt instruments, and may have other negative consequences for our business.

As of June 30, 2014, we had approximately \$1.4 billion of long-term debt outstanding (including that portion of long-term debt classified as current and excluding \$85.9 million in capital leases).

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to you, including:

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes;

limiting our ability to borrow additional amounts to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our business strategy and other general corporate purposes;

requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest on our debt, which would reduce availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, execution of our business strategy and other general corporate purposes;

making us more vulnerable to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions, in government regulation and in our business by limiting our flexibility in planning for, and making it more difficult for us to react quickly to, changing conditions;

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

exposing us to risks inherent in interest rate fluctuations because some of our borrowings will be at variable rates of interest, which could result in higher interest expense in the event of increases in interest rates.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the notes, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness which may not be successful.

We are required to use a substantial portion of our cash flow to service our debt. Although we expect to make scheduled interest payments and principal reductions, we cannot assure you that changes in our business or other factors will not occur that may have the effect of preventing us from satisfying obligations under the indenture governing the notes and our other debt instruments. If we are unable to

Table of Contents

generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service our debt and meet our other needs, we may have to refinance all or a portion of our debt, obtain additional financing or reduce expenditures or sell assets that we deem necessary to our business. We cannot assure you that any of these measures would be possible or that any additional financing could be obtained. A return to tight credit markets will make additional financing more expensive and difficult to obtain. The inability to obtain additional financing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and on our ability to meet our obligations to you under the notes.

Despite current indebtedness levels, we may still be able to incur more debt. This could further exacerbate the risks associated with our substantial indebtedness.

Subject to specified limitations, the indenture governing the notes, the indentures governing our existing senior notes and senior subordinated notes and our credit agreement permit us and our subsidiaries to incur material additional debt. We are also negotiating to add an additional \$150 million term loan facility to our existing credit agreement. If new debt is added to our or any of our subsidiaries' current debt levels, the risks described in the immediately preceding risk factor could intensify. See [Description of Notes](#) [Certain Covenants](#) [Limitation on Indebtedness](#) for additional information.

The restrictive covenants in our credit agreement, the indenture governing the notes, and the indentures governing our existing senior notes could affect our ability to execute aspects of our business plan successfully.

The indenture governing the notes, the indentures governing our existing senior notes and the terms of our credit agreement do, and our future debt instruments may, contain various provisions that limit our ability and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur or guarantee indebtedness;

pay dividends on, or redeem or repurchase, our capital stock or repay, redeem or repurchase our subordinated obligations;

issue or sell certain types of preferred stock;

make investments;

incur obligations that restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to make dividends or other payments to us;

sell assets;

engage in transactions with affiliates;

create certain liens;

enter into sale/leaseback transactions; and

merge, consolidate, or transfer all or substantially all of our assets.

These covenants could adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs and pursue available business opportunities.

In addition, our credit agreement requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial condition tests. Although we were in compliance with the financial ratios and financial condition tests set forth in our credit agreement as of June 30, 2014, we cannot provide assurance we will continue to do so. Events beyond our control, including changes in general economic and business conditions, may affect our ability to meet those financial ratios and financial condition tests. If there is a severe downturn in our earnings and we have outstanding borrowings under our credit agreement at the time, a

S-6

Table of Contents

rapid increase in interest rates could impair our ability to comply with those financial ratios and financial condition tests and we may need to obtain waivers or other relief from the required proportion of the lenders to avoid being in default. If we try to obtain a waiver or other relief from the required lenders, we may not be able to obtain it or such relief might have a material cost to us or be on terms less favorable than those under our existing debt. If a default occurs, the lenders could exercise their rights, including declaring all the funds borrowed (together with accrued and unpaid interest) to be immediately due and payable, terminating their commitments or instituting foreclosure proceedings against our assets securing the funds borrowed, which, in turn, could cause the default and acceleration of the maturity of our other indebtedness. A breach of any other restrictive covenants contained in our credit agreement, the indentures governing our existing senior notes or the indenture governing the notes would also (after giving effect to applicable grace periods, if any) result in an event of default with the same outcome.

The notes and the guarantees will not be secured by any of our assets. Our credit agreement is secured and our senior secured lenders have a prior claim on substantially all of our assets. The notes and guarantees are effectively subordinated to secured debt to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt.

The notes and the guarantees will not be secured by any of our assets. However, our credit agreement is secured by substantially all of our assets, including the stock of substantially all of our domestic wholly owned subsidiaries (including future subsidiaries, if any). If we become insolvent or are liquidated, or if payment under any of the instruments governing our secured debt is accelerated, the lenders under those instruments will be entitled to exercise the remedies available to a secured lender under applicable law and pursuant to the documents governing such debt. Accordingly, the lenders under our credit agreement have a prior claim on our assets securing the debt owed to them. In that event, because the notes and the guarantees will not be secured by any of our assets, it is possible that our remaining assets might be insufficient to satisfy your claims in full. See Note 8, *Long-term Debt*, to the consolidated financial statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Description of Notes Certain Covenants in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

As of June 30, 2014, we had \$15.0 million of senior secured indebtedness (excluding \$85.9 million of capital lease obligations) and \$547.7 million of available borrowing capacity under the revolving portion of our credit agreement. The application of the net proceeds of this offering, to redeem the outstanding principal amount of our existing 7.25% Senior Notes due 2018, will not affect the amount of outstanding senior secured indebtedness. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 79% of our consolidated property and equipment, net held by HealthSouth Corporation and its guarantor subsidiaries, was pledged to the lenders under our credit agreement. We will be permitted to borrow substantial additional secured indebtedness in the future under the terms of the indenture. We are currently in negotiations to modify our existing credit agreement to obtain, in addition to the existing \$600 million revolving credit facility, a new \$150 million term loan facility. We anticipate being able to borrow under the new term loan facility through March 31, 2015 with amounts drawn under the new term loan facility being due five years following closing of this credit agreement amendment. See Description of Notes Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness, and Description of Notes Certain Covenants Limitation on Liens .

Not all of our subsidiaries will be guarantors under the indenture governing the notes. The notes are structurally subordinated to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our nonguarantor subsidiaries.

Not all of our subsidiaries will guarantee the notes. The notes will be guaranteed by all of our current and future subsidiaries that guarantee borrowings under our credit agreement and other capital markets debt. Certain of our 100% owned subsidiaries and all of our non-wholly owned subsidiaries, through which we conduct a significant portion of our business, will not guarantee the notes due to, among other things, restrictions in their constituent documents or other agreements. These nonguarantor subsidiaries do not guarantee borrowings under our credit agreement. The notes are structurally subordinated to the

S-7

Table of Contents

outstanding indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of our nonguarantor subsidiaries. Assuming we had completed this offering on June 30, 2014, these notes would have been structurally subordinated to approximately \$212.3 million of indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables (excluding intercompany liabilities) of our nonguarantor subsidiaries.

The nonguarantor subsidiaries generated approximately 31.2% of our consolidated net operating revenues and approximately 24.1% of our Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2013. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, the nonguarantor subsidiaries represented in the aggregate approximately 31.0% of our consolidated net operating revenues and approximately 22.5% of our Adjusted EBITDA. As of June 30, 2014, the nonguarantor subsidiaries held approximately 23.1% of our consolidated property and equipment, net. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of our nonguarantor subsidiaries, holders of their indebtedness and their trade creditors will generally be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of those subsidiaries before any assets are made available for distribution to us.

The lenders under our credit agreement have the discretion to release the guarantors under the credit agreement under certain circumstances, which will cause those guarantors to be released from their guarantees of the notes if they are not guaranteeing any other capital markets debt.

The lenders under our credit agreement have the discretion to release the guarantees under the credit agreement under certain circumstances. While any obligations under the credit agreement remain outstanding, any guarantee of the notes may be released without action by, or consent of, any holder of the notes or the trustee under the indenture governing the notes, if the related guarantor is no longer a guarantor of obligations under the credit agreement and is not then a guarantor or obligor of any capital markets indebtedness in addition to the notes offered hereby. See

Description of Notes Guarantees. Holders of the notes will not have a claim as a creditor against any subsidiary that is no longer a guarantor of the notes, and the indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of those subsidiaries will be structurally senior to claims of any holder of the notes.

We may not have the funds to purchase the notes and the existing senior notes and senior subordinated notes upon a change of control offer as required by the indenture governing the notes and the indentures governing our existing senior notes.

Upon a change of control, as defined in the indenture governing the notes, subject to certain conditions, we are required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of repurchase. The indentures governing our existing senior notes also require us to offer to repurchase all of our outstanding existing senior notes at 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of repurchase, in the event of a change of control. The source of funds for that purchase of notes and existing senior notes will be our available cash, cash generated from our operations or the operations of our subsidiaries or other potential sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We cannot assure you that sufficient funds from such sources will be available at the time of any change of control to make required repurchases of notes and existing senior notes tendered. In addition, the terms of our credit agreement limit our ability to repurchase your notes and the existing senior notes, and provide that certain change of control events constitute an event of default thereunder. Our future debt agreements may contain similar restrictions and provisions. If the holders of the notes or the existing senior notes exercise their right to require us to repurchase all the notes or existing senior notes upon a change of control, the financial effect of this repurchase could cause a default under our other debt, even if the change of control itself would not cause a default. Accordingly, it is possible that we will not have sufficient funds at the time of the change of control to make the required repurchase of the notes, our existing senior notes and our other debt, or that restrictions in our credit agreement and the indenture governing the notes and the indentures governing our existing senior notes will not allow such repurchases. In

addition, certain corporate events, such as leveraged recapitalizations

S-8

Table of Contents

that would increase the level of our indebtedness, would not constitute a change of control under the indentures. See Description of Notes Change of Control in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

There is no established trading market for the notes.

There is no established trading market for the notes. We cannot assure you that an active trading market will develop or be maintained for the notes. We do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any securities exchange. If a market for the notes does not develop, you may not be able to resell your notes for an extended period of time, if at all. Consequently, your lenders may be reluctant to accept the notes as collateral for loans. Moreover, if markets for the notes do develop in the future, we cannot assure you that these markets will continue indefinitely or that the notes can be sold at a price equal to or greater than their initial offering price. Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the notes. The market for the notes, if any, may be subject to similar disruptions. Any such disruptions may materially adversely affect you as a holder of the notes. In addition, in response to prevailing interest rates and market conditions generally, as well as our performance, the notes could trade at a price lower than their initial offering price.

Federal and state statutes could allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void the subsidiary guarantees and require note holders to return payments received from subsidiary guarantors.

Under U.S. bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, a court could void a subsidiary guarantee or claims related to a guarantor or void any payment by a subsidiary guarantor pursuant to the notes or a subsidiary guarantee and require that payment to be returned to such subsidiary guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the subsidiary guarantor if, among other things, the subsidiary guarantor, at the time it incurred the indebtedness evidenced by its subsidiary guarantee:

intended to hinder, delay or defraud any present or future creditor or

received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the incurrence of such indebtedness at a time when it:

was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such incurrence;

was engaged in a business or transaction for which the subsidiary guarantor's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond the subsidiary guarantor's ability to pay such debts as they mature.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the governing law in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, a subsidiary guarantor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets;

the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

There can be no assurance, however, as to what standard a court would apply in making such determinations or that a court would agree with our or any subsidiary guarantors' conclusions in this regard.

Table of Contents

The indenture governing the notes offered hereby will contain a savings clause intended to limit each subsidiary guarantor's liability under its guarantee to the maximum amount that will result in the obligations of such subsidiary guarantor under its guarantee of the notes not constituting a fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer under applicable law. However, as was demonstrated in a bankruptcy case originating in the State of Florida which was affirmed by the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals on other grounds, this provision may not be effective to protect the subsidiary guarantees from being voided under fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer laws. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that this provision will be upheld as intended.

If a guarantee is deemed to be a fraudulent transfer, it could be voided altogether, or it could be subordinated to all other debts of the guarantor. In such case, any payment by the guarantor pursuant to its guarantee could be required to be returned to the guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the guarantor. If a guarantee is voided or held unenforceable for any other reason, holders of the notes offered hereby would cease to have a claim against the subsidiary guarantor based on the guarantee and would be creditors only of the Company and any guarantor whose guarantee was not similarly voided or otherwise held unenforceable.

Finally, as a court of equity, the bankruptcy court may subordinate the claims in respect of the notes to other claims against us under the principal of equitable subordination if the court determines that (1) the holder of notes engaged in some type of inequitable conduct, (2) the inequitable conduct resulted in injury to our other creditors or conferred an unfair advantage upon holders of notes and (3) equitable subordination is not inconsistent with the provisions of the bankruptcy code.

Risks Related to Our Business

Reductions or changes in reimbursement from government or third-party payors and other legislative and regulatory changes affecting our industry could adversely affect our operating results.

We derive a substantial portion of our *Net operating revenues* from the Medicare program. Historically, Congress and some state legislatures have periodically proposed significant changes in regulations governing the healthcare system. Many of these changes have resulted in limitations on the increases in and, in some cases, significant roll-backs or reductions in the levels of payments to healthcare providers for services under many government reimbursement programs. There can be no assurance that future governmental initiatives will not result in pricing roll-backs or freezes or reimbursement reductions.

In March 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (as subsequently amended, the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws). Many provisions within the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws have impacted or could in the future impact our business, including: (1) reducing annual market basket updates to providers, which include annual productivity adjustment reductions; (2) the possible combining, or bundling, of reimbursement for a Medicare beneficiary's episode of care at some point in the future; (3) implementing a voluntary program for accountable care organizations (ACOs); and (4) creating an Independent Payment Advisory Board.

Most notably for us, these laws include a reduction in annual market basket updates to hospitals. In accordance with Medicare laws and statutes, the United States Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) makes annual adjustments to Medicare reimbursement rates by what is commonly known as a market basket update. The reductions in our annual market basket updates continue through 2019 for each CMS fiscal year, which for us begins October 1, as follows:

| 2014 | 2015-16 | 2017-19 |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.75% |

S-10

Table of Contents

In addition, the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws require the market basket update to be reduced by a productivity adjustment on an annual basis. The productivity adjustments equal the trailing 10-year average of changes in annual economy-wide private nonfarm business multi-factor productivity. The productivity adjustment effective from October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 is a decrease to the market basket update of 50 basis points. The adjustment which is effective October 1, 2014 will be a decrease to the market basket update of 50 basis points.

The 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws also directed the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to examine the feasibility of bundling, including conducting a voluntary, multi-year bundling pilot program to test and evaluate alternative payment methodologies. On January 31, 2013, CMS announced the selection of participants in the initial phase of limited-scope, voluntary bundling pilot projects. There are four project types: acute care only, acute/post-acute, post-acute only, and acute and physician services. In the initial phase, pilot participants along with their provider partners exchange data with CMS on care patterns and engage in shared learning in how to improve care. The second phase requires participants in that phase, pending contract finalization and completion of the standard CMS program integrity reviews, to take on financial risk for episodes of care. If participants have not transitioned from the first phase to the second by fall 2014, their participation will terminate. CMS selected as participants a small number of acute care hospitals with which we have relationships. To date, we have agreed to participate in a few bundling projects as a post-acute rehabilitation provider, some of which have not yet experienced much activity and none of which have transitioned to the risk sharing second phase. We will continue to evaluate on a case by case basis the appropriateness of bundling opportunities for our hospitals and patients.

Similarly, in October 2011, CMS established, per the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws, a voluntary ACO program in which hospitals, physicians, and other care providers develop entities to pursue the delivery of coordinated healthcare on a more efficient, patient-centered basis. Conceptually, ACOs will receive a portion of any savings generated above a certain threshold from care coordination as long as benchmarks for the quality of care are maintained. The ACO rules adopted by CMS are extremely complex and remain subject to further refinement by CMS. As with bundling, we are currently evaluating on a case by case basis appropriate participation opportunities in the ACO pilots for our hospitals and patients. We have expressed interest in participating in several ACOs and have executed one participation agreement as of December 31, 2013.

The bundling and ACO initiatives have served as motivating factors for regulators and healthcare industry participants to identify and implement workable coordinated care delivery models. Broad-based implementation of a new delivery model would represent a significant transformation for us and the healthcare industry generally. The nature and timing of the transformation of the current healthcare system to coordinated care delivery and payment models is uncertain and will likely remain so for some time. The development of new delivery and payment systems will almost certainly take significant time and expense. Many of the alternative approaches being explored may not work or could change substantially prior to a nationwide implementation.

Another provision of the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws establishes an Independent Payment Advisory Board appointed by the President that is charged with presenting proposals, beginning in 2014, to Congress to reduce Medicare expenditures upon the occurrence of Medicare expenditures exceeding a certain level. This board will have broad authority to develop new Medicare policies (including changes to provider reimbursement). In general, unless Congress acts to block the proposals of this board, CMS will implement the policy recommendations. However, due to the market basket reductions that are also part of these laws, certain healthcare providers, including us, will not be subject to payment reduction proposals developed by this board and presented to Congress until 2020. While we may not be subject to its payment reduction proposals for a period of time, based on the scope of this board's directive to

Table of Contents

reduce Medicare expenditures and the significance of Medicare as a payor to us, other decisions made by this board may adversely impact our results of operations.

Many aspects of implementation and interpretation of the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws remain uncertain. Given the complexity and the number of changes in these laws as well as subsequent regulatory developments and delays, we cannot predict the ultimate impact of these laws. However, we believe the provisions discussed above are the issues with the greatest potential impact on us.

The 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws include other provisions that could adversely affect us as well. They include the expansion of the federal Anti-Kickback Law and the False Claims Act that, when combined with other recent federal initiatives, are likely to increase investigation and enforcement efforts in the healthcare industry generally. Changes include increased resources for enforcement, lowered burden of proof for the government in healthcare fraud matters, expanded definition of claims under the False Claims Act, enhanced penalties, and increased rewards for relators in successful prosecutions. CMS may also suspend payment for claims prospectively if, in its opinion, credible allegations of fraud exist. The initial suspension period may be up to 180 days. However, the payment suspension period can be extended almost indefinitely if the matter is under investigation by the HHS Office of Inspector General (the HHS-OIG) or the United States Department of Justice (the DOJ). Any such suspension would adversely impact our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Further, under the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws, CMS established new quality data reporting, effective October 1, 2012, for all inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs). A facility's failure to submit the required quality data will result in a two percentage point reduction to that facility's annual market basket increase factor for payments made for discharges in a subsequent fiscal year. IRFs began submitting quality data to CMS in October 2012. All of our hospitals met the reporting requirements for the period ending December 31, 2012 resulting in no corresponding reductions for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2014. There can be no assurance that all of our hospitals will do so for future periods which may result in one or more of our hospitals seeing a reduction in its reimbursements.

Some states in which we operate have also undertaken, or are considering, healthcare reform initiatives that address similar issues. While many of the stated goals of other federal and state reform initiatives are consistent with our own goal to provide care that is high-quality and cost-effective, legislation and regulatory proposals may lower reimbursements, increase the cost of compliance, decrease patient volumes, and otherwise adversely affect our business. We cannot predict what healthcare initiatives, if any, will be enacted, implemented or amended, or the effect any future legislation or regulation will have on us.

On August 2, 2011, President Obama signed into law the Budget Control Act of 2011, which provided for an automatic 2% reduction of Medicare program payments. This automatic reduction, known as sequestration, which began affecting payments received after April 1, 2013, reduced the payments we receive under the IRF prospective payment system (the IRF-PPS) resulting in a net year-over-year decrease in our *Net operating revenues* of approximately \$8 million in 2014. The effect of sequestration on year-over-year comparisons of *Net operating revenues* ceased on April 1, 2014.

Additionally, concerns held by federal policymakers about the federal deficit, national debt levels, and reforming the sustainable growth rate formula used to pay physicians who treat Medicare beneficiaries (the so called Doc Fix) could result in enactment of further federal spending reductions, further entitlement reform legislation affecting the Medicare program, and/or further reductions to provider payments. For example, the Health Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives held a hearing in June 2013 to examine legislative proposals contained in President Obama's fiscal year 2014 budget submission to Congress that would affect post-acute care providers including, among other issues, elevating the 60% Rule to a 75% Rule and paying

rehabilitation hospitals nursing home-based rates for certain conditions (also referred to as site-neutral

S-12

Table of Contents

payment). As a point of follow-up to this hearing, we provided constructive input to the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee on legislative and regulatory initiatives as well as information on the quality of care and value that inpatient rehabilitation hospitals bring to the Medicare program and its beneficiaries, and we will continue providing such input to policymakers. We cannot predict what alternative or additional deficit reduction initiatives, Medicare payment reductions, or post acute care reforms, if any, will ultimately be enacted into law, or the timing or effect any such initiatives or reductions will have on us. If enacted, such initiatives or reductions would likely be challenging for all providers, would likely have the effect of limiting Medicare beneficiaries' access to healthcare services, and could have an adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

If we are not able to maintain increased case volumes or reduce operating costs to offset any future pricing roll-back, reduction, freeze, or increased costs associated with new regulatory compliance obligations, our operating results could be adversely affected. Our results could be further adversely affected by other changes in laws or regulations governing the Medicare program, as well as possible changes to or expansion of the audit processes conducted by Medicare contractors or Medicare recovery audit contractors.

In addition, there are increasing pressures, including as a result of the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws, from many third-party payors to control healthcare costs and to reduce or limit increases in reimbursement rates for medical services. Our relationships with managed care and nongovernmental third-party payors, such as health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations, are generally governed by negotiated agreements. These agreements set forth the amounts we are entitled to receive for our services. We could be adversely affected in some of the markets where we operate if we are unable to negotiate and maintain favorable agreements with third-party payors.

Our third-party payors may also, from time to time, request audits of the amounts paid, or to be paid, to us. We could be adversely affected in some of the markets where we operate if the auditing payor alleges that substantial overpayments were made to us due to coding errors or lack of documentation to support medical necessity determinations.

Compliance with the extensive laws and government regulations applicable to healthcare providers requires substantial time, effort and expense, and if we fail to comply with them, we could suffer penalties or be required to make significant changes to our operations.

As a healthcare provider, we are required to comply with extensive and complex laws and regulations at the federal, state, and local government levels. These laws and regulations relate to, among other things:

licensure, certification, and accreditation;

policies, either at the national or local level, delineating what conditions must be met to qualify for reimbursement under Medicare (also referred to as coverage requirements);

coding and billing for services;

requirements of the 60% compliance threshold under the 2007 Medicare Act;

relationships with physicians and other referral sources, including physician self-referral and anti-kickback laws;

quality of medical care;

use and maintenance of medical supplies and equipment;

maintenance and security of patient information and medical records;

acquisition and dispensing of pharmaceuticals and controlled substances; and

disposal of medical and hazardous waste.

S-13

Table of Contents

In the future, changes in these laws or regulations or the manner in which they are enforced could subject our current or past practices to allegations of impropriety or illegality or could require us to make changes in our hospitals, equipment, personnel, services, capital expenditure programs, operating procedures, and contractual arrangements. Those changes could also affect reimbursements as well as future training and staffing costs. Of note, the HHS-OIG each year releases a work plan that identifies areas of compliance focus for the coming year.

Examples of regulatory changes that can affect our business, beyond direct changes to Medicare reimbursement rates, can be found from time to time in CMS rules. The final rule for the fiscal year 2010 IRF-PPS implemented new coverage requirements which provided in part that a patient medical record must document a reasonable expectation that, at the time of admission to an IRF, the patient generally required and was able to participate in the intensive rehabilitation therapy services uniquely provided at IRFs. CMS has also taken the position that a patient's medical file must appropriately document the rationale for the use of group therapies, as opposed to one-on-one therapy. As previously noted, the appropriate utilization of group therapy was a focus of recent HHS-OIG work plans. Additionally, the final rules for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 IRF-PPS include changes, effective October 1, 2015, to the list of medical conditions, including a reduction in the number of conditions, that will presumptively count toward the 60% compliance threshold to qualify for reimbursement as an inpatient rehabilitation hospital.

The clarity and completeness of each patient medical file, some of which is the work product of a physician not employed by us, are essential to demonstrating our compliance with various regulatory and reimbursement requirements. For example, to support the determination that a patient's IRF treatment was reasonable and necessary, the file must contain, among other things, an admitting physician's assessment of the patient as well as a post-admission assessment by the treating physician and other information from clinicians relating to the plan of care and the therapies being provided. These physicians exercise their independent medical judgment. We and our hospital medical directors, who are independent contractors, provide training to the physicians we work with on a regular basis regarding appropriate documentation. In connection with subsequent payment audits and investigations, there can be no assurance as to what opinion a third party may take regarding the status of patient files or the physicians' medical judgment evidenced in those files.

The 2012 and 2013 work plans for IRFs continue to focus on timely submissions of patient assessment instruments, the examination of the level of therapy being provided, and the appropriate utilization of concurrent and group therapy. The 2014 work plan provides that the HHS-OIG will review matters related to adverse and temporary harm events occurring in IRFs.

On March 4, 2013, we received document subpoenas from an office of the HHS-OIG addressed to four of our hospitals. Those subpoenas requested complete copies of medical records for 100 patients treated at each of those hospitals between September 2008 and June 2012. The investigation is being conducted by the United States Department of Justice (the DOJ). On April 24, 2014, we received document subpoenas relating to an additional seven of our hospitals. The new subpoenas reference substantially similar investigation subject matter as the original subpoenas and request materials from the period January 2008 through December 2013. Two of the four hospitals addressed in the original set of subpoenas have received supplemental subpoenas to cover this new time period. The new subpoenas do not include requests for specific patient files, but it is expected that such requests will be made for the new group of hospitals.

All of the subpoenas are in connection with an investigation of alleged improper or fraudulent claims submitted to Medicare and Medicaid and requests documents and materials relating to practices, procedures, protocols and policies, of certain pre- and post-admissions activities at these hospitals including, among other things, marketing functions, pre-admission screening, post-admission physician evaluations, patient assessment instruments, individualized patient plans of care, and compliance with

S-14

Table of Contents

the Medicare 60% rule. Under the Medicare rule commonly referred to as the 60% rule, an inpatient rehabilitation hospital must treat 60% or more of its patients from at least one of a specified list of medical conditions in order to be reimbursed at the inpatient rehabilitation hospital payment rates, rather than at the lower acute care hospital payment rates. We are currently unable to predict the timing or outcome of these investigations, and the DOJ has expressly reserved its right to make additional requests.

Although we have invested, and will continue to invest, substantial time, effort, and expense in implementing and maintaining training programs as well as internal controls and procedures designed to ensure regulatory compliance, if we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we could be required to return portions of reimbursements for discharges deemed after the fact to have not been appropriate under the IRF-PPS. We could also be subjected to other liabilities, including (1) criminal penalties, (2) civil penalties, including monetary penalties and the loss of our licenses to operate one or more of our hospitals, and (3) exclusion or suspension of one or more of our hospitals from participation in the Medicare, Medicaid, and other federal and state healthcare programs, which, if lengthy in duration and material to us, could potentially trigger a default under our credit agreement. Because Medicare comprises a significant portion of our *Net operating revenues*, it is important for us to remain compliant with the laws and regulations governing the Medicare program and related matters including anti-kickback and anti-fraud requirements. As discussed above in connection with the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws, the federal government has in the last couple of years made compliance enforcement and fighting healthcare fraud top priorities. In the past few years, the DOJ and HHS as well as federal lawmakers have significantly increased efforts to ensure strict compliance with various reimbursement related regulations as well as combat healthcare fraud. The DOJ has pursued and recovered a record amount of taxpayer dollars lost to healthcare fraud. Additionally, the federal government has become increasingly aggressive in asserting that incidents of erroneous billing or record keeping represent a violation of the False Claims Act.

Reductions in reimbursements, substantial damages and other remedies assessed against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Even the assertion of a violation, depending on its nature, could have a material adverse effect upon our stock price or reputation.

Our hospitals face national, regional, and local competition for patients from other healthcare providers.

We operate in a highly competitive industry. Although we are the nation's largest owner and operator of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals in terms of patients treated and discharged, revenues, and number of hospitals, in any particular market we may encounter competition from local or national entities with longer operating histories or other competitive advantages. For example, acute care hospitals, including those owned and operated by large public companies, may choose to expand or begin offering post-acute rehabilitation services. Given that approximately 93% of our referrals come from acute care hospitals, that increase in competition might materially and adversely affect our admission referrals in the related markets. There can be no assurance this competition, or other competition which we may encounter in the future, will not adversely affect our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. In addition, from time to time, there are efforts in states with certificate of need (CON) laws to weaken those laws, which could potentially increase competition in those states. Conversely, competition and statutory procedural requirements in some CON states may inhibit our ability to expand our operations.

We may have difficulty completing acquisitions, investments, joint ventures or de novo developments or increasing capacity with bed additions at existing hospitals consistent with our growth strategy.

We selectively pursue strategic acquisitions of and joint ventures with rehabilitative healthcare providers and, in the future, may do so with other complementary post-acute healthcare operations. We

S-15

Table of Contents

may face limitations on our ability to identify sufficient acquisition or other development targets to meet goals. In many states, the need to obtain governmental approvals, such as a CON or an approval of a change in ownership, may operate as a significant obstacle to completing transactions. Additionally, in states with CON laws, it is not unusual for third-party providers to challenge initial awards of CONs or the increase in the number of approved beds in an existing CON, and the adjudication of those challenges and related appeals may take multiple years.

We may make investments or acquisitions or enter into joint ventures that may be unsuccessful and could expose us to unforeseen liabilities.

Investments, acquisitions, joint ventures or other development opportunities identified and completed may involve material cash expenditures, debt incurrence, operating losses, amortization of certain intangible assets of acquired companies, issuances of equity securities, and expenses, some of which are unforeseen, that could affect our business, financial position, results of operations and liquidity. Acquisitions, investments, and joint ventures involve numerous risks, including:

limitations, including state CONs as well as CMS and other regulatory approval requirements, on our ability to complete such acquisitions, particularly those involving not-for-profit providers, on terms, timetables, and valuations reasonable to us;

limitations in obtaining financing for acquisitions at a cost reasonable to us;

difficulties integrating acquired operations, personnel, and information systems, and in realizing projected revenues, efficiencies and cost savings, or returns on invested capital;

entry into markets, businesses or services in which we may have little or no experience;

diversion of business resources or management's attention from ongoing business operations; and

exposure to undisclosed or unforeseen liabilities of acquired operations, including liabilities for failure to comply with healthcare laws and anti-trust considerations in specific markets.

In addition to those development activities, we intend to build new, or de novo, inpatient rehabilitation hospitals. The construction of new hospitals involves numerous risks, including the receipt of all zoning and other regulatory approvals, such as a CON where necessary, construction delays and cost over-runs. Once built, new hospitals must undergo the state and Medicare certification process, the duration of which may be beyond our control. We may be unable to operate newly constructed hospitals as profitably as expected, and those hospitals may involve significant additional cash expenditures and operating expenses that could, in the aggregate, have an adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Competition for staffing, shortages of qualified personnel, union activity or other factors may increase our labor costs and reduce profitability.

Our operations are dependent on the efforts, abilities, and experience of our medical personnel, such as physical therapists, occupational therapists, speech pathologists, nurses, and other healthcare professionals. We compete with other healthcare providers in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel responsible for the daily operations of each of our hospitals. In some markets, the lack of availability of medical personnel is a significant operating issue facing all healthcare providers. This shortage may require us to continue to enhance wages and benefits to recruit and retain qualified personnel or to contract for more expensive temporary personnel. We also depend on the available labor pool of semi-skilled and unskilled employees in each of the markets in which we operate.

If our labor costs increase, we may not experience reimbursement rate increases to offset these additional costs. Because a significant percentage of our revenues consists of fixed, prospective

Table of Contents

payments, our ability to pass along increased labor costs is limited. In particular, if labor costs rise at an annual rate greater than our net annual market basket update from Medicare, our results of operations and cash flows will be adversely affected. Conversely, decreases in reimbursement revenues, such as with sequestration, may limit our ability to increase compensation or benefits to the extent necessary to retain key employees, in turn increasing our turnover and associated costs. Union activity is another factor that may contribute to increased labor costs. Our failure to recruit and retain qualified medical personnel, or to control our labor costs, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are a defendant in various lawsuits, and may be subject to liability under qui tam cases, the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on us.

We operate in a highly regulated and litigious industry. As a result, various lawsuits, claims, and legal and regulatory proceedings have been and can be expected to be instituted or asserted against us. We are a defendant in a number of lawsuits. Substantial damages, fines, or other remedies assessed against us or agreed to in settlements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Additionally, the costs of defending litigation and investigations, even if frivolous or nonmeritorious, could be significant.

We insure a substantial portion of our professional liability, general liability, and workers' compensation liability risks through our captive insurance subsidiary. Changes in the number of these liability claims and the cost to resolve them impact the reserves for these risks. A variance between our estimated and actual number of claims or average cost per claim could have a material impact, either favorable or unfavorable, on the adequacy of the reserves for these liability risks, which could have an effect on our financial position and results of operations.

The False Claims Act allows private citizens, called relators, to institute civil proceedings alleging violations of the False Claims Act. These *qui tam* cases are generally sealed by the court at the time of filing. The only parties typically privy to the information contained in the complaint are the relator, the federal government, and the presiding court. It is possible that *qui tam* lawsuits have been filed against us and that those suits remain under seal or that we are unaware of such filings or prevented by existing law or court order from discussing or disclosing the filing of such suits. We may be subject to liability under one or more undisclosed *qui tam* cases brought pursuant to the False Claims Act.

The proper function, availability, and security of our information systems are critical to our business.

We are dependent on the proper function, availability and security of our and third-party information systems, including our new electronic clinical information system which plays a substantial role in the operations of the hospitals in which it is installed. We undertake substantial measures to protect the safety and security of our information systems and the data maintained within those systems, and we regularly test the adequacy of our security and disaster recovery measures. We have implemented administrative, technical and physical controls on our systems and devices in an attempt to prevent unauthorized access to that data, which includes protected health information subject to the protections of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act and other sensitive information. As part of our efforts, we may be required to expend significant capital to protect against the threat of security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by breaches, including unauthorized access to protected health information stored in our information systems and the introduction of computer malware to our systems. However, there can be no assurance our safety and security measures or network security or other controls will detect and prevent security or data breaches in a timely manner or otherwise prevent damage to or interruption of our systems and operations. We may be vulnerable to losses associated with the improper functioning, security breach or unavailability of our information systems. We may be held liable to our patients and regulators, which

S-17

Table of Contents

could result in fines, enforcement actions, litigation, or negative publicity. Failure to maintain proper function, security, or availability of our information systems or protect our data against unauthorized access could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our electronic clinical information system (the CIS) is subject to a licensing, implementation, technology hosting, and support agreement with Cerner Corporation (Cerner). In June 2011, we entered into an agreement with Cerner to begin a company-wide implementation of this system in 2012. As of August 1, 2014, we had installed the CIS in 51 hospitals with another 7 installations scheduled for the remainder of 2014. We expect to complete installation in our existing hospitals by the end of 2017. Our inability, or the inability of Cerner, to continue to maintain and upgrade our information systems, software, and hardware could disrupt or reduce the efficiency of our operations. In addition, costs, unexpected problems, and interruptions associated with the implementation or transition to new systems or technology or with adequate support of those systems or technology across multiple hospitals could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Successful execution of our current business plan depends on our key personnel

The success of our current business plan depends in large part upon the leadership and performance of our executive management team and key employees and our ability to retain and motivate these individuals. We rely upon their ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith. There can be no assurance that we will retain our key executives and employees or that we can attract or retain other highly qualified individuals in the future. If we lose key personnel, we may be unable to replace them with personnel of comparable experience in, or knowledge of, the healthcare provider industry or our specific post-acute segment. The loss of the services of any of these individuals could prevent us from successfully executing our business plan and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Uncertainty in the capital markets could adversely affect our ability to carry out our development objectives.

The global and sovereign credit markets have experienced significant disruptions in recent years, and in 2013, the debt ceiling and federal budget disputes in the United States affected capital markets. Future market shocks could negatively affect the availability or terms of certain types of debt and equity financing, including access to revolving lines of credit. Future business needs combined with market conditions at the time may cause us to seek alternative sources of potentially less attractive financing and may require us to adjust our business plan accordingly. For example, tight credit markets, such as might result from further turmoil in the sovereign debt markets, would likely make additional financing more expensive and difficult to obtain. The inability to obtain additional financing at attractive rates or prices could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance or our growth opportunities.

As a result of credit market uncertainty, we also face potential exposure to counterparties who may be unable to adequately service our needs, including the ability of the lenders under our credit agreement to provide liquidity when needed. We monitor the financial strength of our depositories, creditors, and insurance carriers using publicly available information, as well as qualitative inputs.

We may not be able to fully utilize our net operating loss carryforwards.

As of June 30, 2014, we had an unused federal net operating loss carryforward (NOL) of approximately \$267 million (approximately \$761 million on a gross basis) and state NOLs of approximately \$88 million. Such losses expire in various amounts at varying times through 2031. Unless they expire, these NOLs may be used to offset future taxable income and thereby reduce our income

S-18

Table of Contents

taxes otherwise payable. While we believe we will be able to use a substantial portion of these tax benefits before they expire, no such assurances can be provided.

As of June 30, 2014, we maintained a valuation allowance of approximately \$30 million due to uncertainties regarding our ability to utilize a portion of our state NOLs before they expire. At the state jurisdiction level, based on the weight of the available evidence including our operating performance in recent years, the scheduled reversal of temporary differences, our forecast of taxable income in future periods in each applicable tax jurisdiction, our ability to sustain a core level of earnings, and the availability of prudent tax planning strategies, we determined it was necessary to maintain a valuation allowance. The amount of the valuation allowance has been determined for each tax jurisdiction based on the weight of all available evidence, as described above, including management's estimates of taxable income for each jurisdiction in which we operate over the periods in which the related deferred tax assets will be recoverable.

If management's expectations for future operating results on a consolidated basis or at the state jurisdiction level vary from actual results due to changes in healthcare regulations, general economic conditions, or other factors, we may need to increase our valuation allowance, or reverse amounts recorded currently in the valuation allowance, for all or a portion of our deferred tax assets. Similarly, future adjustments to our valuation allowance may be necessary if the timing of future tax deductions is different than currently expected. Our income tax expense in future periods will be reduced or increased to the extent of offsetting decreases or increases, respectively, in our valuation allowance in the period when the change in circumstances occurs. These changes could have a significant impact on our future earnings.

Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (Section 382) imposes an annual limit on the ability of a corporation that undergoes an ownership change to use its NOLs to reduce its tax liability. An ownership change is generally defined as any change in ownership of more than 50% of a corporation's stock by its 5-percent shareholders (as defined in Section 382) over a rolling three-year period based upon each of those shareholder's lowest percentage of stock owned during such period. It is possible that future transactions, not all of which would be within our control, could cause us to undergo an ownership change as defined in Section 382. In that event, we would not be able to use our pre-ownership-change NOLs in excess of the limitation imposed by Section 382. At this time, we do not believe these limitations will affect our ability to use any NOLs before they expire. However, no such assurances can be provided. If we are unable to fully utilize our NOLs to offset taxable income generated in the future, our results of operations and cash flows could be materially and negatively impacted. Additionally, the imposition of an annual limit could result in it taking longer to utilize our NOLs, which would adversely affect the present value of those tax assets.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$ million after deducting underwriting discounts and our estimated expenses related to this offering. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to redeem the \$271,350,000 outstanding principal amount of our existing 7.25% Senior Notes due 2018 (the 2018 Notes). Due to financing costs, the effective interest rate on the 2018 Notes is currently 7.5%, and they mature on October 1, 2018. The notice of redemption for the 2018 Notes was issued on August 29, 2014. The redemption date will be October 1, 2014, and the redemption price will be 103.625% of the principal amount. See Capitalization in this prospectus supplement and Use of Proceeds in the accompanying prospectus.

Certain of the underwriters and/or their affiliates may be holders of our 2018 Notes, and, accordingly, may receive a pro rata portion of the net proceeds of this offering in connection with the redemption thereof. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

S-20

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The table below sets forth the following information:

our actual cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of June 30, 2014; and

our cash and cash equivalents and capitalization, as adjusted to reflect (i) the offering of the notes; and (ii) the redemption of the outstanding principal amount of our 2018 Notes at a redemption price of 103.625%, including the effect on the outstanding balances of the revolving credit and term loan facilities to complete the funding of the redemption. The as adjusted presentation does not include any costs, fees or expenses associated with the redemption of the 2018 Notes or the amendment to the credit agreement.

You should read the information in this table together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014, which is incorporated herein by reference.

| (In millions, except share data) | As of June 30, 2014 | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|
| | Actual | As adjusted |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 65.8 | \$ 65.8 |
| Senior secured debt | | |
| Advances under Revolving Credit Facility | \$ 15.0 | \$ 46.2 |
| Term Loan Facility ¹ | | 75.0 |
| Capital Lease Obligations | 85.9 | 85.9 |
| | 100.9 | 207.1 |
| Senior debt | | |
| 7.25% Senior Notes due 2018 | 272.3 | |
| 8.125% Senior Notes due 2020 | 286.8 | 286.8 |
| 7.75% Senior Notes due 2022 | 252.4 | 252.4 |
| 5.75% Senior Notes due 2024 | 275.0 | 450.0 |
| 2.00% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2043 | 253.7 | 253.7 |
| Other notes payable | 44.6 | 44.6 |
| | \$ 1,384.8 | \$ 1,287.5 |
| Total debt | \$ 1,485.7 | \$ 1,494.6 |
| Preferred Stock, \$0.10 par value: 1,500,000 shares authorized; 96,245 issued and outstanding; liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share | \$ 93.2 | \$ 93.2 |
| Shareholders equity | | |
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 103,970,478 issued | 1.0 | 1.0 |

Edgar Filing: HealthSouth Support Companies, LLC - Form 424B5

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Capital in excess of par value | 2,841.5 | 2,841.5 |
| Accumulated deficit | (1,971.3) | (1,971.3) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Treasury stock, at cost (16,243,774 shares) | (457.6) | (457.6) |
| Noncontrolling interests | 141.7 | 141.7 |
| Total shareholders equity | 555.4 | 555.4 |
| Total capitalization | \$ 2,134.3 | \$ 2,143.2 |

¹ See Summary Recent Developments.

S-21

Table of Contents

**RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES
AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS**

The following table sets forth our consolidated ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods presented:

| | Six Months Ended | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | June 30, 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ¹ | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.8 |

The following table sets forth our consolidated ratios of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends for the periods presented:

| | Six Months Ended | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | June 30, 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends ¹ | 4.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 |

¹ In computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges: (1) earnings have been based on income from continuing operations before income taxes, fixed charges (exclusive of interest capitalized), and distributed income of equity investees and (2) fixed charges consist of interest and amortization of debt discounts and fees expense (including amounts capitalized), the estimated interest portion of rents, and dividends on our convertible perpetual preferred stock.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The following description of the terms of the notes supplements the description of the general terms and provisions of the debt securities contained in the accompanying prospectus. To the extent the following terms are inconsistent with the general description contained in the accompanying prospectus, the following terms replace such inconsistent terms. You should read both the accompanying prospectus and this prospectus supplement.

HealthSouth Corporation issued \$275.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Senior Notes due 2024 (the *Initial Notes*) under a supplemental indenture (the *Fourth Supplemental Indenture*) dated as of September 11, 2012 to the senior indenture dated December 1, 2009 (together with the Fourth Supplemental Indenture, the *Indenture*), among itself, the Subsidiary Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, successor to The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York, as Trustee. In this offering, HealthSouth Corporation will issue an additional \$175.0 million in aggregate principal amount of its 5.75% Senior Notes due 2024 (the *New Notes* and together with the Initial Notes, the *Notes*). The New Notes will constitute Additional Notes (as defined below) of the series of Notes issued under the Indenture. The Initial Notes and the New Notes will be treated as a single class for all purposes of the Indenture, including waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. In this Description of Notes, the Initial Notes together with the New Notes may be referred to herein collectively as a series. The terms of the Notes include those stated in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act.

Certain terms used in this description are defined under the subheading Certain Definitions. In this description, the word *Company* refers only to HealthSouth Corporation and not to any of its subsidiaries.

The following description is only a summary of the material provisions of the Indenture. We urge you to read the Indenture because it, not this description, defines your rights as holders of Notes. You may request copies of the Indenture at our address set forth under the heading Where You Can Find More Information.

Brief Description of the Notes

These Notes:

are unsecured senior obligations of the Company;

are senior in right of payment to any existing and future Subordinated Obligations of the Company; and

are guaranteed by each Subsidiary Guarantor.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

Subject to our compliance with the covenant described under the subheading Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness, we are permitted to issue more Notes of a series from time to time under the Indenture (the *Additional Notes*), *provided, however*, that no Additional Notes may be issued at a price that would cause such Additional Notes to have original issue discount within the meaning of Section 1273 of the Code (as defined below). The New Notes constitute Additional Notes of the series of Notes under the Indenture. The Company will issue the New Notes with a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$175.0 million. The Notes will mature on November 1, 2024. The Notes of a series and the Additional Notes of such series, if any, will be treated as a single class for all purposes of the Indenture,

including waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. Unless the context otherwise requires, for all purposes of the Indenture and this Description of Notes, references to the Notes of a series include the New Notes and any further Additional Notes of such series actually issued.

S-23

Table of Contents

Interest on the Notes will accrue at the rate of 5.75% per annum.

Interest on the Notes will be payable semiannually in arrears on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing November 1, 2014 in the case of the New Notes. We will make each interest payment to the holders of record of the Notes on the immediately preceding April 15 and October 15. We will pay interest on overdue principal at 1% per annum in excess of the rate set forth above and will pay interest on overdue installments of interest at such higher rate to the extent lawful. Interest on the New Notes will accrue from May 1, 2014. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

The Company will issue the Notes in denominations of \$2,000 and any greater integral multiple of \$1,000.

Optional Redemption

On and after November 1, 2017, we will be entitled at our option to redeem all or a portion of the Notes upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days notice, at the redemption prices (expressed in percentages of principal amount on the redemption date), plus accrued interest to the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the 12-month period commencing on November 1 of the years set forth below:

| Period | Redemption Price |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 2017 | 102.875% |
| 2018 | 101.917% |
| 2019 | 100.958% |
| 2020 and thereafter | 100.000% |

Prior to November 1, 2015, we will be entitled at our option on one or more occasions to redeem Notes (which includes Additional Notes, if any) in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes (which includes Additional Notes, if any) issued at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) of 105.75%, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds from one or more Equity Offerings; *provided, however*, that

- (1) at least 65% of such aggregate principal amount of the Notes (which includes Additional Notes, if any) remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of each such redemption (other than the Notes held, directly or indirectly, by the Company or its Affiliates); and
- (2) each such redemption occurs within 90 days after the date of the related Equity Offering.

Prior to November 1, 2017, we will be entitled at our option to redeem all or a portion of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest to, the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date). Notice of such redemption must be mailed by first-class mail to each Holder's registered address, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date.

Applicable Premium means with respect to a Note at any redemption date, the greater of (1) 1.00% of the principal amount of such Note and (2) the excess of (A) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of such Note on November 1, 2017 (such redemption prices being described in the tables above in this Optional Redemption section, and exclusive of any

Table of Contents

accrued interest), plus (ii) all required remaining scheduled interest payments due on such Note through November 1, 2017 (but excluding accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date), computed using a discount rate equal to the Adjusted Treasury Rate, over (B) the principal amount of such Note on such redemption date.

Adjusted Treasury Rate means, with respect to any redemption date, (1) the yield, under the heading which represents the average for the immediately preceding week, appearing in the most recently published statistical release designated H.15(519) or any successor publication that is published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and which establishes yields on actively traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to constant maturity under the caption Treasury Constant Maturities, for the maturity corresponding to the Comparable Treasury Issue (if no maturity is within three months before or after November 1, 2017, yields for the two published maturities most closely corresponding to the Comparable Treasury Issue shall be determined and the Adjusted Treasury Rate shall be interpolated or extrapolated from such yields on a straight line basis, rounding to the nearest month) or (2) if such release (or any successor release) is not published during the week preceding the calculation date or does not contain such yields, the rate per year equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date, in each case calculated on the third Business Day immediately preceding the redemption date, plus 0.50%.

Comparable Treasury Issue means the United States Treasury security selected by the Quotation Agent as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term of the Notes from the redemption date to November 1, 2017, that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of a maturity most nearly equal to November 1, 2017.

Comparable Treasury Price means, with respect to any redemption date, if clause (2) of the Adjusted Treasury Rate is applicable, the average of two, or such lesser number as is obtained by the Company, Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date.

Quotation Agent means the Reference Treasury Dealer selected by the Company.

Reference Treasury Dealer means each of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Barclays Capital Inc. and their respective successors and assigns.

Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations means with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by the Company, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue, expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount, quoted in writing to the Company by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third Business Day immediately preceding such redemption date.

Selection and Notice of Redemption

If we are redeeming less than all of the Notes at any time, the Trustee will select Notes on a *pro rata* basis to the extent practicable.

We will redeem Notes of \$2,000 or less in whole and not in part. We will cause notices of redemption to be mailed by first-class mail at least 30 but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of Notes to be redeemed at its registered address.

Table of Contents

If any Note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to that Note will state the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. We will issue a new Note in a principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the original Note in the name of the holder upon cancelation of the original Note. Notes called for redemption become due on the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest ceases to accrue on Notes or portions of them called for redemption.

Mandatory Redemption; Offers to Purchase; Open Market Purchases

We are not required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Notes. However, under certain circumstances, we may be required to offer to purchase Notes as described under the captions **Change of Control** and **Certain Covenants Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock**. We may at any time and from time to time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise.

Guarantees

The Subsidiary Guarantors will jointly and severally guarantee, on a senior unsecured basis, our obligations under the Notes. The obligations of each Subsidiary Guarantor under its Subsidiary Guarantee will be limited as necessary to prevent that Subsidiary Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law. If, however, a Subsidiary Guarantee were rendered voidable, it could be subordinated by a court to all other indebtedness (including guarantees and other contingent liabilities) of the applicable Subsidiary Guarantor, and, depending on the amount of such other indebtedness, a Subsidiary Guarantor's liability on its Subsidiary Guarantee could be reduced to zero. See **Risk Factors**. Federal and state statutes could allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void the Subsidiary Guarantees, subordinate claims in respect of the notes and require note holders to return payments received from subsidiary guarantors.

Initially, the Notes are guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries that guarantee borrowings under the Credit Agreement.

Each Subsidiary Guarantor that makes a payment under its Subsidiary Guarantee will be entitled upon payment in full of all guaranteed obligations under the Indenture to a contribution from each other Subsidiary Guarantor in an amount equal to such other Subsidiary Guarantor's *pro rata* portion of such payment based on the respective net assets of all the Subsidiary Guarantors at the time of such payment determined in accordance with GAAP.

Pursuant to the Indenture, (A) a Subsidiary Guarantor may consolidate with, merge with or into, or transfer all or substantially all its assets to any other Person and (B) the Capital Stock of a Subsidiary Guarantor may be sold or otherwise disposed of to another Person to the extent described below under **Certain Covenants Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock**.

The Subsidiary Guarantee of a Subsidiary Guarantor with respect to the Notes will be released:

- (1) upon the designation of such Subsidiary Guarantor as an Unrestricted Subsidiary under the Indenture;
- (2) at such time as any Guarantee by such Subsidiary Guarantor of the obligations under the Credit Agreement and under all Capital Markets Indebtedness has been released and discharged, except a discharge or release by or as a result of payment under such Guarantee; or

- (3) if we exercise our legal defeasance option or our covenant defeasance option as described under Defeasance or if our obligations under the Indenture are discharged in accordance with the terms of Indenture.

S-26

Table of Contents

Ranking

Senior Indebtedness Versus Notes

The indebtedness evidenced by the Notes and the Subsidiary Guaranties will be unsecured and will rank *pari passu* in right of payment to the Senior Indebtedness of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors, as the case may be.

As of June 30, 2014, after giving *pro forma* effect to this Offering (and the use of the proceeds from this Offering as described under *Use of Proceeds*), the Senior Indebtedness of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors would have been approximately \$1.5 billion, including approximately \$207.1 million of secured indebtedness. Other than capital leases, substantially all of the Senior Indebtedness of the Subsidiary Guarantors consists of their respective guarantees of Senior Indebtedness of the Company under the Credit Agreement and with respect to our outstanding 7.25% Senior Notes due 2018 (until redeemed), 8.125% Senior Notes due 2020, 7.75% Senior Notes Due 2022 and the Notes.

The Notes and the Guarantees thereof are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors respectively. The Notes and the Guarantees thereof will rank equal in right of payment to the current and future senior Indebtedness of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors, respectively, and will rank senior in right of payment to any current and future subordinated Indebtedness of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors, respectively. The Notes and Guarantees thereof will be effectively subordinated to current and future secured debt and other secured obligations of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors, respectively, including borrowings under the Credit Agreement, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt or other obligations.

Liabilities of Subsidiaries Versus Notes

A substantial amount of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries. Certain of our wholly owned subsidiaries, and substantially all of our non-wholly owned subsidiaries, are not guaranteeing the Notes. In addition, as described above under *Guarantees*, Subsidiary Guaranties may be released under certain circumstances. Also, our future subsidiaries may not be required to guarantee the Notes. Claims of creditors of such nonguarantor subsidiaries, including trade creditors and creditors holding indebtedness or guarantees issued by such nonguarantor subsidiaries, and claims of preferred stockholders of such nonguarantor subsidiaries generally will have priority with respect to the assets and earnings of such nonguarantor subsidiaries over the claims of our creditors, including holders of the Notes. Accordingly, the Notes will be structurally subordinated to creditors (including trade creditors) and preferred stockholders, if any, of our nonguarantor subsidiaries.

At June 30, 2014, the total liabilities of our subsidiaries (other than the Subsidiary Guarantors) were approximately \$212.3 million, including trade payables (excluding intercompany liabilities). Although the Indenture limits the incurrence of Indebtedness and preferred stock by certain of our subsidiaries, such limitation is subject to a number of significant qualifications. Moreover, the Indenture does not impose any limitation on the incurrence by such subsidiaries of liabilities that are not considered Indebtedness under the Indenture. See *Certain Covenants* *Limitation on Indebtedness*. The nonguarantor subsidiaries generated approximately 31.2% of our consolidated net operating revenues and approximately 24.1% of our Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2013 and generated approximately 31.0% of our consolidated net operating revenues and approximately 22.5% of our Adjusted EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Transfer and Exchange

The Notes initially will be represented by one or more global notes in registered form without interest coupons (the *Global Notes*). The Global Notes will be deposited upon issuance with the Trustee as

S-27

Table of Contents

custodian for The Depository Trust Company (*DTC*) and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, in each case for credit to an account of a direct or indirect participant in DTC as described below.

Except as set forth below, the Global Notes may be transferred, in whole and not in part, only to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee. Beneficial interests in the Global Notes may not be exchanged for Notes in certificated form except in the limited circumstances described below. See Exchange of Global Notes for Certificated Notes. Except in the limited circumstances described below, owners of beneficial interests in the Global Notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of Notes in certificated form.

Transfers of beneficial interests in the Global Notes will be subject to the applicable rules and procedures of DTC and its direct or indirect participants, which may change from time to time.

Depository Procedures

The following description of the operations and procedures of DTC is provided solely as a matter of convenience. These operations and procedures are solely within the control of the respective settlement systems and are subject to changes by them. We take no responsibility for these operations and procedures and urge investors to contact the system or their participants directly to discuss these matters.

DTC has advised us that DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, 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 Uniform Commercial Code and a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC was created to hold securities for its participating organizations (collectively, the *participants*) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of transactions in those securities between participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its participants. The participants include securities brokers and dealers (including the underwriters), banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Access to DTC's system is also available to other entities such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly (collectively, the *indirect participants*). Persons who are not participants may beneficially own securities held by or on behalf of DTC only through the participants or the indirect participants. The ownership interests in, and transfers of ownership interests in, each security held by or on behalf of DTC are recorded on the records of the participants and indirect participants.

DTC has also advised us that, pursuant to procedures established by it:

- (1) upon deposit of the Global Notes, DTC will credit the accounts of participants designated by the underwriters with portions of the principal amount of the Global Notes; and
- (2) ownership of these interests in the Global Notes will be shown on, and the transfer of ownership of these interests will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to the participants) or by the participants and the indirect participants (with respect to other owners of beneficial interests in the Global Notes).

Investors in the Global Notes who are participants in DTC's system may hold their interests therein directly through DTC. Investors in the Global Notes who are not participants may hold their interests therein indirectly through organizations which are participants in such system. All interests in a Global Note may be subject to the procedures

and requirements of DTC. The laws of some states require that certain Persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities that they own. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a Global Note to such Persons will be limited to that extent.

S-28

Table of Contents

Because DTC can act only on behalf of participants, which in turn act on behalf of indirect participants, the ability of a Person having beneficial interests in a Global Note to pledge such interests to Persons that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interests, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate evidencing such interests.

Except as described below, owners of an interest in the Global Notes will not have Notes registered in their names, will not receive physical delivery of Notes in certificated form and will not be considered the registered owners or Holders thereof under the Indenture for any purpose.

Payments in respect of the principal of, and interest and premium and additional interest, if any, on a Global Note registered in the name of DTC or its nominee will be payable to DTC in its capacity as the registered Holder under the Indenture. Under the terms of the Indenture, the Company and the Trustee will treat the Persons in whose names the Notes, including the Global Notes, are registered as the owners of the Notes for the purpose of receiving payments and for all other purposes. Consequently, neither the Company, the Trustee nor any agent of the Company or the Trustee has or will have any responsibility or liability for:

- (1) any aspect of DTC's records or any participant's or indirect participant's records relating to payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any of DTC's records or any participant's or indirect participant's records relating to the beneficial ownership interests in the Global Notes; or
- (2) any other matter relating to the actions and practices of DTC or any of its participants or indirect participants.

DTC has advised us that its current practice, upon receipt of any payment in respect of securities such as the Notes (including principal and interest), is to credit the accounts of the relevant participants with the payment on the payment date unless DTC has reason to believe it will not receive payment on such payment date. Each relevant participant is credited with an amount proportionate to its beneficial ownership of an interest in the principal amount of the relevant security as shown on the records of DTC. Payments by the participants and the indirect participants to the beneficial owners of Notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of the participants or the indirect participants and will not be the responsibility of DTC, the Trustee or the Company. Neither the Company nor the Trustee will be liable for any delay by DTC or any of its participants in identifying the beneficial owners of the Notes, and the Company and the Trustee may conclusively rely on and will be protected in relying on instructions from DTC or its nominee for all purposes.

Transfers between participants and DTC will be effected in accordance with DTC's procedures, and will be settled in same-day funds.

DTC has advised the Company that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a Holder of Notes only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account DTC has credited the interests in the Global Notes and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. However, if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, DTC reserves the right to exchange the Global Notes for legended Notes in certificated form, and to distribute such Notes to its participants.

Although DTC has agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in the Global Notes among participants, it is under no obligation to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or

changed at any time. Neither the Company nor the Trustee nor any of their respective agents will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

S-29

Table of Contents

Exchange of Global Notes for Certificated Notes

A Global Note is exchangeable for Certificated Notes if:

- (1) DTC (A) notifies the Company that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for such Global Notes or (B) has ceased to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and, in each case, a successor depository is not appointed;
- (2) the Company, at its option, notifies the Trustee in writing that it elects to cause the issuance of the Certificated Notes; or
- (3) there has occurred and is continuing an Event of Default with respect to the Notes.

In all cases, Certificated Notes delivered in exchange for any Global Note or beneficial interests in Global Notes will be registered in the names, and issued in any approved denominations, requested by or on behalf of the depository (in accordance with its customary procedures).

Same Day Settlement and Payment

The Company will make payments in respect of the Notes represented by the Global Notes (including principal, premium, if any, interest and additional interest, if any) by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the accounts specified by DTC or its successor as depository. The Company will make all payments of principal, interest and premium and additional interest, if any, with respect to Certificated Notes by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the accounts specified by the Holders of the Certificated Notes or, if no such account is specified, by mailing a check to each such Holder's registered address. Any permitted secondary market trading activity in such Notes will be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. The Company expects that secondary trading in any Certificated Notes will also be settled in immediately available funds.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of any of the following events (each a *Change of Control*), each Holder shall have the right to require that the Company repurchase such Holder's Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof on the date of purchase plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date):

- (1) the Company becomes aware that any person (as such term is used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) is or has become the beneficial owner (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act, except that for purposes of this clause (1) such person shall be deemed to have beneficial ownership of all shares that any such person has the right to acquire, whether such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of the Company;

- (2) at any time during any period of up to 24 consecutive months, commencing on the Issue Date, individuals who at the beginning of such period constituted the Board of Directors (together with any new directors whose election by such Board of Directors or whose nomination for election by the shareholders of the Company was approved by a vote of a majority of the directors of the Company then still in office who were either directors at the beginning of such period or whose election or nomination for election was previously so approved) cease for any reason to constitute a majority of the Board of Directors then in office;
- (3) the Company is liquidated or dissolved or adopts a plan of liquidation or dissolution; or
- (4) the merger or consolidation of the Company with or into another Person or the merger of another Person with or into the Company, or the sale of all or substantially all the assets of the

S-30

Table of Contents

Company (determined on a consolidated basis) to another Person, other than a transaction following which (i) in the case of a merger or consolidation transaction, holders of securities that represented 100% of the Voting Stock of the Company immediately prior to such transaction (or other securities into which such securities are converted as part of such merger or consolidation transaction) own directly or indirectly at least a majority of the voting power of the Voting Stock of the surviving Person in such merger or consolidation transaction immediately after such transaction and (ii) in the case of a sale of assets transaction, each transferee becomes an obligor in respect of the Notes and a Subsidiary of the transferor of such assets.

Within 30 days following any Change of Control, we will mail a notice to each Holder with a copy to the Trustee (the *Change of Control Offer*) stating:

- (1) that a Change of Control has occurred and that such Holder has the right to require us to purchase such Holder's Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof on the date of purchase, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date);
- (2) the circumstances and relevant facts and financial information regarding such Change of Control;
- (3) the purchase date (which shall be no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed); and
- (4) the instructions, as determined by us, consistent with the covenant described hereunder, that a Holder must follow in order to have its Notes purchased.

We will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control if a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by us and purchases all Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn under such Change of Control Offer.

We will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes as a result of a Change of Control. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the provisions of the covenant described hereunder, we will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and shall not be deemed to have breached our obligations under the covenant described hereunder by virtue of our compliance with such securities laws or regulations.

The Change of Control purchase feature of the Notes may in certain circumstances make more difficult or discourage a sale or takeover of the Company and, thus, the removal of incumbent management. The Change of Control purchase feature is a result of negotiations between the Company and the underwriters. We have no present intention to engage in a transaction involving a Change of Control, although it is possible that we could decide to do so in the future. Subject to the limitations discussed below, we could, in the future, enter into certain transactions, including acquisitions, refinancings or other recapitalizations, that would not constitute a Change of Control under the Indenture, but that could increase the amount of indebtedness outstanding at such time or otherwise affect our capital structure or credit ratings. Restrictions on our ability to incur additional Indebtedness are contained in the covenants

described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness, Limitation on Liens and Limitation on Sale/Leaseback Transactions. Such restrictions can only be waived under the Indenture with respect to the Notes with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding. Except for the limitations contained in such covenants, however, the Indenture will not contain any covenants or provisions that may afford holders of the Notes protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction.

S-31

Table of Contents

Subject to certain exceptions, the Credit Agreement prohibits us from purchasing any Notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer, and also provides that the occurrence of certain change of control events with respect to the Company would constitute a default thereunder. In the event a Change of Control occurs at a time when we are prohibited from purchasing Notes, we may seek the consent of our lenders to the purchase of Notes or may attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibition. If we do not obtain such a consent or repay such borrowings, we will remain prohibited from purchasing Notes. In such case, our failure to offer to purchase Notes would constitute a Default under the Indenture, which would, in turn, constitute a default under the Credit Agreement.

Future indebtedness that we may incur may contain prohibitions on the occurrence of certain events that would constitute a Change of Control or require the repurchase of such indebtedness upon a Change of Control. Moreover, the exercise by the holders of their right to require us to repurchase their Notes could cause a default under such indebtedness, even if the Change of Control itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchase on us. Finally, our ability to pay cash to the holders of Notes following the occurrence of a Change of Control may be limited by our then existing financial resources. There can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available when necessary to make any required repurchases.

The definition of *Change of Control* includes a disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company to any Person. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase *substantially all*, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve a disposition of *all or substantially all* of the assets of the Company. As a result, it may be unclear as to whether a Change of Control has occurred and whether a holder of Notes may require the Company to make an offer to repurchase the Notes as described above.

Under clause (2) of the definition of *Change of Control*, a Change of Control will occur when a majority of our board of directors are not Continuing Directors. In a recent decision in connection with a proxy contest, the Delaware Court of Chancery held that the occurrence of a change of control under a similar indenture provision may nevertheless be avoided if the existing directors were to approve the slate of new director nominees (who would constitute a majority of the new board) as continuing directors, provided the incumbent directors give their approval in the good faith exercise of their fiduciary duties owed to the corporation and its stockholders. Therefore, in certain circumstances involving a significant change in the composition of our board of directors, including in connection with a proxy contest where our board of directors does not endorse a dissident slate of directors but approves them as Continuing Directors, holders of the notes may not be entitled to require us to make a Change of Control Offer.

The provisions under the Indenture relative to our obligation to make an offer to repurchase the Notes issued thereunder as a result of a Change of Control may be waived or modified with the written consent of the Holders of a majority in principal amount of such Notes.

Certain Covenants

The Indenture contains covenants including, among others, those summarized below.

Limitation on Indebtedness

(a) The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, Incur, directly or indirectly, any Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors will be entitled to Incur Indebtedness if, on the date of such Incurrence and after giving effect thereto on a *pro forma* basis the Consolidated Coverage Ratio exceeds 2.0 to 1.

S-32

Table of Contents

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph (a), the Company and the Restricted Subsidiaries will be entitled to Incur any or all of the following Indebtedness:

- (1) Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to the Credit Agreement; *provided, however*, that, immediately after giving effect to any such Incurrence, the aggregate principal amount of all Indebtedness Incurred under this clause (1) and then outstanding does not exceed \$1,551 million less the sum of all principal payments with respect to such Indebtedness made pursuant to paragraph (a)(3)(A) of, and in satisfaction of, the covenant described under Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock;
- (2) Indebtedness owed to and held by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that (A) any subsequent issuance or transfer of any Capital Stock that results in any such Restricted Subsidiary ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary or any subsequent transfer of such Indebtedness (other than to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary) shall be deemed, in each case, to constitute the Incurrence of such Indebtedness by the obligor thereon, (B) if the Company is the obligor on such Indebtedness, such Indebtedness is expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all obligations with respect to the Notes, and (C) if a Subsidiary Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness, such Indebtedness is expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all obligations of such Subsidiary Guarantor with respect to its Subsidiary Guarantee;
- (3) the Initial Notes (excluding any Additional Notes);
- (4) Indebtedness outstanding on the Issue Date (other than Indebtedness described in clause (1), (2) or (3) of this covenant);
- (5) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary Incurred and outstanding on or prior to the date on which such Subsidiary was acquired by the Company (other than Indebtedness Incurred in connection with, or to provide all or any portion of the funds or credit support utilized to consummate, the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Subsidiary became a Subsidiary or was acquired by the Company); *provided, however*, that on the date of such acquisition and after giving *pro forma* effect thereto, the Company would have been entitled to Incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to paragraph (a) of this covenant;
- (6) Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to paragraph (a) or pursuant to clause (3), (4) or (5) or this clause (6);
- (7) Hedging Obligations directly related to Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to the Indenture or entered into in the ordinary course of business and not for speculative purposes;

- (8) obligations in respect of performance, bid and surety bonds and completion guarantees provided by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business;
- (9) Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument drawn against insufficient funds in the ordinary course of business; *provided, however*, that such Indebtedness is extinguished within three Business Days of its Incurrence;
- (10) Indebtedness consisting of the Subsidiary Guarantee of a Subsidiary Guarantor and any Guarantee by the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor of Indebtedness or other obligations of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to clause (5) above) so long as the Incurrence of such Indebtedness or other obligations by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary is permitted under the terms of the Indenture;
- (11) (A) Purchase Money Indebtedness, (B) Capital Lease Obligations and (C) Attributable Debt, and Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof, in an aggregate principal amount on the date of

Table of Contents

Incurrence that, when added to all other Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (11) and then outstanding, does not exceed 15% of Consolidated Tangible Assets, as determined based on the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of the end of the most recent fiscal quarter ending at least 45 days prior thereto;

(12) Indebtedness Incurred by a Receivables Entity in a Qualified Receivables Transaction;

(13) Preferred Stock issued by any Restricted Subsidiary formed to operate a single health care facility; *provided* that the amount of such Preferred Stock, when added to the aggregate amount of all other such Preferred Stock of Restricted Subsidiaries then outstanding, does not exceed 1% of Consolidated Tangible Assets, as determined based on the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of the end of the most recent fiscal quarter ending at least 45 days prior thereto; and

(14) Indebtedness of the Company or of any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in an aggregate principal amount that, when taken together with all other Indebtedness of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries outstanding on the date of such Incurrence (other than Indebtedness permitted by clauses (1) through (13) above or paragraph (a)) does not exceed \$250 million.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither the Company nor any Subsidiary Guarantor will incur any Indebtedness pursuant to the foregoing paragraph (b) if the proceeds thereof are used, directly or indirectly, to Refinance any Subordinated Obligations of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor unless such Indebtedness shall be subordinated to the Notes or the applicable Subsidiary Guarantee to at least the same extent as such Subordinated Obligations.

(d) For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant:

(1) all Indebtedness outstanding under the Credit Agreement on the Issue Date will be treated as Incurred under clause (1) of paragraph (b) above;

(2) in the event that an item of Indebtedness (or any portion thereof) meets the criteria of more than one of the types of Indebtedness described above, the Company, in its sole discretion, will classify such item of Indebtedness (or any portion thereof) at the time of Incurrence and will only be required to include the amount and type of such Indebtedness in one of the above clauses (*provided* that any Indebtedness originally classified as Incurred pursuant to any of clauses (b)(2) through (b)(14) above may later be reclassified as having been Incurred pursuant to paragraph (a) or any other of clauses (b)(2) through (b)(14) above to the extent that such reclassified Indebtedness could be Incurred pursuant to paragraph (a) or one of clauses (b)(2) through (b)(14) above, as the case may be, if it were Incurred at the time of such reclassification); and

(3) the Company will be entitled to divide and classify an item of Indebtedness in more than one of the types of Indebtedness described above.

Limitation on Restricted Payments

(a) The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, to make a Restricted Payment if at the time the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary makes such Restricted Payment:

- (1) a Default shall have occurred and be continuing (or would result therefrom);
- (2) the Company is not entitled to Incur an additional \$1.00 of Indebtedness pursuant to paragraph (a) of the covenant described under Limitation on Indebtedness; or

S-34

Table of Contents

- (3) the aggregate amount of such Restricted Payment and all other Restricted Payments since the Issue Date would exceed the sum of (without duplication):
- (A) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income accrued during the period (treated as one accounting period) from (and including) July 1, 2006 (being the beginning of the fiscal quarter immediately following the fiscal quarter during which the Company's 10.75% Senior Notes due 2016 were issued), to the end of the most recent fiscal quarter ending at least 45 days prior to the date of such Restricted Payment (or, in case such Consolidated Net Income shall be a deficit, minus 100% of such deficit); *plus*
 - (B) 100% of the aggregate Net Cash Proceeds received by the Company from the issuance or sale of its Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) subsequent to the Issue Date (other than an issuance or sale to a Subsidiary of the Company and other than an issuance or sale to an employee stock ownership plan or to a trust established by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries for the benefit of their employees) and 100% of any cash capital contribution received by the Company from its shareholders subsequent to the Issue Date; *plus*
 - (C) the amount by which Indebtedness of the Company is reduced on the Company's balance sheet upon the conversion or exchange subsequent to the Issue Date of any Indebtedness of the Company convertible or exchangeable for Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company (less the amount of any cash, or the fair value of any other property, distributed by the Company upon such conversion or exchange); *provided, however*, that the foregoing amount shall not exceed the Net Cash Proceeds received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary from the sale of such Indebtedness (excluding Net Cash Proceeds from sales to a Subsidiary of the Company or to an employee stock ownership plan or to a trust established by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries for the benefit of their employees); *plus*
 - (D) an amount equal to the net reduction in the Investments (other than Permitted Investments) made by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in any Person resulting from repurchases, repayments or redemptions of such Investments by such Person, proceeds realized on the sale of such Investment and proceeds representing the return of capital (excluding dividends and distributions), in each case received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that the foregoing sum shall not exceed, in the case of any such Person, the amount of Investments (excluding Permitted Investments) previously made (and treated as a Restricted Payment) by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Person; *plus*
 - (E) in the case of the redesignation of an Unrestricted Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary, the portion (proportionate to the Company's equity interest in such Subsidiary) of the Fair Market Value of the net assets of such Unrestricted Subsidiary at the time such Unrestricted Subsidiary is redesignated as a Restricted Subsidiary, except to the extent that the Investment in such Unrestricted Subsidiary was made by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to clause (10) of the next succeeding paragraph or to the extent that such Investment constituted a Permitted Investment; *plus*

(F) \$50 million.

As of June 30, 2014, the amount available for Restricted Payments pursuant to clause (a)(3) would have been approximately \$505.0 million.

(b) The preceding provisions will not prohibit:

- (1) any Restricted Payment made out of the Net Cash Proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale of, or made by exchange for, Capital Stock of the Company (other than Disqualified Stock and other than Capital Stock issued or sold to a Subsidiary of the Company or an employee stock ownership plan or to a trust established by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries for the benefit

S-35

Table of Contents

of their employees) or a substantially concurrent cash capital contribution received by the Company from its shareholders; *provided, however*, that (A) such Restricted Payment shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments and (B) the Net Cash Proceeds from such sale or such cash capital contribution (to the extent so used for such Restricted Payment) shall be excluded in the calculation of amounts under clause (3)(B) of paragraph (a) above;

- (2) any purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Subordinated Obligations of the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor made by exchange for, or out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent incurrence of, Indebtedness of such Person that is permitted to be Incurred pursuant to the covenant described under Limitation on Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (3) dividends paid within 60 days after the date of declaration thereof if at such date of declaration such dividend would have complied with this covenant; *provided, however* that such dividend shall be included in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (4) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing, the purchase, redemption or other acquisition of shares of Capital Stock of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries from employees, former employees, directors or former directors of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries (or permitted transferees of such employees, former employees, directors or former directors), pursuant to the terms of the agreements (including employment agreements) or plans (or amendments thereto) approved or ratified by the Board of Directors under which such individuals purchase or sell, or are granted the option to purchase or sell, shares of such Capital Stock; *provided, however*, that the aggregate amount of such Restricted Payments (excluding amounts representing cancelation of Indebtedness) shall not exceed \$5,000,000 in any calendar year (*provided* that (A) if the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries make less than \$5,000,000 in the aggregate of such Restricted Payments in any calendar year, the unused amount for such calendar year may be carried over to the next succeeding calendar year (but not any other calendar year thereafter) and (B) the amount payable in any calendar year may be increased by an amount up to the sum of (i) the amount of cash proceeds from the sale of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company to employees, former employees, directors or former directors of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, to the extent that the cash proceeds from the sale of such Capital Stock have not otherwise been applied to the payment of Restricted Payments by virtue of clause (3)(B) of paragraph (a) of this covenant, plus (ii) the cash proceeds of key man life insurance policies received by the Company or its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Issue Date, less (iii) the amount of repurchases and other acquisitions previously made with the cash proceeds described in clauses (i) and (ii) above); *provided, further, however*, that (x) such repurchases and other acquisitions shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments and (y) cash proceeds referred to in clause (B)(i) above used to make Restricted Payments under this clause (4) shall be excluded in the calculation of amounts under clause (3)(B) of paragraph (a) above;
- (5) (A) the declaration and payment of dividends on the Convertible Preferred Stock, and other cash payments at any time to reduce any accretion in the liquidation preference resulting from previously unpaid dividends on the Convertible Preferred Stock, in each case in accordance with the terms thereof in effect on the Issue Date and (B) the declaration and payments of dividends on Disqualified Stock issued pursuant to the covenant

described under Limitation on Indebtedness; *provided, however*, in each case, that at the time of payment of such dividend or other cash payment, no Default shall have occurred and be continuing (or result therefrom); *provided, further, however*, that dividends and cash payments referred to in this clause (5) shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;

S-36

Table of Contents

- (6) repurchases of Capital Stock deemed to occur upon exercise of stock options if such Capital Stock represents a portion of the exercise price of such options; *provided, however*, that such Restricted Payments shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (7) cash payments in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares in connection with the exercise of warrants, options or other securities convertible into or exchangeable for Capital Stock of the Company; *provided, however*, that any such cash payment shall not be for the purpose of evading the limitation of the covenant described under this subheading; *provided, further, however*, that such payments shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (8) in the event of a Change of Control, and if no Default shall have occurred and be continuing, the payment, purchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Subordinated Obligations of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor, in each case, at a purchase price not greater than 101% of the principal amount of such Subordinated Obligations, plus any accrued and unpaid interest thereon; *provided, however*, that prior to such payment, purchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement, the Company (or a third party to the extent permitted by the Indenture) has made a Change of Control Offer with respect to the Notes as a result of such Change of Control and has repurchased all Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn in connection with such Change of Control Offer; *provided, further, however*, that such payments, purchases, redemptions, defeasances or other acquisitions or retirements shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (9) payments of intercompany subordinated Indebtedness, the Incurrence of which was permitted under clause (2) of paragraph (b) of the covenant described under Limitation on Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that no Default has occurred and is continuing or would otherwise result therefrom; *provided, further, however*, that such payments shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments; or
- (10) Restricted Payments in an amount that, when taken together with all Restricted Payments made pursuant to this clause (10), does not exceed \$100 million; *provided, however*, that (A) at the time of each such Restricted Payment, no Default shall have occurred and be continuing (or result therefrom) and (B) such Restricted Payments shall be excluded in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments.

The amount of any Restricted Payment that is not made in cash shall be determined in a manner consistent with the determination of the amount of an Investment as set forth in the final sentence of the first paragraph of the definition of Investment.

Limitation on Restrictions on Distributions from Restricted Subsidiaries

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, create or otherwise cause or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to (a) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Stock to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary or pay any Indebtedness owed to the Company, (b) make any loans or advances to the Company or (c) transfer any of its property or assets to the Company, except:

- (1) with respect to clauses (a), (b) and (c),
 - (A) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to applicable law, rule, regulation or order or an agreement in effect at or entered into on the Issue Date;
 - (B) any encumbrance or restriction with respect to a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to an agreement relating to any Indebtedness Incurred by such Restricted Subsidiary on or prior to the date on which such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired by the Company (other than

S-37

Table of Contents

Indebtedness Incurred as consideration in, or to provide all or any portion of the funds or credit support utilized to consummate, the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary became a Restricted Subsidiary or was acquired by the Company) and outstanding on such date;

- (C) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to any amendment, modification, restatement, renewal, increase, supplement, refunding, replacement or refinancing of an agreement referred to in clause (A) or (B) above; *provided, however*, that such amendment, modification, restatement, renewal, increase, supplement, refunding, replacement or refinancing is no more restrictive, as reasonably determined by the Company, with respect to such encumbrances and other restrictions taken as a whole than those prior to such amendment, modification, restatement, renewal, increase, supplement, refunding, replacement or refinancing;
- (D) any encumbrance or restriction with respect to a Restricted Subsidiary imposed pursuant to an agreement entered into for the sale or disposition of all or substantially all the Capital Stock or assets of such Restricted Subsidiary pending the closing of such sale or disposition;
- (E) restrictions on cash or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers under contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (F) any limitation or prohibition on the disposition or distribution of assets or property in joint venture agreements, asset sale agreements, stock sale agreements and other similar agreements, which limitation or prohibition is applicable only to the assets that are the subject of such agreements;
- (G) any encumbrance or restriction existing under or by reason of contractual requirements of a Receivables Entity in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction, *provided* that such restrictions apply only to such Receivables Entity;
- (H) any encumbrance or restriction arising in the ordinary course of business, not relating to any Indebtedness, that does not, individually or in the aggregate, materially detract from the value of the property or assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as whole, or adversely affect the Company's ability to make principal and interest payments on the Notes, in each case, as determined in good faith by the Company; and

(2) with respect to clause (c) only,

- (A) any encumbrance or restriction consisting of customary nonassignment provisions in leases governing leasehold interests to the extent such provisions restrict the transfer of the lease or the property leased thereunder; and

- (B) any encumbrance or restriction contained in Capital Lease Obligations, any agreement governing Purchase Money Indebtedness, security agreements or mortgages securing Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary to the extent such encumbrance or restriction restricts the transfer of the property subject to such Capital Lease Obligations, Purchase Money Indebtedness, security agreements or mortgages.

Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock

(a) The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, consummate any Asset Disposition unless:

- (1) the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary receives consideration at the time of such Asset Disposition at least equal to the Fair Market Value (including as to the value of all non-cash consideration) of the shares and assets subject to such Asset Disposition;

Table of Contents

- (2) at least 75% of the consideration thereof received by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary is in the form of cash or cash equivalents; and
- (3) an amount equal to 100% of the Net Available Cash from such Asset Disposition, other than any Asset Disposition that constitutes a Syndication or a resyndication transaction in the ordinary course of business,
 - (A) to the extent the Company elects (or is required by the terms of any Indebtedness), to prepay, repay, redeem or purchase Senior Indebtedness of the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor or Indebtedness (other than any Disqualified Stock) of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor (in each case other than Indebtedness owed to the Company or an Affiliate of the Company) within one year from the later of the date of such Asset Disposition or the receipt of such Net Available Cash;
 - (B) to the extent the Company elects (including with respect to the balance of such Net Available Cash after application (if any) in accordance with clause (A)), to acquire Additional Assets within one year from the later of the date of such Asset Disposition or the receipt of such Net Available Cash; and
 - (C) to the extent of the balance of such Net Available Cash after application (if any) in accordance with clauses (A) and (B), to make an offer to the holders of the Notes (and to holders of other Senior Indebtedness of the Company designated by the Company) to purchase Notes (and such other Senior Indebtedness of the Company) pursuant to and subject to the conditions contained in the Indenture; *provided, however,* that in connection with any prepayment, repayment or purchase of Indebtedness made to satisfy clause (A) or (C) above, the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary shall permanently retire such Indebtedness and shall cause the related loan commitment (if any) to be permanently reduced in an amount equal to the principal amount so prepaid, repaid or purchased.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this covenant, the Company and the Restricted Subsidiaries will not be required to apply any Net Available Cash in accordance with this covenant except to the extent that the aggregate Net Available Cash from all Asset Dispositions which is not applied in accordance with this covenant exceeds \$50 million. Pending application of Net Available Cash pursuant to this covenant, such Net Available Cash shall be invested in Temporary Cash Investments or applied to temporarily reduce revolving credit indebtedness.

For the purposes of this covenant, the following are deemed to be cash or cash equivalents:

- (1) the assumption or discharge of any liabilities (as shown on the Company's or such Restricted Subsidiary's most recent balance sheet or in the footnotes thereto) of the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary (other than liabilities that are by their terms subordinated to the Notes) that are assumed by the transferee of such assets and for which the Company and all of the Restricted Subsidiaries have been released by all creditors in writing;
- (2) securities received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary from the transferee that are converted by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary within 180 days into cash, to the extent of cash received in that

conversion;

- (3) all Temporary Cash Investments; and
- (4) any Designated Noncash Consideration having an aggregate Fair Market Value that, when taken together with all other Designated Noncash Consideration previously received and then outstanding, does not exceed at the time of the receipt of such Designated Noncash Consideration (with the Fair Market Value of each item of Designated Noncash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value) \$30 million.

S-39

Table of Contents

(b) In the event of an Asset Disposition that requires the purchase of Notes (and other Senior Indebtedness of the Company) pursuant to clause (a)(3)(C) above, the Company will purchase Notes tendered pursuant to an offer by the Company for the Notes (and such other Senior Indebtedness) at a purchase price of 100% of their principal amount (or, in the event such other Senior Indebtedness of the Company was issued with a significant original issue discount, 100% of the accreted value thereof) without premium, plus accrued but unpaid interest (or, in respect of such other Senior Indebtedness of the Company, such lesser price, if any, as may be provided for by the terms of such Senior Indebtedness) in accordance with the procedures (including prorating in the event of oversubscription) set forth in the Indenture. If the aggregate purchase price of the securities tendered exceeds the Net Available Cash allotted to their purchase, the Company will select the securities to be purchased on a *pro rata* basis but in round denominations, which in the case of the Notes will be denominations of \$2,000 principal amount or any greater integral multiple of \$1,000. The Company shall not be required to make such an offer to purchase Notes (and other Senior Indebtedness of the Company) pursuant to this covenant if the Net Available Cash available therefor is less than \$20 million (which lesser amount shall be carried forward for purposes of determining whether such an offer is required with respect to the Net Available Cash from any subsequent Asset Disposition). Upon completion of such an offer to purchase, Net Available Cash will be deemed to be reduced by the aggregate amount of such offer.

(c) The Company will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes pursuant to this covenant. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with provisions of this covenant, the Company will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under this covenant by virtue of its compliance with such securities laws or regulations.

Limitation on Affiliate Transactions

(a) The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, enter into or permit to exist any transaction (including the purchase, sale, lease or exchange of any property, employee compensation arrangements or the rendering of any service) with, or for the benefit of, any Affiliate of the Company (an *Affiliate Transaction*) unless:

- (1) the terms of the Affiliate Transaction are no less favorable to the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary than those that could be obtained at the time of the Affiliate Transaction in arm's-length dealings with a Person who is not an Affiliate;
- (2) if such Affiliate Transaction involves an amount in excess of \$10 million, the terms of the Affiliate Transaction are set forth in writing and a majority of the non-employee directors of the Company disinterested with respect to such Affiliate Transaction have determined in good faith that the criteria set forth in clause (1) are satisfied and have approved the relevant Affiliate transaction as evidenced by a resolution of the Board of Directors; and
- (3) if such Affiliate Transaction involves an amount in excess of \$50 million, the Board of Directors shall also have received a written opinion from an Independent Qualified Party to the effect that such Affiliate Transaction is fair, from a financial standpoint, to the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries or is not less favorable to the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries than could reasonably be expected to be obtained at the time in an arm's-length transaction with a Person who was not an Affiliate.

(b) The provisions of the preceding paragraph (a) will not prohibit:

- (1) any Investment (other than a Permitted Investment) or other Restricted Payment, in each case permitted to be made pursuant to the covenant described under Limitation on Restricted Payments;

S-40

Table of Contents

- (2) any employment or consulting agreement, employee benefit plan, officer or director indemnification agreement or any similar arrangement entered into by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business or approved by the Board of Directors, and payments pursuant thereto;
- (3) loans or advances to employees in the ordinary course of business of the Company or its Restricted Subsidiaries, but in any event not to exceed \$10 million in the aggregate outstanding at any one time;
- (4) the payment of reasonable fees or other reasonable compensation to, or the provision of customary benefits or indemnification arrangements to, directors of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (5) any transaction with the Company, a Restricted Subsidiary or any Person that would constitute an Affiliate Transaction solely because the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary owns an equity interest in or otherwise controls such Restricted Subsidiary or Person;
- (6) the issuance or sale of any Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company;
- (7) any agreement as in effect on the Issue Date and described in this Prospectus Supplement (or described in a document incorporated by reference in this Prospectus Supplement) or any renewals or extensions of any such agreement (so long as such renewals or extensions are not less favorable in any material respect to the Company or the Restricted Subsidiaries) and the transactions evidenced thereby;
- (8) the provision of services to directors or officers of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of the nature provided by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to customers in the ordinary course of business; and
- (9) transactions effected as a part of a Qualified Receivables Transaction.

Limitation on Liens

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, Incur or permit to exist any Lien (the *Initial Lien*) of any nature whatsoever on any of its properties (including Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary), whether owned at the Issue Date or thereafter acquired, securing any Indebtedness, other than Permitted Liens, without effectively providing that the Notes shall be secured equally and ratably with (or prior to) the obligations so secured for so long as such obligations are so secured.

Any Lien created for the benefit of the Holders of the Notes pursuant to the preceding sentence shall provide by its terms that such Lien shall be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon the release and discharge of the Initial Lien.

Limitation on Sale/Leaseback Transactions

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, enter into any Sale/Leaseback Transaction with respect to any property unless:

- (1) the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary would be entitled to (A) Incur Indebtedness in an amount equal to the Attributable Debt with respect to such Sale/Leaseback Transaction pursuant to the covenant described under Limitation on Indebtedness and (B) create a Lien on such property securing such Attributable Debt without equally and ratably securing the Notes pursuant to the covenant described under Limitation on Liens;
- (2) the gross proceeds received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with such Sale/Leaseback Transaction are at least equal to the Fair Market Value of such property; and

S-41

Table of Contents

- (3) the Company applies the proceeds of such transaction in compliance with the covenant described under Limitation on Sale of Assets and Subsidiary Stock.

Merger and Consolidation

The Company will not consolidate with or merge with or into, or convey, transfer or lease, in one transaction or a series of transactions, directly or indirectly, all or substantially all its assets to, any Person, unless:

- (1) the resulting, surviving or transferee Person (the *Successor Company*) shall be a Person organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America, any State thereof or the District of Columbia and the Successor Company (if not the Company) shall expressly assume, by an indenture supplemental thereto, executed and delivered to the Trustee, in form satisfactory to the Trustee, all the obligations of the Company under the Notes and the Indenture;
- (2) immediately after giving *pro forma* effect to such transaction (and treating any Indebtedness which becomes an obligation of the Successor Company or any Subsidiary as a result of such transaction as having been Incurred by such Successor Company or such Subsidiary at the time of such transaction), no Default shall have occurred and be continuing;
- (3) immediately after giving *pro forma* effect to such transaction, (A) the Successor Company would be able to Incur an additional \$1.00 of Indebtedness pursuant to paragraph (a) of the covenant described under Limitation on Indebtedness or (B) the Consolidated Coverage Ratio for the Successor Company would be equal to or greater than such ratio for the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries immediately prior to such transaction; and
- (4) the Company shall have delivered to the Trustee an Officers Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger or transfer and such supplemental indenture (if any) comply with the Indenture, *provided, however*, that clause (3) will not be applicable to (A) a Restricted Subsidiary consolidating with, merging into or transferring all or part of its properties and assets to the Company (so long as no Capital Stock of the Company is distributed to any Person) or (B) the Company merging with an Affiliate of the Company solely for the purpose and with the sole effect of reincorporating the Company in another jurisdiction.

For purposes of this covenant, the sale, lease, conveyance, assignment, transfer or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties and assets or one or more Subsidiaries of the Company, which properties and assets, if held by the Company instead of such Subsidiaries, would constitute all or substantially all of the properties and assets of the Company on a consolidated basis, shall be deemed to be the transfer of all or substantially all of the properties and assets of the Company.

The Successor Company will be the successor to the Company and shall succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of, the Company under the Indenture, and the predecessor Company, except in the case of a lease, shall be released from the obligation to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes.

Future Guarantors

The Company will cause each Restricted Subsidiary that Guarantees any Indebtedness of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor in respect of the Credit Agreement or Capital Markets Indebtedness (or Incurs any such Indebtedness) to, at the same time, execute and deliver to the Trustee a Guaranty Agreement pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary will Guarantee payment of the Notes on the same terms and conditions as those set forth in the Indenture.

S-42

Table of Contents

SEC Reports

Whether or not the Company is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the Company will file with the SEC (subject to the next sentence) and provide the Trustee and Noteholders with such annual and other reports as are specified in Sections 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act and applicable to a U.S. corporation subject to such Sections, such reports to be so filed and provided at the times specified for the filings of such reports under such Sections and containing all the information, audit reports and exhibits required for such reports. If at any time, the Company is not subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for any reason, the Company will nevertheless continue filing the reports specified in the preceding sentence with the SEC within the time periods required unless the SEC will not accept such a filing. The Company agrees that it will not take any action for the purpose of causing the SEC not to accept any such filings. If, notwithstanding the foregoing, the SEC will not accept such filings for any reason, the Company will post the reports specified in the preceding sentence on its website within the time periods that would apply if the Company were required to file those reports with the SEC. At any time that any of the Company's Subsidiaries are Unrestricted Subsidiaries, then the quarterly and annual financial information required by the preceding paragraph will include a reasonably detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the footnotes thereto, of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of the Unrestricted Subsidiaries of the Company.

Defaults

Each of the following is an Event of Default with respect to the Notes under the Indenture:

- (1) a default in the payment of interest on the Notes when due, continued for 30 days;
- (2) the Company (A) defaults in the payment of principal of any Note when due at its Stated Maturity, upon optional redemption, upon declaration of acceleration or otherwise or (B) fails to purchase Notes when required pursuant to the Indenture or the Notes;
- (3) the failure by the Company to comply with its obligations under Certain Covenants Merger and Consolidation above;
- (4) the failure by the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor to comply with its agreements contained in the Indenture governing the Notes (other than those referred to in (1), (2) and (3) above) and such failure continues for 60 days after notice;
- (5) Indebtedness of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or any Significant Subsidiary is not paid within any applicable grace period after final maturity or is accelerated by the holders thereof because of a default and the total amount of such Indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50 million (the *cross acceleration provision*);

- (6) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Company, a Subsidiary Guarantor or any Significant Subsidiary (the *bankruptcy provisions*);
- (7) any judgment or decree for the payment of money in excess of \$50 million is entered against the Company, a Subsidiary Guarantor or any Significant Subsidiary, remains outstanding for a period of 60 consecutive days following such judgment and is not discharged, waived or effectively stayed (the *judgment default provision*); or
- (8) a Subsidiary Guarantee ceases to be in full force and effect (other than in accordance with the terms of such Subsidiary Guarantee) or a Subsidiary Guarantor denies or disaffirms its obligations under its Subsidiary Guarantee.

However, a default under clause (4) will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes notify the Company of the default and the Company does not cure such default within the time specified after receipt of such notice.

Table of Contents

If an Event of Default (other than an Event of Default relating to certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Company) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes may declare the principal of and accrued but unpaid interest on all the Notes to be due and payable. Upon such a declaration, such principal and interest shall be due and payable immediately. If an Event of Default relating to certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Company occurs and is continuing, the principal of and interest on all the Notes will *ipso facto* become and be immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any holders of the Notes. Under certain circumstances, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes may rescind any such acceleration with respect to the Notes and its consequences.

In the case of any Event of Default occurring by reason of any willful action (or inaction) taken (or not taken) by or on behalf of the Company with the intention of avoiding payment of the premium that the Company would have had to pay if the Company then had elected to redeem the Notes pursuant to the optional redemption provisions of the Indenture, an equivalent premium will also become and be immediately due and payable to the extent permitted by law upon the acceleration of the Notes.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the Trustee, in case an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders of the Notes unless such holders have offered to the Trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any loss, liability or expense. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium (if any) or interest when due, no holder of a Note may pursue any remedy with respect to the Indenture or the Notes unless:

- (1) such holder has previously given the Trustee notice that an Event of Default is continuing;
- (2) holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have requested the Trustee to pursue the remedy;
- (3) such holders have offered the Trustee reasonable security or indemnity against any loss, liability or expense;
- (4) the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt thereof and the offer of security or indemnity; and
- (5) holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have not given the Trustee a direction inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

Subject to certain restrictions, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes are given the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the Indenture or that the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder of a Note or that would involve the Trustee in personal liability.

If a Default occurs, is continuing and is known to the Trustee, the Trustee must mail to each holder of the Notes notice of the Default within 90 days after it occurs. Except in the case of a Default in the payment of principal of or interest on any Note, the Trustee may withhold notice if and so long as a committee of its Trust Officers in good faith determines that withholding notice is not opposed to the interest of the holders of the Notes. In addition, we are required to deliver to the Trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, a certificate indicating whether the signers thereof know of any Default that occurred during the previous year. We are required to deliver to the Trustee, within 30 days after the occurrence thereof, written notice of any event that would constitute certain Defaults, their status and what action we are taking or propose to take in respect thereof.

S-44

Table of Contents

Amendments and Waivers

Subject to certain exceptions, the Indenture governing Notes may be amended with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange for, the Notes) and any past default or compliance with any provisions may also be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding. However, without the consent of each holder of an outstanding Note affected thereby, an amendment or waiver may not, among other things:

- (1) reduce the amount of Notes whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- (2) reduce the rate of or extend the time for payment of interest on any Note;
- (3) reduce the principal of or change the Stated Maturity of any Note;
- (4) (i) reduce the amount payable upon the redemption of any Note or (ii) change the time at which any Note may be redeemed, in each case as described under **Optional Redemption** above;
- (5) make any Note payable in money other than that stated in the Note;
- (6) impair the right of any holder of the Notes to receive payment of principal of and interest on such holder's Notes on or after the due dates therefor or to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such holder's Notes;
- (7) make any change in the amendment provisions that require each holder's consent or in the waiver provisions;
- (8) make any change in the ranking or priority of any Note that would adversely affect the Noteholders; or
- (9) make any change in, or release other than in accordance with the Indenture, any Subsidiary Guarantee that would adversely affect the Noteholders.

Notwithstanding the preceding, without the consent of any holder of the Notes, the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and Trustee may amend the Indenture:

- (1) to cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;

- (2) to provide for the assumption by a successor corporation of the obligations of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor under the Indenture;
- (3) to provide for uncertificated Notes in addition to or in place of certificated Notes (provided that the uncertificated Notes are issued in registered form for purposes of Section 163(f) of the Code, or in a manner such that the uncertificated Notes are described in Section 163(f)(2)(B) of the Code);
- (4) to add Guarantees with respect to the Notes, including any Subsidiary Guaranties, or to secure such Notes;
- (5) to add to the covenants of the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor for the benefit of the holders of the Notes or to surrender any right or power conferred upon the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor;
- (6) to make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder of the Notes;
- (7) to conform the text of the Indenture or the Notes to any provision of this Description of Notes to the extent that such provision in this Description of Notes was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision of the Indenture or the Notes;
- (8) to comply with any requirement of the SEC in connection with the qualification of the Indenture under the Trust Indenture Act; or

Table of Contents

- (9) to make any amendment to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the transfer and legending of Notes; *provided, however*, that (a) compliance with the Indenture as so amended would not result in Notes being transferred in violation of the Securities Act or any other applicable securities law and (b) such amendment does not materially and adversely affect the rights of Holders to transfer Notes.

The consent of the holders of the Notes is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment.

After an amendment under the Indenture governing Notes becomes effective, the Company shall be required to mail to holders of the Notes a notice briefly describing such amendment. However, the failure to give such notice to all holders of such Notes, or any defect therein, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment.

Neither the Company nor any Affiliate of the Company may, directly or indirectly, pay or cause to be paid any consideration, whether by way of interest, fee or otherwise, to any Holder for or as an inducement to any consent, waiver or amendment of any of the terms or provisions of the Indenture or the Notes unless such consideration is offered to all Holders of the Notes and is paid to all Holders of such Notes that so consent, waive or agree to amend in the time frame set forth in the solicitation documents relating to such consent, waiver or agreement.

Transfer

The Notes will be issued in registered form and will be transferable only upon the surrender of the Notes being transferred for registration of transfer. We may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax, assessment or other governmental charge payable in connection with certain transfers and exchanges.

Satisfaction and Discharge

When we (1) deliver to the Trustee all outstanding Notes for cancellation or (2) all outstanding Notes have become due and payable, whether at maturity or on a redemption date as a result of the mailing of notice of redemption, and, in the case of clause (2), we irrevocably deposit with the Trustee funds sufficient to pay at maturity or upon redemption all outstanding Notes, including interest thereon to maturity or such redemption date, and if in either case we pay all other sums payable under the Indenture governing the Notes by us, then the Indenture shall, subject to certain exceptions, cease to be of further effect with respect to all outstanding Notes.

Defeasance

At any time, we may terminate all our obligations under the Notes and the Indenture (*legal defeasance*), except for certain obligations, including those respecting the defeasance trust and obligations to register the transfer or exchange of the Notes, to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Notes and to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of the Notes.

In addition, at any time we may terminate our obligations under **Change of Control** and under the covenants described under **Certain Covenants** (other than the covenant described under **Merger and Consolidation**), the operation of the cross acceleration provision, the bankruptcy provisions with respect to Subsidiary Guarantors and Significant Subsidiaries and the judgment default provision described under **Defaults** above and the limitations contained in clause (3) of the first paragraph under **Certain Covenants** **Merger and Consolidation** above (*covenant defeasance*).

Table of Contents

We may exercise our legal defeasance option notwithstanding our prior exercise of our covenant defeasance option. If we exercise our legal defeasance option with respect to the Notes, payment of the Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect thereto. If we exercise our covenant defeasance option with respect to the Notes, payment of the Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in clause (1), (5), (6) (with respect only to Significant Subsidiaries and Subsidiary Guarantors) or (7) under Defaults above or because of the failure of the Company to comply with clause (3) of the first paragraph under Certain Covenants Merger and Consolidation above. If we exercise our legal defeasance option or our covenant defeasance option with respect to the Notes, each Subsidiary Guarantor under the Indenture will be released from all of its obligations with respect to its Subsidiary Guarantee in respect of the Notes.

In order to exercise either of our defeasance options with respect to the Notes, we must irrevocably deposit in trust (the *defeasance trust*) with the Trustee money or U.S. Government Obligations for the payment of principal and interest on the Notes to redemption or maturity, as the case may be, and must comply with certain other conditions, including delivery to the Trustee of an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that holders of the Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance and will be subject to Federal income tax on the same amounts and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred (and, in the case of legal defeasance only, such Opinion of Counsel must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service or other change in applicable Federal income tax law).

Concerning the Trustee

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is to be the Trustee under the Indenture and has been appointed by the Company as Registrar and Paying Agent with regard to the Notes.

The Indenture contains certain limitations on the rights of the Trustee, should it become a creditor of the Company, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The Trustee will be permitted to engage in other transactions; *provided, however*, if it acquires any conflicting interest it must either eliminate such conflict within 90 days, apply to the SEC for permission to continue or resign.

The Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for exercising any remedy available to the Trustee in respect of the Notes, subject to certain exceptions. If an Event of Default occurs (and is not cured), the Trustee will be required, in the exercise of its power, to use the degree of care of a prudent person in the conduct of such person's own affairs. Subject to such provisions, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the Indenture at the request of any Holder of Notes, unless such Holder shall have offered to the Trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense and then only to the extent required by the terms of the Indenture.

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees and Stockholders

No director, officer, employee, incorporator or stockholder of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor will have any liability for any obligations of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor under the Notes, any Subsidiary Guarantee or the Indenture or for any claim based on, in respect of, by reason of such obligations or their creation. Each Holder of the Notes by accepting a Note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the Notes. Such waiver and release may not be effective to waive liabilities under the U.S. Federal securities laws, and it is the view of the SEC that such a waiver is against public policy.

S-47

Table of Contents

Governing Law

The Indenture and the Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Certain Definitions

Additional Assets means:

- (1) any property or assets used in a Related Business;
- (2) the Capital Stock of a Person that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of the acquisition of such Capital Stock by the Company or another Restricted Subsidiary; or
- (3) Capital Stock constituting a minority interest in any Person that at such time is a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that any such Restricted Subsidiary described in clause (2) or (3) above is primarily engaged in a Related Business.

Affiliate of any specified Person means any other Person, directly or indirectly, controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person. For the purposes of this definition, control when used with respect to any Person means the power to direct the management and policies of such Person, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise; and the terms controlling and controlled have meanings correlative to the foregoing. No Person (other than the Company or any Subsidiary of the Company) in whom a Receivables Entity makes an Investment in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction will be deemed to be an Affiliate of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries solely by reason of such Investment.

Asset Disposition means any sale, lease, transfer or other disposition (or series of related sales, leases, transfers or dispositions) by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, including any disposition by means of a merger, consolidation or similar transaction (each referred to for the purposes of this definition as a *disposition*), of:

- (1) any shares of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary (other than directors qualifying shares or shares required by applicable law to be held by a Person other than the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary);
- (2) all or substantially all the assets of any division or line of business of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; or
- (3) any other assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary outside of the ordinary course of business of the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary (other than, in the case of clauses (1), (2) and (3) above,

- (A) a disposition by a Restricted Subsidiary to the Company or by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary to a Restricted Subsidiary;

- (B) for purposes of the covenant described under **Certain Covenants Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock** only, a disposition that constitutes a Restricted Payment (or would constitute a Restricted Payment but for the exclusions from the definition thereof) that is not prohibited by the covenant described under **Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments** or that constitutes a Permitted Investment;

- (C) a disposition of all or substantially all the assets of the Company in accordance with the covenant described under **Certain Covenants Merger and Consolidation**;

S-48

Table of Contents

- (D) a disposition of Capital Stock or other assets with a Fair Market Value of less than or equal to \$10 million;
- (E) sales of damaged, worn-out or obsolete equipment or assets in the ordinary course of business that, in the Company's reasonable judgment, are no longer either used or useful in the business of the Company or its Subsidiaries;
- (F) the sale or discount, in each case without recourse, of accounts receivable arising in the ordinary course of business, but only in connection with the compromise or collection thereof;
- (G) sales of accounts receivable and related assets of the type specified in the definition of Qualified Receivables Transaction to a Receivables Entity;
- (H) transfers of accounts receivable and related assets of the type specified in the definition of Qualified Receivables Transaction (or a fractional undivided interest therein) by a Receivables Entity in a Qualified Receivables Transaction;
- (I) leases or subleases to third Persons in the ordinary course of business that do not interfere in any material respect with the business of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (J) a disposition of cash or Temporary Cash Investments; and

(K) the creation of a Lien (but not the sale or other disposition of the property subject to such Lien).

Attributable Debt in respect of a Sale/Leaseback Transaction means, as at the time of determination, the present value (discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease, compounded annually) of the total obligations of the lessee for rental payments during the remaining term of the lease included in such Sale/Leaseback Transaction (including any period for which such lease has been extended); *provided, however*, that if such Sale/Leaseback Transaction results in a Capital Lease Obligation, the amount of Indebtedness represented thereby will be determined in accordance with the definition of Capital Lease Obligation.

Average Life means, as of the date of determination, with respect to any Indebtedness, the quotient obtained by dividing:

- (1) the sum of the products of the numbers of years from the date of determination to the dates of each successive scheduled principal payment of or redemption or similar payment with respect to such Indebtedness multiplied by the amount of such payment by
- (2) the sum of all such payments.

Board of Directors means the Board of Directors of the Company or any committee thereof duly authorized to act on behalf of such Board.

Business Day means each day which is not a Legal Holiday.

Capital Lease Obligation means an obligation that is required to be classified and accounted for as a capital lease for financial reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP, and the amount of Indebtedness represented by such obligation shall be the capitalized amount of such obligation determined in accordance with GAAP; and the Stated Maturity thereof shall be the date of the last payment of rent or any other amount due under such lease prior to the first date upon which such lease may be terminated by the lessee without payment of a penalty. For purposes of the covenant described under *Certain Covenants Limitation on Liens*, a Capital Lease Obligation will be deemed to be secured by a Lien on the property being leased.

Table of Contents

Capital Markets Indebtedness means any Indebtedness:

- (1) in the form of, or represented by, bonds (other than surety bonds, indemnity bonds, performance bonds or bonds of a similar nature) or other securities or any Guarantee thereof; and
- (2) that is, or may be, quoted, listed or purchased and sold on any stock exchange, automated trading system or over-the-counter or other securities market (including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the market for securities eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act).

Capital Stock of any Person means any and all shares, interests (including partnership interests), rights to purchase, warrants, options, participations or other equivalents of or interests in (however designated) equity of such Person, including any Preferred Stock, but excluding any debt securities convertible into such equity.

Captive Insurance Subsidiary means HCS, Ltd., a Cayman Islands entity, and any successor to it, and any other Subsidiary formed for the purpose of facilitating self-insurance programs of the Company and its Subsidiaries.

Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any applicable Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.

Consolidated Amortization Expense means, for any Person for any period, the amortization expense of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period (to the extent included in the computation of Consolidated Net Income of such Person), determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP, excluding amortization expense attributable to a prepaid item that was paid in cash in a prior period.

Consolidated Coverage Ratio as of any date of determination means the ratio of (a) the aggregate amount of EBITDA for the period of the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters ending at least 45 days prior to the date of such determination to (b) Consolidated Interest Expense for such four fiscal quarters; *provided, however*, that:

- (1) if the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary has Incurred any Indebtedness since the beginning of such period that remains outstanding or if the transaction giving rise to the need to calculate the Consolidated Coverage Ratio is an Incurrence of Indebtedness, or both, EBITDA and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period shall be calculated after giving effect on a *pro forma* basis to such Indebtedness (and the application of the proceeds thereof) as if such Indebtedness had been Incurred on the first day of such period;
- (2) if the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary has repaid, repurchased, defeased or otherwise discharged any Indebtedness since the beginning of such period or if any Indebtedness is to be repaid, repurchased, defeased or otherwise discharged (in each case other than Indebtedness Incurred under any revolving credit facility unless such Indebtedness has been permanently repaid and has not been replaced) on the date of the transaction giving rise to the need to calculate the Consolidated Coverage Ratio, EBITDA and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period shall be calculated on a *pro forma* basis as if such discharge had occurred on the first day of such period and as if the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary had not earned the interest income actually earned during such period in respect of cash or Temporary Cash Investments used to repay, repurchase, defease or otherwise discharge such Indebtedness;

- (3) if since the beginning of such period the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary shall have made any Asset Disposition, EBITDA for such period shall be reduced by an amount equal to EBITDA

S-50

Table of Contents

(if positive) directly attributable to the assets which are the subject of such Asset Disposition for such period, or increased by an amount equal to EBITDA (if negative), directly attributable thereto for such period and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period shall be reduced by an amount equal to the Consolidated Interest Expense directly attributable to any Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary repaid, repurchased, defeased or otherwise discharged with respect to the Company and its continuing Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with such Asset Disposition for such period (or, if the Capital Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary is sold, the Consolidated Interest Expense for such period directly attributable to the Indebtedness of such Restricted Subsidiary to the extent the Company and its continuing Restricted Subsidiaries are no longer liable for such Indebtedness after such sale);

- (4) if since the beginning of such period the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (by merger or otherwise) shall have made an Investment in any Restricted Subsidiary (or any Person that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary) or an acquisition of assets, including any acquisition of assets occurring in connection with a transaction requiring a calculation to be made hereunder, that constitutes a hospital or other health care-related business or all or substantially all of an operating unit of a business, EBITDA and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period shall be calculated after giving *pro forma* effect thereto (including the Incurrence of any Indebtedness) as if such Investment or acquisition had occurred on the first day of such period; and
- (5) if since the beginning of such period any Person (that subsequently became a Restricted Subsidiary or was merged with or into the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary since the beginning of such period) shall have made any Asset Disposition, any Investment or acquisition of assets that would have required an adjustment pursuant to clause (3) or (4) above if made by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary during such period, EBITDA and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period shall be calculated after giving *pro forma* effect thereto as if such Asset Disposition, Investment or acquisition had occurred on the first day of such period.

For purposes of this definition, whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to an acquisition of assets, the amount of income or earnings relating thereto and the amount of Consolidated Interest Expense associated with any Indebtedness Incurred in connection therewith, the *pro forma* calculations shall be determined in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting Officer of the Company (and shall include any applicable Pro Forma Cost Savings). If any Indebtedness bears a floating rate of interest and is being given *pro forma* effect, the interest on such Indebtedness shall be calculated as if the rate in effect on the date of determination had been the applicable rate for the entire period (taking into account any Interest Rate Agreement applicable to such Indebtedness).

If any Indebtedness is incurred under a revolving credit facility and is being given *pro forma* effect, the interest on such Indebtedness shall be calculated based on the average daily balance of such Indebtedness for the four fiscal quarters subject to the *pro forma* calculation to the extent that such Indebtedness was incurred solely for working capital purposes.

Consolidated Depreciation Expense means, for any Person for any period, the depreciation expense of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period (to the extent included in the computation of Consolidated Net Income of such Person), determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP.

Consolidated Income Tax Expense means, for any Person for any period, the provision for taxes based on income and profits of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries to the extent such provision for income taxes was deducted in computing Consolidated Net Income of such Person for such period, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance

with GAAP.

Consolidated Interest Expense means, for any period, the total interest expense of the Company and its consolidated Restricted Subsidiaries, net of interest income of the Company and its consolidated

S-51

Table of Contents

Restricted Subsidiaries (other than interest income of any Captive Insurance Subsidiary that is a Restricted Subsidiary), *plus*, to the extent not included in the calculation of total interest expense, and to the extent incurred by the Company or its Restricted Subsidiaries, without duplication:

- (1) interest expense attributable to Capital Lease Obligations;
- (2) amortization of debt discount;
- (3) capitalized interest;
- (4) non-cash interest expense;
- (5) commissions, discounts and other fees and charges owed with respect to letters of credit and bankers acceptance financing;
- (6) net payments made or received pursuant to Hedging Obligations;
- (7) dividends accrued in respect of all Disqualified Stock of the Company and all Preferred Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary, in each case held by Persons other than the Company or a Wholly Owned Subsidiary (other than dividends payable solely in Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company); *provided, however*, that such dividends will be multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is one and the denominator of which is one minus the effective combined tax rate of the issuer of such Preferred Stock (expressed as a decimal) for such period (as estimated by the chief financial officer of the Company in good faith);
- (8) interest accruing on any Indebtedness of any other Person to the extent such Indebtedness is Guaranteed by (or secured by the assets of) the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; and
- (9) the cash contributions to any employee stock ownership plan or similar trust to the extent such contributions are used by such plan or trust to pay interest or fees to any Person (other than the Company) in connection with Indebtedness Incurred by such plan or trust.

Consolidated Net Income means, for any period, the net income of the Company and its consolidated Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that there shall not be included in such Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) any net income if any Person (other than the Company) if such Person is not a Restricted Subsidiary, except that:

- (A) subject to the exclusion contained in clause (4) below, the Company's equity in the net income of any such Person for such period shall be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash actually distributed by such Person during such period to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend or other distribution (subject, in the case of a dividend or other distribution paid to a Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitations contained in clause (3) below); and
 - (B) the Company's equity in a net loss of any such Person for such period shall be included in determining such Consolidated Net Income to the extent such loss has been funded with cash from the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) any net income (or loss) of any Person acquired by the Company or a Subsidiary in a pooling of interests transaction (or any transaction accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling of interests) for any period prior to the date of such acquisition;
 - (3) any net income of any Restricted Subsidiary if such Restricted Subsidiary is subject to restrictions, directly or indirectly, on the payment of dividends or the making of distributions by such Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, to the Company, except that:
 - (A) subject to the exclusion contained in clause (4) below, the Company's equity in the net income of any such Restricted Subsidiary for such period shall be included in such

Table of Contents

Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash that could have been distributed by such Restricted Subsidiary during such period to the Company or another Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend or other distribution (subject, in the case of a dividend or other distribution paid to another Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitation contained in this clause); and

(B) the Company's equity in a net loss of any such Restricted Subsidiary for such period shall be included in determining such Consolidated Net Income;

(4) any gain (or loss) realized upon the sale or other disposition of any assets of the Company, its consolidated Subsidiaries or any other Person (including pursuant to any sale-and-leaseback arrangement) which is not sold or otherwise disposed of in the ordinary course of business and any gain (or loss) realized upon the sale or other disposition of any Capital Stock of any Person;

(5) any net income or net losses from discontinued operations;

(6) extraordinary gains or losses; and

(7) the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles, in each case, for such period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for the purposes of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments only, there shall be excluded from Consolidated Net Income any repurchases, repayments or redemptions of Investments, proceeds realized on the sale of Investments or return of capital to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary to the extent such repurchases, repayments, redemptions, proceeds or returns increase the amount of Restricted Payments permitted under such covenant pursuant to clause (a)(3)(D) or (a)(3)(E) thereof.

Consolidated Secured Debt Ratio as of any date of determination, means the ratio of (a) Indebtedness of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, determined on a consolidated basis, secured by Liens, to (b) the aggregate amount of EBITDA for the period of the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters ending at least 45 days prior to the date of such determination, in each case with such pro forma adjustments to consolidated total Indebtedness and EBITDA as are appropriate and consistent with the pro forma adjustment provisions set forth in the definition of Consolidated Coverage Ratio.

Consolidated Tangible Assets as of any date means the total assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries (excluding any assets that would be classified as intangible assets under GAAP) on a consolidated basis at such date, as determined in accordance with GAAP, less (i) all write-ups subsequent to the Issue Date in the book value of any asset owned by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and (ii) Investments in and assets of Unrestricted Subsidiaries.

Convertible Preferred Stock means the Company's Series A Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock issued and outstanding on the Issue Date.

Credit Agreement means the Credit Agreement dated as of March 10, 2006, as amended as of the date of the Indenture, by and among the Company, as borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and the

other lenders and agents party thereto from time to time, together with the related documents thereto (including the term loans and revolving loans thereunder, any guarantees and security documents), as amended, extended, renewed, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified (in whole or in part, and without limitation as to amount, terms, conditions, covenants and other provisions) from time to time, and any agreement (and related document) governing Indebtedness incurred to Refinance, in whole or in part, the borrowings and commitments then outstanding or permitted to be outstanding under such Credit Agreement or a successor Credit Agreement, whether by the same or any other lender or group of lenders (including by means of sales of debt securities to institutional investors).

S-53

Table of Contents

Currency Agreement means any foreign exchange contract, currency swap agreement or other similar agreement with respect to currency values.

Default means any event which is, or after notice or passage of time or both would be, an Event of Default.

Designated Noncash Consideration means noncash consideration received by the Company or one of its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with an Asset Disposition that is designated by the Company as Designated Noncash Consideration, less the amount of cash or cash equivalents received in connection with a subsequent sale of such Designated Noncash Consideration, which cash and cash equivalents shall be considered Net Available Cash received as of such date and shall be applied pursuant to the covenant described under *Certain Covenants* Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock.

Disqualified Stock means, with respect to any Person, any Capital Stock that by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible or for which it is exchangeable at the option of the holder) or upon the happening of any event:

- (1) matures or is mandatorily redeemable (other than redeemable only for Capital Stock of such Person which is not itself Disqualified Stock) pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise;
- (2) is convertible or exchangeable at the option of the holder for Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock; or
- (3) is mandatorily redeemable or must be purchased upon the occurrence of certain events or otherwise, in whole or in part;

in each case on or prior to the date that is 91 days after the Stated Maturity of the Notes; *provided, however*, that any Capital Stock that would not constitute Disqualified Stock but for provisions thereof giving holders thereof the right to require such Person to purchase or redeem such Capital Stock upon the occurrence of an asset sale or change of control occurring prior to the date that is 91 days after the Stated Maturity of the Notes shall not constitute Disqualified Stock if the asset sale or change of control provisions applicable to such Capital Stock are not more favorable to the holders of such Capital Stock than the terms applicable to the Notes and described under *Certain Covenants* Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock and *Certain Covenants* Change of Control.

The amount of any Disqualified Stock that does not have a fixed redemption, repayment or repurchase price will be calculated in accordance with the terms of such Disqualified Stock as if such Disqualified Stock were redeemed, repaid or repurchased on any date on which the amount of such Disqualified Stock is to be determined pursuant to the Indenture; *provided, however*, that if such Disqualified Stock could not be required to be redeemed, repaid or repurchased at the time of such determination, the redemption, repayment or repurchase price will be the book value of such Disqualified Stock as reflected in the most recent financial statements of such Person. The Convertible Preferred Stock, based on the terms thereof in effect on the Issue Date, is not Disqualified Stock.

EBITDA of any Person for any period means Consolidated Net Income of such Person for such period plus, without duplication, the sum for such Person of the following to the extent deducted in calculating Consolidated Net Income for such period:

- (1) Consolidated Income Tax Expense,
- (2) Consolidated Depreciation Expense,
- (3) Consolidated Amortization Expense,
- (4) Consolidated Interest Expense,

S-54

Table of Contents

- (5) all other non-cash items or non-recurring non-cash items reducing Consolidated Net Income of such Person and its Subsidiaries, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP (including non-cash charges incurred as a result of the application of FASB Accounting Standard Codification 718, *Compensation Stock Compensation*); *provided* that cash expenditures made in respect of items to which the charges referred to in this clause (5) relate in an aggregate amount in excess of \$10,000,000 for any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters shall be deducted in determining EBITDA for the period during which such expenditures are made,
- (6) any restructuring charges in respect of legal fees associated with the government, class action and shareholder derivative litigation described in the Company's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009,
- (7) fees, costs and expenses related to this Offering and the other Refinancing Transactions,
- (8) any losses from discontinued operations and closed locations, and
- (9) costs and expenses related to the settlement of the Shareholder Litigation.

in each case determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP, less all unusual non-cash items or non-recurring non-cash items to the extent increasing Consolidated Net Income of such Person and its Subsidiaries, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP, in each case for such period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provision for taxes based on the income or profits of, and the depreciation and amortization and non-cash charges of, a Restricted Subsidiary shall be added to Consolidated Net Income to compute EBITDA only to the extent (and in the same proportion, including by reason of minority interests) that the net income or loss of such Restricted Subsidiary was included in calculating Consolidated Net Income and only if a corresponding amount would be permitted at the date of determination to be dividended to the Company by such Restricted Subsidiary without prior approval (that has not been obtained), pursuant to the terms of its charter and all agreements, instruments, judgments, decrees, orders, statutes, rules and governmental regulations applicable to such Restricted Subsidiary or its stockholders.

Equity Offering means any public or private sale of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company, other than public offerings with respect to the Company's common stock registered on Form S-8 under the Securities Act and other than issuances to any Subsidiary of the Company.

Exchange Act means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Fair Market Value means, with respect to any asset or property, the price that could be negotiated in an arm's-length, free market transaction, for cash, between a willing and able buyer and an unaffiliated willing seller, neither of whom is under undue pressure or compulsion to complete the transaction, as such price is determined in good faith by (1) the Chief Financial Officer, the Treasurer or the Chief Accounting Officer of the Company (unless otherwise provided in the Indenture) for transactions valued at, or below, \$10 million, or (2) the Board of Directors of the Company (unless otherwise provided in the Indenture) for transactions valued in excess of \$10 million.

GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America as in effect as the Issue Date, including those set forth in:

- (1) the opinions and pronouncements of the Accounting Principles Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants;
- (2) statements and pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board;
- (3) such other statements by such other entity as approved by a significant segment of the accounting profession;
and

S-55

Table of Contents

- (4) the rules and regulations of the SEC governing the inclusion of financial statements (including *pro forma* financial statements) in periodic reports required to be filed pursuant to Section 13 of the Exchange Act, including opinions and pronouncements in staff accounting bulletins and similar written statements from the accounting staff of the SEC.

Guarantee means any obligation, contingent or otherwise, of any Person directly or indirectly guaranteeing any Indebtedness of any Person and any obligation, direct or indirect, contingent or otherwise, of such Person:

- (1) to purchase or pay (or advance or supply funds for the purchase or payment of) such Indebtedness of such Person (whether arising by virtue of partnership arrangements, or by agreements to keep-well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take-or-pay or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise); or

- (2) entered into for the purpose of assuring in any other manner the obligee of such Indebtedness of the payment thereof or to protect such obligee against loss in respect thereof (in whole or in part);
provided, however, that the term *Guarantee* shall not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business. The term *Guarantee* used as a verb has a corresponding meaning.

Guaranty Agreement means a supplemental indenture, in a form satisfactory to the Trustee, pursuant to which a Subsidiary Guarantor guarantees the Company's obligations with respect to the Notes on the terms provided for in the Indenture.

Hedging Obligations of any Person means the obligations of such Person pursuant to any Interest Rate Agreement or Currency Agreement.

Holder or *Noteholder* means the Person in whose name a Note is registered on the Registrar's books.

Incur means issue, assume, Guarantee, incur or otherwise become liable for; *provided, however*, that any Indebtedness of a Person existing at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary (whether by merger, consolidation, acquisition or otherwise) shall be deemed to be Incurred by such Person at the time it becomes a Restricted Subsidiary. The term *Incurrence* when used as a noun shall have a correlative meaning. Solely for purposes of determining compliance with *Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness* :

- (1) amortization of debt discount or the accretion of principal with respect to a non-interest bearing or other discount security;
- (2) the payment of regularly scheduled interest in the form of additional Indebtedness of the same instrument or the payment of regularly scheduled dividends on Capital Stock in the form of additional Capital Stock of the same class and with the same terms; and
- (3) the obligation to pay a premium in respect of Indebtedness arising in connection with the issuance of a notice of redemption or making of a mandatory offer to purchase such Indebtedness

will not be deemed to be the Incurrence of Indebtedness.

Indebtedness means, with respect to any Person on any date of determination (without duplication):

- (1) the principal in respect of (A) indebtedness of such Person for money borrowed and (B) indebtedness evidenced by notes, debentures, bonds or other similar instruments for the payment of which such Person is responsible or liable, including, in each case, any premium on such indebtedness to the extent such premium has become due and payable;

S-56

Table of Contents

- (2) all Capital Lease Obligations of such Person and all Attributable Debt in respect of Sale/Leaseback Transactions entered into by such Person;
- (3) all obligations of such Person issued or assumed as the deferred purchase price of property, all conditional sale obligations of such Person and all obligations of such Person under any title retention agreement (but excluding any accounts payable or other liability to trade creditors arising in the ordinary course of business);
- (4) all obligations of such Person for the reimbursement of any obligor on any letter of credit, bankers acceptance or similar credit transaction (other than obligations with respect to letters of credit securing obligations (other than obligations described in clauses (1) through (3) above) entered into in the ordinary course of business of such Person to the extent such letters of credit are not drawn upon or, if and to the extent drawn upon, such drawing is reimbursed no later than the tenth Business Day following payment on the letter of credit);
- (5) the amount of all obligations of such Person with respect to the redemption, repayment or other repurchase of any Disqualified Stock of such Person or, with respect to any Preferred Stock of any Subsidiary of such Person, the principal amount of such Preferred Stock to be determined in accordance with the Indenture (but excluding, in each case, any accrued dividends);
- (6) all obligations of the type referred to in clauses (1) through (5) of other Persons and all dividends of other Persons for the payment of which, in either case, such Person is responsible or liable, directly or indirectly, as obligor, guarantor or otherwise, including by means of any Guarantee;
- (7) all obligations of the type referred to in clauses (1) through (6) of other Persons secured by any Lien on any property or asset of such Person (whether or not such obligation is assumed by such Person), the amount of such obligation being deemed to be the lesser of the Fair Market Value of such property or assets and the amount of the obligation so secured; and
- (8) to the extent not otherwise included in this definition, Hedging Obligations of such Person.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in connection with the purchase by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of any business, the term *Indebtedness* will exclude indemnification, purchase price adjustment, holdback and contingency payment obligations to which the seller may become entitled to the extent such payment is determined by a final closing balance sheet or such payment depends on the performance of such business after the closing; *provided, however,* that, at the time of closing, the amount of any such payment is not determinable and, to the extent such payment thereafter becomes fixed and determined, the amount is paid within 60 days thereafter.

The amount of *Indebtedness* of any Person at any date shall be the outstanding balance at such date of all obligations as described above; *provided, however,* that in the case of *Indebtedness* sold at a discount, the amount of such *Indebtedness* at any time will be the accreted value thereof at such time.

Independent Qualified Party means an investment banking firm, accounting firm or appraisal firm of national standing; *provided, however*, that such firm is not an Affiliate of the Company.

Interest Rate Agreement means any interest rate swap agreement, interest rate cap agreement or other financial agreement or arrangement with respect to exposure to interest rates.

Investment in any Person means any direct or indirect advance, loan (other than advances to customers in the ordinary course of business that are recorded as accounts receivable on the balance sheet of the lender) or other extensions of credit (including by way of Guarantee or similar arrangement) or capital contribution to (by means of any transfer of cash or other property to others or any payment for property or services for the account or use of others), or any purchase or acquisition of Capital Stock,

Table of Contents

Indebtedness or other similar instruments issued by such Person. If the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary issues, sells or otherwise disposes of any Capital Stock of a Person that is a Restricted Subsidiary such that, after giving effect thereto, such Person is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary, any Investment by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Person remaining after giving effect thereto will be deemed to be a new Investment at such time. The acquisition by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of a Person that holds an Investment in a third Person will be deemed to be an Investment by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary in such third Person at such time. Except as otherwise provided for herein, the amount of an Investment shall be its Fair Market Value at the time the Investment is made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value.

For purposes of the definition of Unrestricted Subsidiary, the definition of Restricted Payment and the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments :

- (1) Investment shall include the portion (proportionate to the Company's equity interest in such Subsidiary) of the Fair Market Value of the net assets of any Subsidiary of the Company at the time that such Subsidiary is designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that upon a redesignation of such Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary, the Company shall be deemed to continue to have a permanent Investment in an Unrestricted Subsidiary equal to an amount (if positive) equal to (A) the Company's Investment in such Subsidiary at the time of such redesignation less (B) the portion (proportionate to the Company's equity interest in such Subsidiary) of the Fair Market Value of the net assets of such Subsidiary at the time of such redesignation; and
- (2) any property transferred to or from an Unrestricted Subsidiary shall be valued at its Fair Market Value at the time of such transfer.

Issue Date means September 11, 2012.

Legal Holiday means a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions are not required to be open in the State of New York.

Lien means any mortgage, pledge, security interest, encumbrance, lien or charge of any kind (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement or lease in the nature thereof).

Moody's means Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and any successor to its rating agency business.

Net Available Cash from an Asset Disposition means cash payments received therefrom (including any cash payments received by way of deferred payment of principal pursuant to a note or installment receivable or otherwise and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any securities received as consideration, but only as and when received, but excluding any other consideration received in the form of assumption by the acquiring Person of Indebtedness or other obligations relating to such properties or assets or received in any other non-cash form), in each case net of:

- (1) all legal, title and recording tax expenses, commissions and other fees and expenses incurred (including legal, accounting and investment banking fees and commissions), and all Federal, state, provincial, foreign and local taxes required to be accrued as a liability under GAAP, as a consequence of such Asset Disposition;

- (2) all payments made on any Indebtedness which is secured by any assets subject to such Asset Disposition, in accordance with the terms of any Lien upon or other security agreement of any kind with respect to such assets, or which must by its terms, or in order to obtain a necessary consent to such Asset Disposition, or by applicable law, be repaid out of the proceeds from such Asset Disposition;

S-58

Table of Contents

- (3) all distributions and other payments required to be made to minority interest holders in Restricted Subsidiaries as a result of such Asset Disposition;
- (4) the deduction of appropriate amounts provided by the seller as a reserve, in accordance with GAAP, against any liabilities associated with the property or other assets disposed in such Asset Disposition and retained by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary after such Asset Disposition; and
- (5) any portion of the purchase price from an Asset Disposition placed in escrow, whether as a reserve for adjustment of the purchase price, for satisfaction of indemnities in respect of such Asset Disposition or otherwise in connection with that Asset Disposition; *provided, however*, that upon the termination of that escrow, Net Available Cash will be increased by any portion of funds in the escrow that are released to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary.

Net Cash Proceeds, with respect to any issuance or sale of Capital Stock or Indebtedness, means the cash proceeds of such issuance or sale net of attorneys' fees, accountants' fees, underwriters' or placement agents' fees, discounts or commissions and brokerage, consultant and other fees actually incurred in connection with such issuance or sale and net of taxes paid or payable as a result thereof.

Obligations means, with respect to any Indebtedness, all obligations for principal, premium, interest, penalties, fees, indemnifications, reimbursements, and other amounts payable pursuant to the documentation governing such Indebtedness.

Officer means the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, the Chief Financial Officer, any Vice President, the Treasurer or the Secretary of the Company.

Officers' Certificate means a certificate signed by two Officers.

Opinion of Counsel means a written opinion from legal counsel who is acceptable to the Trustee. The counsel may be an employee of or counsel to the Company or the Trustee.

Permitted Investment means an Investment by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in:

- (1) the Company, a Restricted Subsidiary or a Person that will, upon the making of such Investment, become a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that the primary business or such Restricted Subsidiary is a Related Business;
- (2) another Person if, as a result of such Investment, such other Person is merged or consolidated with or into, or transfers or conveys all or substantially all its assets to, the Company or Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that such Person's primary business is a Related Business;
- (3) cash and Temporary Cash Investments;

- (4) receivables owing to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary if created or acquired in the ordinary course of business and payable or dischargeable in accordance with customary trade terms; *provided, however*, that such trade terms may include such concessionary trade terms as the Company or any such Restricted Subsidiary deems reasonable under the circumstances;
- (5) payroll, travel and similar advances to cover matters that are expected at the time of such advances ultimately to be treated as expenses for accounting purposes and that are made in the ordinary course of business;
- (6) loans or advances to officers, directors and employees made in the ordinary course of business of the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary;

Table of Contents

- (7) stock, obligations or securities received in settlement of debts created in the ordinary course of business and owing to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary or in satisfaction of judgments;
- (8) any Person to the extent such Investment represents the non-cash portion of the consideration received for (A) an Asset Disposition as permitted pursuant to the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock or (B) a disposition of assets not constituting an Asset Disposition;
- (9) any Person where such Investment was acquired by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (A) in exchange for any other Investment or accounts receivable held by the Company or any such Restricted Subsidiary in connection with or as a result of a bankruptcy, workout, reorganization or recapitalization of the issuer of such other Investment or accounts receivable or (B) as a result of a foreclosure by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries with respect to any secured Investment or other transfer of title with respect to any secured Investment in default;
- (10) any Person to the extent such Investments consist of prepaid expenses, negotiable instruments held for collection and lease, utility and workers compensation, performance and other similar deposits made in the ordinary course of business by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (11) any Person to the extent such Investments consist of Hedging Obligations otherwise permitted under the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness;
- (12) any Person to the extent such Investment exists on the Issue Date, and any extension, modification or renewal of any such Investments existing on the Issue Date, but only to the extent not involving additional advances, contributions or other Investments of cash or other assets or other increases thereof (other than as a result of the accrual or accretion of interest or original issue discount or the issuance of pay-in-kind securities, in each case, pursuant to the terms of such Investment as in effect on the Issue Date);
- (13) Investments made by the Captive Insurance Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business and in accordance with applicable law;
- (14) a Receivables Entity, or any Investment by a Receivables Entity in any other Person in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction, including Investments of funds held in accounts permitted or required by the arrangements governing such Qualified Receivables Transaction or any related Indebtedness; *provided, however,* that any Investment in a Receivables Entity is in the form of a purchase money note, contribution of additional receivables or an equity interest; or
- (15) Persons to the extent such Investments, when taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (15) and outstanding on the date such Investment is made, do not exceed 10% of Consolidated Tangible Assets, as determined based on the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of the end of the

most recent fiscal quarter ending at least 45 days prior thereto.

Permitted Liens means, with respect to any Person:

- (1) pledges or deposits by such Person under worker's compensation laws, unemployment insurance laws or similar legislation, or good faith deposits in connection with bids, tenders, contracts (other than for the payment of Indebtedness) or leases to which such Person is a party, or deposits to secure public or statutory obligations of such Person or deposits of cash or United States government bonds to secure surety or appeal bonds to which such Person is a party, performance bonds or obligations of a like nature or deposits as security for contested taxes or import duties or for the payment of rent, in each case Incurred in the ordinary course of business;

S-60

Table of Contents

- (2) Liens imposed by law, such as carriers, warehousemen and mechanics' Liens, in each case for sums not yet due or being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings or other Liens arising out of judgments or awards against such Person with respect to which such Person shall then be proceeding with an appeal or other proceedings for review and Liens arising solely by virtue of any statutory or common law provision relating to banker's Liens, rights of set-off or similar rights and remedies as to deposit accounts or other funds maintained with a creditor depository institution; *provided, however*, that (A) such deposit account is not a dedicated cash collateral account and is not subject to restrictions against access by the Company in excess of those set forth by regulations promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board and (B) such deposit account is not intended by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to provide collateral to the depository institution;
- (3) Liens for taxes, assessments or other governmental charges or claims, in each case not yet subject to penalties for non-payment or which are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;
- (4) Liens in favor of issuers of surety bonds or letters of credit issued pursuant to the request of and for the account of such Person in the ordinary course of its business; *provided, however*, that such letters of credit do not constitute Indebtedness;
- (5) minor survey exceptions, minor encumbrances, easements or reservations of, or rights of others for, licenses, rights-of-way, sewers, electric lines, telegraph and telephone lines and other similar purposes, or zoning or other restrictions as to the use of real property or Liens incidental to the conduct of the business of such Person or to the ownership of its properties which were not Incurred in connection with Indebtedness and which do not in the aggregate materially adversely affect the value of said properties or materially impair their use in the operation of the business of such Person;
- (6) Liens securing Indebtedness Incurred to finance the construction, purchase or lease of, or repairs, improvements or additions to, property, plant or equipment of such Person; *provided, however*, that the Lien may not extend to any other property owned by such Person or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries at the time the Lien is Incurred (other than assets and property affixed or appurtenant thereto), and the Indebtedness (other than any interest thereon) secured by the Lien may not be Incurred more than 180 days after the later of the acquisition, completion of construction, repair, improvement, addition or commencement of full operation of the property subject to the Lien;
- (7) Liens to secure Indebtedness permitted pursuant to clause (b)(1) under Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that if (x) on the date the secured Indebtedness is Incurred, and after giving pro forma effect to the Incurrence thereof, the Incurrence of such Indebtedness would result in the Consolidated Secured Debt Ratio exceeding 3.75 to 1.0, as determined based on the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of the end of the most recent fiscal quarter ending at least 45 days prior thereto, then (y) the total amount of Indebtedness that may be secured pursuant to this clause (7) shall not exceed the greater of (i) the maximum amount of Indebtedness that could be Incurred on such date without such ratio being so exceeded and (ii) an amount equal to the maximum amount of Indebtedness that could then be incurred pursuant to clause (b)(1) under Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness, less the amount of Indebtedness secured by Liens Incurred pursuant to clause (18) below and outstanding on such date;

- (8) Liens existing on the Issue Date (other than Liens referred to in the foregoing clause (7));

- (9) Liens on property or shares of Capital Stock of another Person at the time such other Person becomes a Subsidiary of such Person; *provided, however*, that the Liens may not extend to any other property owned by such Person or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than assets and property affixed or appurtenant thereto);

S-61

Table of Contents

- (10) Liens on property at the time such Person or any of its Subsidiaries acquires the property, including any acquisition by means of a merger or consolidation with or into such Person or a Subsidiary of such Person; *provided, however*, that the Liens may not extend to any other property owned by such Person or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than assets and property affixed or appurtenant thereto);
- (11) Liens securing Indebtedness or other obligations of a Subsidiary of such Person owing to such Person or a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of such Person;
- (12) Liens securing Hedging Obligations so long as such Hedging Obligations are permitted to be Incurred under the Indenture;
- (13) any Lien on accounts receivable and related assets of the types specified in the definition of Qualified Receivables Transaction incurred in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction;
- (14) Liens in favor of the Company or the Subsidiary Guarantors;
- (15) leases, subleases, licenses or sublicenses granted to third parties entered into in the ordinary course of business which do not materially interfere with the conduct of the business of the Company and the Restricted Subsidiaries and which do not secure any Indebtedness;
- (16) Liens securing judgments, decrees, orders or awards for the payment of money not constituting an Event of Default in respect of which the Company shall in good faith be prosecuting an appeal or proceedings for review, which appeal or proceedings shall not have been finally terminated, or in respect of which the period within which such appeal or proceedings may be initiated shall not have expired;
- (17) Liens to secure any Refinancing (or successive Refinancings) as a whole, or in part, of any Indebtedness secured by any Lien referred to in the foregoing clause (6), (8), (9) or (10); *provided, however*, that:
 - (A) such new Lien shall be limited to all or part of the same property and assets that secured or, under the written agreements pursuant to which the original Lien arose, could secure the original Indebtedness (plus improvements and accessions to, such property or proceeds or distributions thereof); and
 - (B) the Indebtedness secured by such Lien at such time is not increased to any amount greater than the sum of (i) the outstanding principal amount or, if greater, committed amount of the Indebtedness described under clause (6), (8), (9) or (10) at the time the original Lien became a Permitted Lien and (ii) an amount necessary to pay any fees and expenses, including premiums, related to such refinancing, refunding, extension, renewal or replacement; and

(18) other Liens securing Indebtedness (other than Subordinated Obligations) to the extent the Incurrence of such Indebtedness, when taken together with all other Indebtedness secured by Liens Incurred pursuant to this clause (18) and outstanding on the date such other Lien is Incurred, and after giving pro forma effect to the Incurrence of such Indebtedness, would not result in the Consolidated Secured Debt Ratio exceeding 3.75 to 1.0, as determined based on the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of the end of the most recent fiscal quarter ending at least 45 days prior thereto; provided, however, notwithstanding whether this clause (18) would then be available to secure Indebtedness, any Lien securing Indebtedness originally secured pursuant to this clause (18) may secure Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of such Indebtedness, as long as such Lien does not extend to any property other than all or part of the same property and assets that secured or, under the written agreements pursuant to which such original Lien arose, could have secured the original Indebtedness (plus improvements and accessions to, such property or proceeds or distributions thereof), and such Refinancing Indebtedness shall be deemed to have been secured pursuant to this clause (18).

S-62

Table of Contents

Notwithstanding the foregoing, *Permitted Liens* will not include any Lien described in clause (6), (9) or (10) above to the extent such Lien applies to any Additional Assets acquired directly or indirectly from Net Available Cash pursuant to the covenant described under *Certain Covenants* *Limitation on Sale of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*. For purposes of this definition, the term *Indebtedness* shall be deemed to include interest on such *Indebtedness*.

Person means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, government or any agency or political subdivision thereof or any other entity.

Preferred Stock, as applied to the Capital Stock of any Person, means Capital Stock of any class of classes (however designated) which is preferred as to the payment of dividends or distributions, or as to the distribution of assets upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or dissolution of such Person, over shares of Capital Stock of any other class of such Person.

principal of a Note means the principal of the Note plus the premium, if any, payable on the Note which is due or overdue or is to become due at the relevant time.

Pro Forma Cost Savings means, with respect to any period, the reduction in costs that were

- (1) directly attributable to an asset acquisition and calculated on a basis that is consistent with Regulation S-X under the Securities Act in effect and applied as of the Issue Date, or
- (2) implemented by the business that was the subject of any such asset acquisition within the six months prior to or following the date of the asset acquisition and that are supportable and quantifiable by the underlying accounting records of such business,

as if, in the case of each of clause (1) and (2), all such reductions in costs had been effected as of the beginning of such period.

Purchase Money Indebtedness means *Indebtedness* (1) consisting of the deferred purchase price of property, conditional sale obligations, obligations under any title retention agreement, other purchase money obligations and obligations in respect of industrial revenue bonds or similar *Indebtedness*, in each case where the maturity of such *Indebtedness* does not exceed the anticipated useful life of the asset being financed, and (2) Incurred to finance the acquisition by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of such asset, including additions and improvements, in the ordinary course of business, *provided, however*, that any Lien arising in connection with any such *Indebtedness* shall be limited to the specific asset being financed or, in the case of real property or fixtures, including additions and improvements, the real property on which such asset is attached; *provided, further, however*, that such *Indebtedness* is Incurred within 180 days after such acquisition of such assets.

Qualified Receivables Transaction means any transaction or series of transactions that may be entered into by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to which the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries may sell, convey or otherwise transfer to:

- (1) a Receivables Entity (in the case of a transfer by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) or

(2) any other Person (in the case of a transfer by a Receivables Entity), or may grant a security interest in, any accounts receivable (whether now existing or arising in the future) of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, and any assets related thereto, including all collateral securing such accounts receivable, all contracts and all Guarantees or other obligations in respect of such accounts receivable, proceeds of such accounts receivable and other assets which are customarily

S-63

Table of Contents

transferred or in respect of which security interests are customarily granted in connection with asset securitization transactions involving accounts receivable; *provided, however*, that the financing terms, covenants, termination events and other provisions thereof shall be market terms (as determined in good faith by the chief financial officer of the Company).

The grant of a security interest in any accounts receivable of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to secure Indebtedness permitted pursuant to clause (1) of paragraph (b) under Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness shall not be deemed a Qualified Receivables Transaction.

Receivables Entity means (a) a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company that is designated by the Board of Directors (as provided below) as a Receivables Entity or (b) another Person engaging in a Qualified Receivables Transaction with the Company, which Person engages in the business of the financing of accounts receivable, and in either of clause (a) or (b):

- (1) no portion of the Indebtedness or any other obligations (contingent or otherwise) of such entity
 - (A) is Guaranteed by the Company or any Subsidiary of the Company (excluding Guarantees of obligations (other than the principal of, and interest on, Indebtedness) pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings),
 - (B) is recourse to or obligates the Company or any Subsidiary of the Company in any way (other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings), or
 - (C) subjects any property or asset of the Company or any Subsidiary of the Company, directly or indirectly, contingently or otherwise, to the satisfaction thereof (other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings);
- (2) the entity is not an Affiliate of the Company or is an entity with which neither the Company nor any Subsidiary of the Company has any material contract, agreement, arrangement or understanding other than on terms that the Company reasonably believes to be no less favorable to the Company or such Subsidiary than those that might be obtained at the time from Persons that are not Affiliates of the Company; and
- (3) is an entity to which neither the Company nor any Subsidiary of the Company has any obligation to maintain or preserve such entity's financial condition or cause such entity to achieve certain levels of operating results. Any such designation by the Board of Directors shall be evidenced to the Trustee by filing with the Trustee a certified copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors giving effect to such designation and an Officers' Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing conditions.

Refinance means, in respect of any Indebtedness, to refinance, extend, renew, refund, repay, prepay, purchase, redeem, defease or retire, or to issue other Indebtedness in exchange or replacement for, such Indebtedness.

Refinanced and Refinancing shall have correlative meanings.

Refinancing Indebtedness means Indebtedness that Refinances any Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary existing on the Issue Date or Incurred in compliance with the Indenture, including Indebtedness that Refinances Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that:

- (1) such Refinancing Indebtedness has a Stated Maturity no earlier than the Stated Maturity of the Indebtedness being Refinanced;
- (2) such Refinancing Indebtedness has an Average Life at the time such Refinancing indebtedness is Incurred that is equal to or greater than the Average Life of the Indebtedness being Refinanced;

S-64

Table of Contents

- (3) such Refinancing Indebtedness has an aggregate principal amount (or if Incurred with original issue discount, an aggregate issue price) that is equal to or less than the aggregate principal amount (or if Incurred with original issue discount, the aggregate accreted value) then outstanding (plus fees and expenses, including any premium and defeasance costs) under the Indebtedness being Refinanced; and
- (4) if the Indebtedness being Refinanced is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, such Refinancing Indebtedness is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes at least to the same extent as the Indebtedness being Refinanced;
provided, further, however, that Refinancing Indebtedness shall not include (A) Indebtedness of a Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor that Refinances Indebtedness of the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor or (B) Indebtedness of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary that Refinances Indebtedness of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

Refinancing Transactions means (i) the offering of the Initial Notes and the use of the proceeds thereof to Refinance Indebtedness outstanding under the Credit Agreement and (ii) the partial redemption of the Company's 7.25% Senior Notes due 2018 and 7.75% Senior Notes due 2022.

Related Business means any business in which the Company or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries was engaged on the Issue Date and any business related, ancillary or complementary to such business.

Restricted Payment with respect to any Person means:

- (1) the declaration or payment of any dividends or any other distributions of any sort in respect of its Capital Stock (including any payment in connection with any merger or consolidation involving such Person) or similar payment to the direct or indirect holders of its Capital Stock (other than (A) dividends or distributions payable solely in its Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock), (B) dividends or distributions payable solely to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary and (C) *pro rata* dividends or other distributions made by a Subsidiary that is not a Wholly Owned Subsidiary to minority stockholders (or owners of an equivalent interest in the case of a Subsidiary that is an entity other than a corporation));
- (2) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Capital Stock of the Company held by any Person (other than by a Restricted Subsidiary) or of any Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary held by any Affiliate of the Company (other than by a Restricted Subsidiary), including in connection with any merger or consolidation;
- (3) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value, prior to scheduled maturity, scheduled repayment or scheduled sinking fund payment of any Subordinated Obligations of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor (other than (A) from the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary or (B) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Subordinated Obligations purchased in anticipation of satisfying a sinking fund obligation, principal installment or final maturity, in each case due within one year of the date of such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement); or

(4) the making of any Investment (other than a Permitted Investment) in any Person.

Restricted Subsidiary means any Subsidiary of the Company that is not an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

Sale/Leaseback Transaction means an arrangement relating to property owned by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary on the Issue Date or thereafter acquired by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary whereby the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary transfers such property to a Person and the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary leases it from such Person, other than leases between the Company and a Restricted Subsidiary or between Restricted Subsidiaries.

S-65

Table of Contents

SEC means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities Act means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Senior Indebtedness means with respect to any Person:

- (1) Indebtedness of such Person, whether outstanding on the Issue Date or thereafter Incurred; and
- (2) all other Obligations of such Person (including interest accruing on or after the filing of any petition in bankruptcy or for reorganization relating to such Person whether or not post-filing interest is allowed in such proceeding) in respect of Indebtedness described in clause (1) above unless, in the case of clauses (1) and (2), in the instrument creating or evidencing the same or pursuant to which the same is outstanding, it is provided that such Indebtedness or other obligations are subordinate in right of payment to the Notes or the Subsidiary Guarantee of such Person, as the case may be; *provided, however*, that Senior Indebtedness shall not include:
 - (A) any obligation of such Person to the Company or any Subsidiary;
 - (B) any liability for Federal, state, local or other taxes owed or owing by such Person;
 - (C) any accounts payable or other liability to trade creditors arising in the ordinary course of business;
 - (D) any Indebtedness or other Obligation of such Person which is subordinate or junior in any respect to any other Indebtedness or other Obligation of such Person; or
 - (E) that portion of any Indebtedness which at the time of Incurrence is Incurred in violation of the Indenture.

Shareholder Litigation means the federal securities class actions and the derivative actions brought against the Company and/or certain of its former directors and officers and certain other parties in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama and the Circuit Court in Jefferson County, Alabama relating to financial reporting and related activity that occurred at the Company during periods ended in March 2003.

Significant Subsidiary means any Restricted Subsidiary that would be a Significant Subsidiary of the Company within the meaning of Rule 1-02 under Regulation S-X promulgated by the SEC.

Standard & Poor's means Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and any successor to its rating agency business.

Standard Securitization Undertakings means representations, warranties, covenants and indemnities entered into by the Company or any Subsidiary of the Company that, taken as a whole, are customary in an accounts receivable

transaction.

Stated Maturity means, with respect to any security, the date specified in such security as the fixed date on which the final payment of principal of such security is due and payable, including pursuant to any mandatory redemption provision (but excluding any provision providing for the repurchase of such security at the option of the holder thereof upon the happening of any contingency unless such contingency has occurred).

Subordinated Obligation means, with respect to a Person, any Indebtedness of such Person (whether outstanding on the Issue Date or thereafter Incurred) which is subordinate or junior in right of payment to the Notes or a Subsidiary Guarantee of such Person, as the case may be, pursuant to a written agreement to that effect.

S-66

Table of Contents

Subsidiary means, with respect to any Person, any corporation, association, partnership or other business entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares of Voting Stock is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

- (1) such Person;
- (2) such Person and one or more Subsidiaries of such Person; or
- (3) one or more Subsidiaries of such Person.

Subsidiary Guarantee means a Guarantee by a Subsidiary Guarantor of the Company's obligations with respect to the Notes.

Subsidiary Guarantor means each Subsidiary of the Company that executes the Indenture governing the Notes as a guarantor on the Issue Date and each other Subsidiary of the Company that thereafter Guarantees such Notes pursuant to the terms of the Indenture.

Syndication means the sale of partnership or other equity interests in Subsidiaries of the Company or other Persons controlled by the Company that own or operate health care facilities to (i) participating physicians, radiologists and other specialists, (ii) professional corporations and other legal entities owned or controlled by such participating physicians, radiologists and other specialists and (iii) participating hospitals and other health care providers. For purposes of this definition, controlled shall have the meaning set forth in the definition of Affiliate.

Temporary Cash Investments means any of the following:

- (1) any investment in direct obligations of the United States of America or any agency thereof or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America or any agency thereof;
- (2) investments in demand and time deposit accounts, certificates of deposit and money market deposits maturing within 180 days of the date of acquisition thereof issued by a bank or trust company which is organized under the laws of the United States of America, any State thereof or any foreign country recognized by the United States of America, and which bank or trust company has capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating in excess of \$250.0 million (or the foreign currency equivalent thereof) or any money-market fund sponsored by a registered broker dealer or mutual fund distributor;
- (3) repurchase obligations with a term of not more than 30 days for underlying securities of the types described in clause (1) above entered into with a bank meeting the qualifications described in clause (2) above;
- (4) investments in commercial paper, maturing not more than 270 days after the date of acquisition, issued by a corporation (other than an Affiliate of the Company) organized and in existence under the laws of the United

Edgar Filing: HealthSouth Support Companies, LLC - Form 424B5

States of America or any foreign country recognized by the United States of America with a rating at the time as of which any investment therein is made of P-1 (or higher) according to Moody's or A-1 (or higher) according to Standard and Poor's;

- (5) investments in securities issued or fully guaranteed by any state, commonwealth or territory of the United States of America, or by any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof, and rated at least A by Standard & Poor's or A2 by Moody's;
- (6) eligible banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements and tax-exempt municipal bonds having a maturity of less than one year, in each case having a rating of, or evidencing the full recourse obligation of a person whose senior debt is rated, at least A by Standard & Poor's and at least A2 by Moody's; and

S-67

Table of Contents

- (7) investments in money market funds that invest substantially all their assets in securities of the types described in clauses (1) through (6) above.

Trustee means Wells Fargo Bank, National Association until a successor replaces it and, thereafter, means the successor.

Trust Indenture Act means the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. § 77aaa-77bbbb) as in effect on the Issue Date.

Trust Officer means the Chairman of the Board, the President or any other officer or assistant officer of the Trustee assigned by the Trustee to administer its corporate trust matters.

Unrestricted Subsidiary means:

- (1) any Subsidiary of the Company that at the time of determination shall be designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary by the Board of Directors in the manner provided below; and

- (2) any Subsidiary of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

The Board of Directors may designate any Subsidiary of the Company (including any newly acquired or newly formed Subsidiary) to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary unless such Subsidiary or any of its Subsidiaries owns any Capital Stock or Indebtedness of, or holds any Lien on any property of, the Company or any other Subsidiary of the Company that is not a Subsidiary of the Subsidiary to be so designated; *provided, however*, that either (A) the Subsidiary to be so designated has total assets of \$1,000 or less or (B) if such Subsidiary has assets greater than \$1,000, such designation would be permitted under the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments.

The Board of Directors may designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that immediately after giving effect to such designation (A) the Company could Incur \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness under paragraph (a) of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Indebtedness and (B) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing. Any such designation by the Board of Directors shall be evidenced to the Trustee by promptly filing with the Trustee a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors giving effect to such designation and an Officers Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing provisions.

U.S. Government Obligations means direct obligations (or certificates representing an ownership interest in such obligations) of the United States of America (including any agency or instrumentality thereof) the payment of which the full faith and credit of the United States of America is pledged and which are not callable at the issuer's option.

Voting Stock of a Person means all classes of Capital Stock of such Person then outstanding and normally entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees thereof.

Wholly Owned Subsidiary means a Restricted Subsidiary all the Capital Stock of which (other than directors qualifying shares) is owned by the Company or one or more other Wholly Owned Subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders (each as defined below) relating to the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the notes. This discussion is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the Code, existing and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and current rulings, pronouncements, judicial decisions, and administrative interpretations of the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, all of which are subject to differing interpretation or change at any time, possibly on a retroactive basis, by legislative, judicial, or administrative action. We cannot assure you that the IRS will not challenge the conclusions stated below, and no ruling from the IRS has been (or is expected to be) sought on any of the matters discussed below. No representation with respect to the consequences to any particular purchaser of the notes is made. Prospective purchasers should consult their independent tax advisors with respect to their particular circumstances.

The following discussion does not purport to be a complete analysis of all the potential U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the notes. This discussion does not address specific U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to particular persons in light of their individual circumstances or to certain categories of investors subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, including, without limitation, banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies, mutual funds, tax-exempt organizations, retirement plans, U.S. expatriates, partnerships or other pass-through entities, broker-dealers, traders in securities or currencies, controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies, persons deemed to sell notes under the constructive sale provisions of the Code, or persons holding the notes as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction, synthetic security or other integrated investment, U.S. holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, and persons subject to the alternative minimum tax.

This discussion is limited to the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders who purchase the new notes in the initial offering at their issue price and who hold such notes as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The new notes should form part of a qualified reopening for U.S. federal income tax purposes and therefore will have the same issue date, the same issue price, and the same adjusted issue price as the initial notes. In addition, this discussion does not describe any tax consequences arising under U.S. federal estate, gift or other federal tax laws, including the recently enacted Medicare contribution tax on unearned income, or under the tax laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction.

You should consult your independent tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of acquiring, owning and disposing of the notes, as well as the application of state, local and foreign income and other tax laws based on your particular circumstances.

For purposes of this discussion, the term U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of a note that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (or other entity classified as a corporation for these purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons (within the meaning of the Code) have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it was in existence before August 20, 1996 and has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a domestic trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

S-69

Table of Contents

For purposes of this discussion, the term *non-U.S. holder* means a beneficial owner of a note (other than a partnership or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is not a U.S. holder.

If a partnership (or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds the notes, the tax treatment of the partnership and each of its partners will depend on the activities of the partnership and the status of the partner. Partnerships acquiring notes, and partners in such partnerships, should consult their independent tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of the notes.

Effect of Certain Additional Payments

In certain circumstances (for example, see *Description of Notes - Optional Redemption* and *Description of Notes - Change of Control*), we may pay amounts on the notes that are in excess of stated interest or principal on the notes. These potential payments may implicate the provisions of the Treasury regulations relating to contingent payment debt instruments (the *CPDI Regulations*). One or more contingencies will not cause the notes to be treated as contingent payment debt instruments if, as of the issue date, each such contingency is considered remote or incidental or, in certain circumstances, it is significantly more likely that the contingency will not occur. We believe that the potential for additional payments on the notes should not cause the notes to be treated as contingent payment debt instruments under the *CPDI Regulations*. Our determination is binding on a U.S. holder and non-U.S. holder unless such holder discloses its contrary position in the manner required by applicable Treasury regulations. However, our determination is not binding on the IRS, which could challenge our determination. If such a challenge were successful, the tax consequences discussed below for a U.S. holder or non-U.S. holder would vary significantly and gain, if any, realized on the taxable disposition of a note would be treated as interest income. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the notes will not be treated as contingent payment debt instruments. Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of the contingent payment debt instrument rules to the notes.

Tax Consequences to U.S Holders

Taxation of Interest

It is expected, and the following discussion assumes, that the notes will be issued with no more than a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount (if any) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As such, payments of stated interest on the notes generally will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income at the time the right to such payment accrues or such payment is received in accordance with the holder's regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Sale, Exchange or Disposition

Upon the sale or other taxable disposition of a note (including a retirement or a redemption), a U.S. holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on such disposition and the holder's adjusted tax basis in the note. For these purposes, the amount realized does not include any amount attributable to accrued but unpaid stated interest, which is treated as ordinary income to the extent not previously included in income. A U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in a note generally will be the holder's cost for the note.

Gain or loss realized on the sale or other taxable disposition of a note generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long term capital gain or loss if at the time of such disposition the note has been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers may be eligible for reduced rates of taxation under current law. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

S-70

Table of Contents

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information returns will be filed with the IRS in connection with interest payments on the notes and the proceeds from a sale or other taxable disposition (including a retirement or redemption) of the notes, unless the U.S. holder is an exempt recipient such as a corporation and certain tax-exempt organizations. A U.S. holder will be subject to backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) on these amounts if the U.S. holder fails to provide its taxpayer identification number to us and the paying agent (if any) and comply with certain certification procedures or otherwise establish an exemption from backup withholding. U.S. holders should consult their independent tax advisors regarding their qualification for an exemption from backup withholding and the procedures for obtaining such an exemption, if applicable. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and the amount of any backup withholding will be allowed as a credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the holder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

Taxation of Interest

Subject to the summary of backup withholding rules below, payments of interest on a note to any non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax provided that we or the person otherwise responsible for withholding U.S. federal income tax from payments on the notes receives certain required certification from the non-U.S. holder or an intermediary and such holder is not:

an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our voting stock;

a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes related, directly or indirectly, to us through sufficient stock ownership;

receiving such interest payments as income effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business within the United States;

a bank extending credit pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of business;

receiving certain contingent interest payments (such as, but not limited to,