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AMERICA • ASIA PACIFIC • EUROPE

December 21, 2020

By Email

shareholderproposals@sec.gov

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Division of Corporation Finance
Office of Chief Counsel
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: **Churchill Downs Incorporated – Shareholder Proposal Submitted by UNITE HERE International Union**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of Churchill Downs Incorporated (the “Company”) and pursuant to Rule 14a-8(j) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, I hereby request confirmation that the staff (the “Staff”) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission” or the “SEC”) will not recommend enforcement action if, in reliance on Rule 14a-8, the Company excludes from the proxy materials for the Company’s 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders a proposal submitted by UNITE HERE International Union (the “Proponent”) on November 9, 2020 (together with the supporting statement, the “Proposal”).

Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(j),

- (a) a copy of the Proposal is attached hereto as Exhibit A;
- (b) a copy of all relevant correspondence exchanged with the Proponent with respect to the Proposal is attached hereto as Exhibit B; and
- (c) a copy of this letter is being sent to notify Proponent of the Company’s intention to omit the Proposal from its 2021 proxy materials.

The Company intends to file its definitive proxy materials for the 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders on or about March 11, 2021. The Company is submitting this letter no later than 80 calendar days before the Company intends to file its definitive 2021 proxy materials. Pursuant to *Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14D (Nov. 7, 2008)*, this letter and its exhibits are being submitted via email to shareholderproposals@sec.gov.

Sidley Austin LLP is a limited liability partnership practicing in affiliation with other Sidley Austin partnerships.

ACTIVE 263574366

*** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

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The Company intends to omit the Proposal from its 2021 proxy materials pursuant to Rule 14a-8(b) and Rule 14a-8(f)(1) and respectfully requests confirmation that the staff of the Division of Corporation Finance (the “Staff”) will not recommend that enforcement action be taken by the Commission if the Company excludes the Proposal from its 2021 proxy materials for the reasons set forth below.

The Proposal reads as follows:

Shareholder Proposal Regarding Declassification of the Board of Directors

RESOLVED, that the shareholders of Churchill Downs, Inc. (“Company”) recommend that the Company take all necessary steps, in compliance with applicable law, to eliminate the classification of the Board of Directors. Implementation of this proposal should not prevent any Director elected prior to the annual meeting held in 2021 from completing the term for which the Director was elected.

Supporting Statement

We believe the accountability of the Board of Directors to the Company’s shareholders is of paramount importance to the success of the Company. The current practice, in which only a few Directors stand for election annually, insulates directors from the ramifications of poor performance. Requiring annual elections of all Directors would increase the accountability of the Board to its shareholders. We believe that corporate governance practices that impose high levels of accountability should also improve financial performance.

The widely cited study, “What Matters in Corporate Governance?” published by Harvard Law School, found that staggered boards were one of six provisions that correlated with “economically significant reductions in firm valuation” (Bebchuk and Cohen, 2004). Further empirical studies have confirmed this association (Frakes, 2007; Faleye, 2007).

Both Glass Lewis and ISS, the largest proxy advisors, recommend that shareholders support repealing staggered boards in favor of annual elections for all directors. Shareholders have overwhelmingly supported proposals in favor of declassifying boards in recent years. In 2020, shareholders voted on average 75.2% in favor of shareholder resolutions to declassify boards and 98.7% in favor of management resolutions to declassify boards (Proxy Insight, Resolution Tracker, resolutions from Jan. 1, 2020 – Sept. 28, 2020).

To bring the Company into alignment with widely accepted best practices for corporate governance, we urge you to vote FOR this proposal.

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A copy of the Proposal is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

BASIS FOR EXCLUSION OF THE PROPOSAL

We hereby respectfully request that the Staff concur in our view that the Proposal may properly be excluded from the 2021 Proxy Materials pursuant to Rule 14a-8(b) and Rule 14a-8(f)(1) because the Proponent failed to provide the requisite proof of continuous stock ownership in response to the Company's proper request for that information.

BACKGROUND

The Company received the Proposal by email on November 9, 2020 and via UPS on November 10, 2020, accompanied by a cover letter dated November 9, 2020 and a client statement (the "Client Statement") from Morgan Stanley for the periods covering:

- October 1-31, 2020;
- September 1-30, 2020;
- August 1-31, 2020;
- July 1-31, 2020;
- June 1-30, 2020;
- May 1-31, 2020;
- April 1-30, 2020;
- March 1-31, 2020;
- February 1-29, 2020;
- January 1-31, 2020;
- December 1-31, 2019; and
- November 1-30, 2019.

See Exhibit A. The Client Statement purported to show the number of Company securities held during each of the above periods by "Active Assets Account 677-112393-262; UNITE HERE INTERNATIONAL UNION C/O SHERRIE CHIESA." The Client Statement did not include an affirmative written statement from Morgan Stanley specifically verifying that the Proponent owned the securities continuously for a period of one year as of the time of submitting the Proposal. On November 20, 2020, after confirming that the Proponent was not a shareholder of record, in accordance with Rule 14a-8(f)(1), the Company sent a letter to the Proponent via email providing notice of the procedural deficiency, as required by Rule 14a-8(f), identifying the deficiency, notifying the Proponent of the requirements of Rule 14a-8 and explaining how the Proponent could cure the procedural deficiency (the "Deficiency Notice"). The Deficiency Notice, attached hereto as Exhibit B, provided detailed information regarding the "record" holder requirements, as clarified by Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14F (Oct. 18, 2011) ("SLB 14F"), and attached a copy of Rule 14a-8 and SLB 14F. Specifically, the Deficiency Notice stated:

- the ownership requirements of Rule 14a-8(b);

- that, according to the Company's stock records, the Proponent was not a record holder of the requisite amount of Company securities for at least one year;
- the type of statement or documentation necessary to demonstrate beneficial ownership under Rule 14a-8(b), including a written statement from the record holder of the Proponent's shares verifying that the Proponent continuously held the requisite number Company securities entitled to vote on the Proposal for at least the one-year period prior to and including November 9, 2020, the date the Proposal was submitted to the Company; and
- that the Proponent's response had to be postmarked or transmitted electronically no later than 14 calendar days from the date the Proponent received the Deficiency Notice.

Also included in the Deficiency Notice were copies of Rule 14a-8, SLB 14F and Staff Legal Bulletin 14G (Oct. 16, 2012) ("SLB 14G"). The Company did not receive any other proof of ownership within the 14-day period following the Proponent's receipt of the Deficiency Notice.

ANALYSIS

The Proposal May Be Excluded Under Rule 14a-8(b) And Rule 14a-8(f)(1) Because The Proponent Failed To Timely Establish Its Eligibility To Submit The Proposal Despite Proper Notice.

Rule 14a-8(b) provides guidance regarding what information must be provided to demonstrate that a person is eligible to submit a shareholder proposal. Rule 14a-8(b)(1) provides, in part, that "[i]n order to be eligible to submit a proposal, [a shareholder] must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year by the date [the shareholder] submit[s] the proposal." SLB 14 specifies that when the shareholder is not a registered holder, the shareholder "is responsible for proving his or her eligibility to submit a proposal to the company," which the shareholder may do by one of the two ways provided in Rule 14a-8(b)(2). *See* SLB 14(C)(1)(c). Rule 14a-8(f)(1) permits a company to exclude a shareholder proposal from the company's proxy materials if the proponent fails to comply with the eligibility or procedural requirements under Rule 14a-8, including failing to provide the beneficial ownership information required under Rule 14a-8(b), provided that the company has timely notified the proponent of the deficiency, and the proponent has failed to correct such deficiency within 14 calendar days of receipt of such notice.

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- a. *The Client Statement does not constitute sufficient documentary proof of continuous ownership of the Company's securities.*

SLB 14 specifies that when the shareholder is not the registered holder, the shareholder "is responsible for proving his or her eligibility to submit a proposal to the company," which the shareholder may do by one of the two ways provided in Rule 14a-8(b)(2). Under SLB 14(C)(1)(c)(2), excerpted below, periodic investment statements do not demonstrate sufficiently continuous ownership of the securities (emphasis added):

[Question:] Do a shareholder's **monthly**, quarterly or other periodic investment statements demonstrate sufficiently continuous ownership of the securities?

[Answer:] **No.** A shareholder must submit an **affirmative written statement** from the record holder of his or her securities that specifically verifies that the shareholder owned the securities continuously for a period of one year as of the time of submitting the proposal.

Consistent with the foregoing, the Staff has on numerous occasions permitted exclusion of proposals on the grounds that the brokerage statement or account statement submitted in support of a proponent's ownership was insufficient proof of such ownership under Rule 14a-8(b). *See IDACORP, Inc.* (Mar. 5, 2008) (concurring with the exclusion of a shareholder proposal and noting that despite the proponents' submission of monthly account statements, the proponents had "failed to supply...documentary support sufficiently evidencing that they satisfied the minimum ownership requirement for the one-year period required by Rule 14a-8(b)"); *FedEx Corp.* (Jun. 28, 2018) (account statement, broker trade confirmation and a list of stock transactions are insufficient verification of continuous ownership); *Verizon Comm. Inc.* (Jan. 25, 2008, recon. denied Feb. 4, 2008) (broker letter providing current ownership of shares and original date of purchase was insufficient proof of continuous ownership); *See also The Boeing Company* (Jan. 27, 2015); *Rite Aid Corporation* (Feb. 14, 2013); *E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company* (Jan. 17, 2012); *General Electric Co.* (Dec. 19, 2008) and *General Motors Corp.* (Apr. 5, 2007).

The Proponent did not provide an affirmative written statement from the record holder of the Company's securities that specifically verifies that the Proponent owned the securities continuously for a period of one year as of the time of submitting the Proposal. Instead, it only offered the Client Statement as proof of ownership, which only provided summary of holdings during the periods covered. Thus, Proponent's submission is insufficient to demonstrate Proponent's continuous ownership for the one-year period required by Rule 14a-8(b). Therefore, the Proposal may be properly excluded under Rule 14a-8(f)(1).

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- b. *The Client Statement does not verify continuous ownership for the one-year period preceding and including the date the Proposal was submitted.*

The Client Statement, even if considered, for the sake of argument, as a proper form of documentary proof of ownership under SLB 14, still does not evidence that the Proponent has held the requisite number of Company securities for at least one year preceding and including November 9, 2020, which is the date the Proposal was submitted by the Proponent. The Client Statement only covers the months starting November 1, 2019 to October 31, 2020. The Proponent has not submitted any document that supplements the Client Statement to show ownership for one-year preceding and including November 9, 2020.

The Staff consistently has granted no-action relief to registrants where proponents have failed, following a request by a registrant, to furnish proper evidence of continuous share ownership for the full one-year period preceding and including the submission date of the proposal. For example, in *PepsiCo, Inc.* (Jan. 10, 2013), the proponent submitted the proposal on November 20, 2012 and provided a broker letter that established ownership of company securities for one year as of November 19, 2012. The company properly sent a deficiency notice to the proponent on December 4, 2012 that specifically identified the date as of which beneficial ownership had to be substantiated and how the proponent could substantiate such ownership and the proponent did not respond to the deficiency notice. The Staff concurred in the exclusion of the proposal because the broker letter was insufficient to prove continuous share ownership for one year as of one day later (November 20, 2012), the date the proposal was submitted. *See also Comcast Corp.* (Mar. 26, 2012) (letter from broker stating ownership for one year as of November 23, 2011 was insufficient to prove continuous ownership for one year as of November 30, 2011, the date the proposal was submitted); *International Business Machines Corp.* (Dec. 7, 2007) (letter from broker stating ownership as of October 15, 2007 was insufficient to prove continuous ownership for one year as of October 22, 2007 the date the proposal was submitted); *The Home Depot, Inc.* (Feb. 5, 2007) (letter from broker stating ownership from November 7, 2005 to November 7, 2006 was insufficient to prove continuous ownership for one year as of October 19, 2006, the date the proposal was submitted); *Sempra Energy* (Jan. 3, 2006) (letter from broker stating ownership from October 24, 2004 to October 24, 2005 was insufficient to prove continuous ownership for one year as of October 31, 2005. the date the proposal was submitted); *International Business Machines Corp.* (Jan. 7, 2002) (letter from broker stating ownership on August 15, 2001 was insufficient to prove continuous ownership for one year as of October 30, 2001, the date the proposal was submitted).

Accordingly, consistent with the precedent cited above, the Proposal is excludable because, despite receiving timely and proper notice pursuant to Rule 14a-8(f)(1), the Proponent failed to timely demonstrate that it continuously owned the required number of Company shares for the one-year period prior to and including the date the Proposal was submitted to the Company, as required by Rule 14a-8(b).

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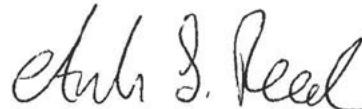
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CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Company requests your confirmation that the Staff will not recommend any enforcement action to the Commission if the Proposal is omitted from the Company's 2021 proxy materials for any of the reasons described in this letter.

We would be happy to provide you with any additional information and answer any questions that you may have regarding this subject. If you have any questions regarding this request or require additional information, please contact the undersigned at (312) 853-7881 or by email at andrea.reed@sidley.com.

Best regards,



Andrea L. Reed

Enclosures

cc: Dana Wise, UNITE HERE International Union
Brad Blackwell, General Counsel, Churchill Downs Incorporated

Exhibit A

Proposal

Shareholder Proposal Regarding Declassification of the Board of Directors

RESOLVED, that the shareholders of Churchill Downs, Inc. (“Company”) recommend that the Company take all necessary steps, in compliance with applicable law, to eliminate the classification of the Board of Directors. Implementation of this proposal should not prevent any Director elected prior to the annual meeting held in 2021 from completing the term for which the Director was elected.

Supporting Statement

We believe the accountability of the Board of Directors to the Company’s shareholders is of paramount importance to the success of the Company. The current practice, in which only a few Directors stand for election annually, insulates directors from the ramifications of poor performance. Requiring annual elections of all Directors would increase the accountability of the Board to its shareholders. We believe that corporate governance practices that impose high levels of accountability should also improve financial performance.

The widely cited study, “What Matters in Corporate Governance?” published by Harvard Law School, found that staggered boards were one of six provisions that correlated with “economically significant reductions in firm valuation” (Bebchuk and Cohen, 2004). Further empirical studies have confirmed this association (Frakes, 2007; Faleye, 2007).

Both Glass Lewis and ISS, the largest proxy advisors, recommend that shareholders support repealing staggered boards in favor of annual elections for all directors. Shareholders have overwhelmingly supported proposals in favor of declassifying boards in recent years. In 2020, shareholders voted on average 75.2% in favor of shareholder resolutions to declassify boards and 98.7% in favor of management resolutions to declassify boards (Proxy Insight, Resolution Tracker, resolutions from Jan. 1, 2020 – Sept. 28, 2020).

To bring the Company into alignment with widely accepted best practices for corporate governance, we urge you to vote FOR this proposal.

Exhibit B

Correspondence

UNITEHERE!

275 Seventh Avenue, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10001 • TEL (212) 265-7000 • FAX (646) 313-5480
WWW.UNITEHERE.ORG • facebook.com/UNITEHERE • @UNITEHERE

Dana Wise
Director of Corporate Engagement
UNITE HERE International Union
314 Dale Dr.
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Phone: (202) 431-8831
Email: dwise@unitehere.org

November 9, 2020

Bradley K. Blackwell
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Churchill Downs Incorporated
600 N. Hurstbourne Parkway, Ste. 400
Louisville, KY 40222
Email: brad.blackwell@kyderby.com

Via Certified Mail and Email

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

On behalf of UNITE HERE, I am submitting the enclosed shareholder proposal for inclusion in the proxy statement and form of proxy relating to the 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Churchill Downs, Inc. (the “Company”), pursuant to SEC Rule 14a-8.

Materials enclosed include:

- A copy of our proposal and supporting statement;
- A written statement from Morgan Stanley Smith Barney demonstrating UNITE HERE’s beneficial ownership of 150 shares of common stock of Churchill Downs, Inc., for at least a one-year period.

I am the authorized agent of UNITE HERE, which has continuously held 150 common shares of the Company’s securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year as of the date of submitting the proposal. UNITE HERE meets the thresholds established by 17 CFR § 240.14a-8 and the applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission to submit a shareholder proposal for inclusion in the Company’s form of proxy for the 2021 Annual Meeting. I also hereby affirm that UNITE HERE intends to hold the same shares continuously through the date of the Company’s 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. We will be in attendance to present our proposal at the 2021 Annual Meeting.

Our primary interest in this proposal is to promote long term shareholder value; the proposal does not relate to the redress of a personal claim or grievance against the Company or any other person, nor is it designed to result in a benefit to us or further a personal interest not shared by other shareholders at large.

Additionally, we wish to address the notice requested by the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Churchill Downs, Inc., Article II, Section 9, which states, in part:

“To be in proper written form, a shareholder’s notice to the Secretary must set forth as to each matter (including nominations) such shareholder proposes to bring before the meeting of shareholders (a) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting and the reasons for conducting the business at the meeting, (b) the name and record address of such shareholder, (c) (i) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned, directly or indirectly, beneficially or of record by such shareholder as of the record date for the meeting (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice and (ii) any derivative positions held or beneficially held by the shareholder and whether and to the extent to which any hedging or other transaction or series of transactions has been entered into by or on behalf of, or any other agreement, arrangement or understanding (including, without limitation, any short position or any borrowing or lending of shares) has been made, the effect or intent of which is to mitigate loss or to manage risk of benefit of share price changes for, or to increase or decrease the voting power of, the shareholder with respect to shares of capital stock of the Corporation (which information described in this clause (c) shall be supplemented by the shareholder not later than ten (10) days after the record date for the meeting to disclose such ownership as of the record date, (d) a description of all arrangements or understandings between such shareholder and any other person or persons (including their names) in connection with the proposal of such business by such shareholder and any material interest of such shareholder in such business, (e) as to each person whom the shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director ... (f) any other information which would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with the solicitations of proxies for the proposal (including, if applicable, with respect to the election of directors) pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder if such shareholder were engaged in such solicitation, and (g) a representation that such shareholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to bring such business before the meeting. Any notice concerning the nomination of a person for election as a director must be accompanied by a written consent of the proposed nominee to being named as a nominee and to serve as a director if elected.”

UNITE HERE hereby provides notice of the following information pursuant to the above-listed requirements:

a) The business and reasons are described in the Shareholder Proposal and Supporting Statement submitted herewith;

b) UNITE HERE, 275 7th Avenue, 16th Floor, New York, New York, 10001;

c) (i) 150 shares of common stock were owned beneficially as of the record date of the meeting, (ii) No such derivative or hedging positions were or are held or beneficially held;

d) No such arrangements or understandings exist;


e) No such persons exist;

f) No other such information exists; and

g) UNITE HERE intends to appear in person at the 2021 Annual Meeting to bring such business before the meeting.

For purposes of transparency only, we note that UNITE HERE represents workers in the gaming and casinos industries and specifically at the following casinos owned by the Company: Calder Casino (Miami, Florida); Ocean Downs Casino (Berlin, Maryland); Presque Isle Downs & Casino (Erie, Pennsylvania). From time to time, labor disputes may arise in the ordinary course of our organizing and/or representational activity. We intend to pursue the proposed business regardless of the status of labor relations, and do not believe the adoption of the proposed business would have any impact on labor relations issues.

If you would like to reach me regarding this proposal, please use the contact information under my name above. Please email any written responses to me in addition to mailing them. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


Dana Wise

Director of Corporate Engagement, UNITE HERE

Enclosures

Reed, Andrea

From: Reed, Andrea
Sent: Friday, November 20, 2020 3:58 PM
To: 'dwise@unitehere.org'
Cc: 'Brad Blackwell (CDI)'
Subject: Churchill Downs - Rule 14a-8 Proposal
Attachments: CHDN - UNITE Defeciency Notice (11.20.2020).pdf

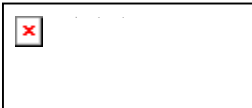
Ms. Wise,

Attached is a letter regarding the shareholder proposal that UNITE HERE has submitted to Churchill Downs Incorporated.

ANDREA L. REED
Counsel

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[Message of Solidarity](#)





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November 20, 2020

VIA EMAIL

UNITE HERE International Union
314 Dale Dr.
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Attn: Dana Wise, Director of Corporate Engagement
Email: dwise@unitehere.org

Re: Shareholder Proposal for the 2021 Annual Meeting

Dear Ms. Wise:

On November 9, 2020, our client, Churchill Downs Incorporated (the “Company”), received via email your letter dated November 9, 2020. The Company received a hard copy of your letter via UPS on November 10, 2020. Included with your letter was a proposal (the “Proposal”), submitted by you and intended for inclusion in the Company’s proxy materials for its 2021 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “2021 Annual Meeting”).

As you may know, Rule 14a-8 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule 14a-8”) sets forth the legal framework pursuant to which a shareholder may submit a proposal for inclusion in a public company’s proxy statement. Rule 14a-8(b) establishes that, in order to be eligible to submit a proposal, a shareholder “must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company’s securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year” by the date on which the proposal is submitted. In addition, under Rule 14a-8(b), the shareholder proponent must also provide a written statement that the proponent intends to continue to own the required amount of securities through the date of the relevant meeting. If Rule 14a-8(b)’s eligibility requirements are not met, the company to which the proposal has been submitted may, pursuant to Rule 14a-8(f), exclude the proposal from its proxy statement.

The Company’s stock records do not indicate that you have been a registered holder of the requisite amount of Company securities for at least one year. Under Rule 14a-8(b), you must therefore prove your eligibility to submit a proposal in one of two ways: (1) by submitting to the Company a written statement from the “record” holder of your stock (usually a broker or bank) verifying that you have continuously held the requisite number of securities entitled to be voted on the Proposal for at least the one-year period prior to and including November 9, 2020, which is the date the Proposal was submitted, along with a written statement from you that you intend to continue ownership of the securities through the date of the 2021 Annual Meeting; or (2) by

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UNITE HERE International Union
Ms. Dana Wise
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submitting to the Company a copy of a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 and/or Form 5 filed by you with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) that demonstrates your ownership of the requisite number of securities as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins, along with a written statement from you that: (i) you have continuously owned such securities for the one-year period as of the date of the statement and (ii) you intend to continue ownership of the securities through the date of the 2021 Annual Meeting.

With respect to the first method of proving eligibility to submit a proposal as described in the preceding paragraph, please note that most large brokers and banks acting as “record” holders deposit the securities of their customers with the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). The staff of the SEC’s Division of Corporation Finance (the “Staff”) in 2011 issued further guidance on its view of what types of brokers and banks should be considered “record” holders under Rule 14a-8(b). In Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14F (October 18, 2011) (“SLB 14F”), the Staff stated, “[W]e will take the view going forward that, for Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) purposes, only DTC participants should be viewed as ‘record’ holders of securities that are deposited at DTC.” In 2012, the Staff clarified, as stated in Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14G (“SLB 14G”), that a written statement establishing proof of ownership may also come from an affiliate of a DTC participant. SLB 14G also clarified that a shareholder who holds securities through a securities intermediary that is not a broker or bank can satisfy Rule 14a-8’s documentation requirement by submitting a proof of ownership letter from that securities intermediary.

You can confirm whether your broker, bank or other securities intermediary is a DTC participant by checking the DTC participant list, which is available on DTC’s website (currently, at <http://dtcc.com/~media/Files/Downloads/client-center/DTC/alpha.ashx>). If your broker, bank or other securities intermediary is a DTC participant or an affiliate of a DTC participant, then you will need to submit a written statement from your broker, bank or other securities intermediary verifying that, as of the date the Proposal was submitted, you continuously held the requisite amount of securities for at least one year. If your broker, bank or other securities intermediary is not on the DTC participant list or is not an affiliate of a DTC participant, you will need to ask your broker, bank or other securities intermediary to identify the DTC participant or affiliate of a DTC participant through which your securities are held and have that DTC participant or affiliate provide the verification detailed above. You may also be able to identify this DTC participant or affiliate from your account statements because the clearing broker listed on your statement will generally be a DTC participant. If the DTC participant or affiliate knows the broker, bank or other securities intermediary’s holdings but does not know your holdings, you can satisfy the requirements of Rule 14a-8 by submitting two proof of ownership statements verifying that, at the time the Proposal was submitted, the required amount of securities was continuously held for at least one year: (i) one statement from your broker, bank or other securities intermediary confirming your ownership and (ii) one statement from the DTC participant or an affiliate of a DTC participant confirming the broker, bank or other securities intermediary’s ownership.

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UNITE HERE International Union

Ms. Dana Wise

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You have not yet submitted evidence establishing that you satisfy these eligibility requirements set forth in Rule 14a-8(b). If you intend to submit such evidence, such response must be postmarked, or transmitted electronically, no later than 14 calendar days from the date you receive this letter. For your reference, copies of Rule 14a-8, SLB 14F and SLB 14G are attached to this letter as Exhibit A, Exhibit B and Exhibit C, respectively.

If you have any questions concerning the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned by phone at (312) 853-7881 or by email at andrea.reed@sidley.com.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Andrea L. Reed".

Andrea L. Reed

Attachments

Exhibit A

Rule 14a-8

Title 17: Commodity and Securities Exchanges

PART 240—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

§ 240.14a-8 Shareholder proposals.

This section addresses when a company must include a shareholder's proposal in its proxy statement and identify the proposal in its form of proxy when the company holds an annual or special meeting of shareholders. In summary, in order to have your shareholder proposal included on a company's proxy card, and included along with any supporting statement in its proxy statement, you must be eligible and follow certain procedures. Under a few specific circumstances, the company is permitted to exclude your proposal, but only after submitting its reasons to the Commission. We structured this section in a question-and-answer format so that it is easier to understand. The references to "you" are to a shareholder seeking to submit the proposal.

(a) Question 1: What is a proposal? A shareholder proposal is your recommendation or requirement that the company and/or its board of directors take action, which you intend to present at a meeting of the company's shareholders. Your proposal should state as clearly as possible the course of action that you believe the company should follow. If your proposal is placed on the company's proxy card, the company must also provide in the form of proxy means for shareholders to specify by boxes a choice between approval or disapproval, or abstention. Unless otherwise indicated, the word "proposal" as used in this section refers both to your proposal, and to your corresponding statement in support of your proposal (if any).

(b) Question 2: Who is eligible to submit a proposal, and how do I demonstrate to the company that I am eligible?

(1) In order to be eligible to submit a proposal, you must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year by the date you submit the proposal. You must continue to hold those securities through the date of the meeting.

(2) If you are the registered holder of your securities, which means that your name appears in the company's records as a shareholder, the company can verify your eligibility on its own, although you will still have to provide the company with a written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders. However, if like many shareholders you are not a registered holder, the company likely does not know that you are a shareholder, or how many shares you own. In this case, at the time you submit your proposal, you must prove your eligibility to the company in one of two ways:

(i) The first way is to submit to the company a written statement from the "record" holder of your securities (usually a broker or bank) verifying that, at the

time you submitted your proposal, you continuously held the securities for at least one year. You must also include your own written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders; or

(ii) The second way to prove ownership applies only if you have filed a Schedule 13D (§240.13d-101), Schedule 13G (§240.13d-102), Form 3 (§249.103 of this chapter), Form 4 (§249.104 of this chapter) and/or Form 5 (§249.105 of this chapter), or amendments to those documents or updated forms, reflecting your ownership of the shares as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins. If you have filed one of these documents with the SEC, you may demonstrate your eligibility by submitting to the company:

(A) A copy of the schedule and/or form, and any subsequent amendments reporting a change in your ownership level;

(B) Your written statement that you continuously held the required number of shares for the one-year period as of the date of the statement; and

(C) Your written statement that you intend to continue ownership of the shares through the date of the company's annual or special meeting.

(c) Question 3: How many proposals may I submit? Each shareholder may submit no more than one proposal to a company for a particular shareholders' meeting.

(d) Question 4: How long can my proposal be? The proposal, including any accompanying supporting statement, may not exceed 500 words.

(e) Question 5: What is the deadline for submitting a proposal?

(1) If you are submitting your proposal for the company's annual meeting, you can in most cases find the deadline in last year's proxy statement. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting last year, or has changed the date of its meeting for this year more than 30 days from last year's meeting, you can usually find the deadline in one of the company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q (§249.308a of this chapter), or in shareholder reports of investment companies under §270.30d-1 of this chapter of the Investment Company Act of 1940. In order to avoid controversy, shareholders should submit their proposals by means, including electronic means, that permit them to prove the date of delivery.

(2) The deadline is calculated in the following manner if the proposal is submitted for a regularly scheduled annual meeting. The proposal must be received at the company's principal executive offices not less than 120 calendar days before the date of the company's proxy statement released to shareholders in connection with the previous year's annual meeting. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting the previous year, or if the date of this year's annual meeting has been changed by more than 30 days from the date of the previous year's meeting, then the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and send its proxy materials.

(3) If you are submitting your proposal for a meeting of shareholders other than a regularly scheduled annual meeting, the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and send its proxy materials.

(f) Question 6: What if I fail to follow one of the eligibility or procedural requirements explained in answers to Questions 1 through 4 of this section?

(1) The company may exclude your proposal, but only after it has notified you of the problem, and you have failed adequately to correct it. Within 14 calendar days of receiving your proposal, the company must notify you in writing of any procedural or eligibility deficiencies, as well as of the time frame for your response. Your response must be postmarked, or transmitted electronically, no later than 14 days from the date you received the company's notification. A company need not provide you such notice of a deficiency if the deficiency cannot be remedied, such as if you fail to submit a proposal by the company's properly determined deadline. If the company intends to exclude the proposal, it will later have to make a submission under §240.14a-8 and provide you with a copy under Question 10 below, §240.14a-8(j).

(2) If you fail in your promise to hold the required number of securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders, then the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meeting held in the following two calendar years.

(g) Question 7: Who has the burden of persuading the Commission or its staff that my proposal can be excluded? Except as otherwise noted, the burden is on the company to demonstrate that it is entitled to exclude a proposal.

(h) Question 8: Must I appear personally at the shareholders' meeting to present the proposal?

(1) Either you, or your representative who is qualified under state law to present the proposal on your behalf, must attend the meeting to present the proposal. Whether you attend the meeting yourself or send a qualified representative to the meeting in your place, you should make sure that you, or your representative, follow the proper state law procedures for attending the meeting and/or presenting your proposal.

(2) If the company holds its shareholder meeting in whole or in part via electronic media, and the company permits you or your representative to present your proposal via such media, then you may appear through electronic media rather than traveling to the meeting to appear in person.

(3) If you or your qualified representative fail to appear and present the proposal, without good cause, the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meetings held in the following two calendar years.

(i) Question 9: If I have complied with the procedural requirements, on what other bases may a company rely to exclude my proposal?

- (1) Improper under state law: If the proposal is not a proper subject for action by shareholders under the laws of the jurisdiction of the company's organization;

Note to paragraph (i)(1): Depending on the subject matter, some proposals are not considered proper under state law if they would be binding on the company if approved by shareholders. In our experience, most proposals that are cast as recommendations or requests that the board of directors take specified action are proper under state law. Accordingly, we will assume that a proposal drafted as a recommendation or suggestion is proper unless the company demonstrates otherwise.

- (2) Violation of law: If the proposal would, if implemented, cause the company to violate any state, federal, or foreign law to which it is subject;

Note to paragraph (i)(2): We will not apply this basis for exclusion to permit exclusion of a proposal on grounds that it would violate foreign law if compliance with the foreign law would result in a violation of any state or federal law.

- (3) Violation of proxy rules: If the proposal or supporting statement is contrary to any of the Commission's proxy rules, including §240.14a-9, which prohibits materially false or misleading statements in proxy soliciting materials;

- (4) Personal grievance; special interest: If the proposal relates to the redress of a personal claim or grievance against the company or any other person, or if it is designed to result in a benefit to you, or to further a personal interest, which is not shared by the other shareholders at large;

- (5) Relevance: If the proposal relates to operations which account for less than 5 percent of the company's total assets at the end of its most recent fiscal year, and for less than 5 percent of its net earnings and gross sales for its most recent fiscal year, and is not otherwise significantly related to the company's business;

- (6) Absence of power/authority: If the company would lack the power or authority to implement the proposal;

- (7) Management functions: If the proposal deals with a matter relating to the company's ordinary business operations;

- (8) Director elections: If the proposal:

- (i) Would disqualify a nominee who is standing for election;
- (ii) Would remove a director from office before his or her term expired;
- (iii) Questions the competence, business judgment, or character of one or more nominees or directors;
- (iv) Seeks to include a specific individual in the company's proxy materials for election to the board of directors; or

(v) Otherwise could affect the outcome of the upcoming election of directors.

(9) Conflicts with company's proposal: If the proposal directly conflicts with one of the company's own proposals to be submitted to shareholders at the same meeting;

Note to paragraph (i)(9): A company's submission to the Commission under this section should specify the points of conflict with the company's proposal.

(10) Substantially implemented: If the company has already substantially implemented the proposal;

Note to paragraph (i)(10): A company may exclude a shareholder proposal that would provide an advisory vote or seek future advisory votes to approve the compensation of executives as disclosed pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K (§229.402 of this chapter) or any successor to Item 402 (a "say-on-pay vote") or that relates to the frequency of say-on-pay votes, provided that in the most recent shareholder vote required by §240.14a-21(b) of this chapter a single year (i.e., one, two, or three years) received approval of a majority of votes cast on the matter and the company has adopted a policy on the frequency of say-on-pay votes that is consistent with the choice of the majority of votes cast in the most recent shareholder vote required by §240.14a-21(b) of this chapter.

(11) Duplication: If the proposal substantially duplicates another proposal previously submitted to the company by another proponent that will be included in the company's proxy materials for the same meeting;

(12) Resubmissions: If the proposal deals with substantially the same subject matter as another proposal or proposals that has or have been previously included in the company's proxy materials within the preceding 5 calendar years, a company may exclude it from its proxy materials for any meeting held within 3 calendar years of the last time it was included if the proposal received:

(i) Less than 3% of the vote if proposed once within the preceding 5 calendar years;

(ii) Less than 6% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed twice previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; or

(iii) Less than 10% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed three times or more previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; and

(13) Specific amount of dividends: If the proposal relates to specific amounts of cash or stock dividends.

(j) Question 10: What procedures must the company follow if it intends to exclude my proposal?

(1) If the company intends to exclude a proposal from its proxy materials, it must file its reasons with the Commission no later than 80 calendar days before it files its definitive

proxy statement and form of proxy with the Commission. The company must simultaneously provide you with a copy of its submission. The Commission staff may permit the company to make its submission later than 80 days before the company files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy, if the company demonstrates good cause for missing the deadline.

(2) The company must file six paper copies of the following:

(i) The proposal;

(ii) An explanation of why the company believes that it may exclude the proposal, which should, if possible, refer to the most recent applicable authority, such as prior Division letters issued under the rule; and

(iii) A supporting opinion of counsel when such reasons are based on matters of state or foreign law.

(k) Question 11: May I submit my own statement to the Commission responding to the company's arguments?

Yes, you may submit a response, but it is not required. You should try to submit any response to us, with a copy to the company, as soon as possible after the company makes its submission. This way, the Commission staff will have time to consider fully your submission before it issues its response. You should submit six paper copies of your response.

(l) Question 12: If the company includes my shareholder proposal in its proxy materials, what information about me must it include along with the proposal itself?

(1) The company's proxy statement must include your name and address, as well as the number of the company's voting securities that you hold. However, instead of providing that information, the company may instead include a statement that it will provide the information to shareholders promptly upon receiving an oral or written request.

(2) The company is not responsible for the contents of your proposal or supporting statement.

(m) Question 13: What can I do if the company includes in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should not vote in favor of my proposal, and I disagree with some of its statements?

(1) The company may elect to include in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should vote against your proposal. The company is allowed to make arguments reflecting its own point of view, just as you may express your own point of view in your proposal's supporting statement.

(2) However, if you believe that the company's opposition to your proposal contains materially false or misleading statements that may violate our anti-fraud rule, §240.14a-9, you should promptly send to the Commission staff and the company a letter explaining the

reasons for your view, along with a copy of the company's statements opposing your proposal. To the extent possible, your letter should include specific factual information demonstrating the inaccuracy of the company's claims. Time permitting, you may wish to try to work out your differences with the company by yourself before contacting the Commission staff.

(3) We require the company to send you a copy of its statements opposing your proposal before it sends its proxy materials, so that you may bring to our attention any materially false or misleading statements, under the following timeframes:

(i) If our no-action response requires that you make revisions to your proposal or supporting statement as a condition to requiring the company to include it in its proxy materials, then the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 5 calendar days after the company receives a copy of your revised proposal; or

(ii) In all other cases, the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 30 calendar days before its files definitive copies of its proxy statement and form of proxy under §240.14a-6.

[63 FR 29119, May 28, 1998; 63 FR 50622, 50623, Sept. 22, 1998, as amended at 72 FR 4168, Jan. 29, 2007; 72 FR 70456, Dec. 11, 2007; 73 FR 977, Jan. 4, 2008; 76 FR 6045, Feb. 2, 2011; 75 FR 56782, Sept. 16, 2010]

Exhibit B

SLB 14F



U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Division of Corporation Finance Securities and Exchange Commission

Shareholder Proposals Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14F (CF)

Action: Publication of CF Staff Legal Bulletin

Date: October 18, 2011

Summary: This staff legal bulletin provides information for companies and shareholders regarding Rule 14a-8 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Supplementary Information: The statements in this bulletin represent the views of the Division of Corporation Finance (the "Division"). This bulletin is not a rule, regulation or statement of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"). Further, the Commission has neither approved nor disapproved its content.

Contacts: For further information, please contact the Division's Office of Chief Counsel by calling (202) 551-3500 or by submitting a web-based request form at https://tts.sec.gov/cgi-bin/corp_fin_interpretive.

A. The purpose of this bulletin

This bulletin is part of a continuing effort by the Division to provide guidance on important issues arising under Exchange Act Rule 14a-8. Specifically, this bulletin contains information regarding:

- Brokers and banks that constitute "record" holders under Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) for purposes of verifying whether a beneficial owner is eligible to submit a proposal under Rule 14a-8;
- Common errors shareholders can avoid when submitting proof of ownership to companies;
- The submission of revised proposals;

- Procedures for withdrawing no-action requests regarding proposals submitted by multiple proponents; and
- The Division’s new process for transmitting Rule 14a-8 no-action responses by email.

You can find additional guidance regarding Rule 14a-8 in the following bulletins that are available on the Commission’s website: [SLB No. 14](#), [SLB No. 14A](#), [SLB No. 14B](#), [SLB No. 14C](#), [SLB No. 14D](#) and [SLB No. 14E](#).

B. The types of brokers and banks that constitute “record” holders under Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) for purposes of verifying whether a beneficial owner is eligible to submit a proposal under Rule 14a-8

1. Eligibility to submit a proposal under Rule 14a-8

To be eligible to submit a shareholder proposal, a shareholder must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company’s securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the shareholder meeting for at least one year as of the date the shareholder submits the proposal. The shareholder must also continue to hold the required amount of securities through the date of the meeting and must provide the company with a written statement of intent to do so.¹

The steps that a shareholder must take to verify his or her eligibility to submit a proposal depend on how the shareholder owns the securities. There are two types of security holders in the U.S.: registered owners and beneficial owners.² Registered owners have a direct relationship with the issuer because their ownership of shares is listed on the records maintained by the issuer or its transfer agent. If a shareholder is a registered owner, the company can independently confirm that the shareholder’s holdings satisfy Rule 14a-8(b)’s eligibility requirement.

The vast majority of investors in shares issued by U.S. companies, however, are beneficial owners, which means that they hold their securities in book-entry form through a securities intermediary, such as a broker or a bank. Beneficial owners are sometimes referred to as “street name” holders. Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) provides that a beneficial owner can provide proof of ownership to support his or her eligibility to submit a proposal by submitting a written statement “from the ‘record’ holder of [the] securities (usually a broker or bank),” verifying that, at the time the proposal was

¹ See Rule 14a-8(b).

² For an explanation of the types of share ownership in the U.S., see Concept Release on U.S. Proxy System, Release No. 34-62495 (July 14, 2010) [75 FR 42982] (“Proxy Mechanics Concept Release”), at Section II.A. The term “beneficial owner” does not have a uniform meaning under the federal securities laws. It has a different meaning in this bulletin as compared to “beneficial owner” and “beneficial ownership” in Sections 13 and 16 of the Exchange Act. Our use of the term in this bulletin is not intended to suggest that registered owners are not beneficial owners for purposes of those Exchange Act provisions. See Proposed Amendments to Rule 14a-8 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Relating to Proposals by Security Holders, Release No. 34-12598 (July 7, 1976) [41 FR 29982], at n.2 (“The term ‘beneficial owner’ when used in the context of the proxy rules, and in light of the purposes of those rules, may be interpreted to have a broader meaning than it would for certain other purpose[s] under the federal securities laws, such as reporting pursuant to the Williams Act.”).

submitted, the shareholder held the required amount of securities continuously for at least one year.³

2. The role of the Depository Trust Company

Most large U.S. brokers and banks deposit their customers' securities with, and hold those securities through, the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), a registered clearing agency acting as a securities depository. Such brokers and banks are often referred to as "participants" in DTC.⁴ The names of these DTC participants, however, do not appear as the registered owners of the securities deposited with DTC on the list of shareholders maintained by the company or, more typically, by its transfer agent. Rather, DTC's nominee, Cede & Co., appears on the shareholder list as the sole registered owner of securities deposited with DTC by the DTC participants. A company can request from DTC a "securities position listing" as of a specified date, which identifies the DTC participants having a position in the company's securities and the number of securities held by each DTC participant on that date.⁵

3. Brokers and banks that constitute "record" holders under Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) for purposes of verifying whether a beneficial owner is eligible to submit a proposal under Rule 14a-8

In *The Hain Celestial Group, Inc.* (Oct. 1, 2008), we took the position that an introducing broker could be considered a "record" holder for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i). An introducing broker is a broker that engages in sales and other activities involving customer contact, such as opening customer accounts and accepting customer orders, but is not permitted to maintain custody of customer funds and securities.⁶ Instead, an introducing broker engages another broker, known as a "clearing broker," to hold custody of client funds and securities, to clear and execute customer trades, and to handle other functions such as issuing confirmations of customer trades and customer account statements. Clearing brokers generally are DTC participants; introducing brokers generally are not. As introducing brokers generally are not DTC participants, and therefore typically do not appear on DTC's securities position listing, *Hain Celestial* has required companies to accept proof of ownership letters from brokers in cases where, unlike the positions of registered owners and brokers and banks that are DTC participants, the company is unable to verify the positions against its own or its transfer agent's records or against DTC's securities position listing.

³ If a shareholder has filed a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 or Form 5 reflecting ownership of the required amount of shares, the shareholder may instead prove ownership by submitting a copy of such filings and providing the additional information that is described in Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(ii).

⁴ DTC holds the deposited securities in "fungible bulk," meaning that there are no specifically identifiable shares directly owned by the DTC participants. Rather, each DTC participant holds a pro rata interest or position in the aggregate number of shares of a particular issuer held at DTC. Correspondingly, each customer of a DTC participant – such as an individual investor – owns a pro rata interest in the shares in which the DTC participant has a pro rata interest. See Proxy Mechanics Concept Release, at Section II.B.2.a.

⁵ See Exchange Act Rule 17Ad-8.

⁶ See Net Capital Rule, Release No. 34-31511 (Nov. 24, 1992) [57 FR 56973] ("Net Capital Rule Release"), at Section II.C.

In light of questions we have received following two recent court cases relating to proof of ownership under Rule 14a-8⁷ and in light of the Commission’s discussion of registered and beneficial owners in the Proxy Mechanics Concept Release, we have reconsidered our views as to what types of brokers and banks should be considered “record” holders under Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i). Because of the transparency of DTC participants’ positions in a company’s securities, we will take the view going forward that, for Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) purposes, only DTC participants should be viewed as “record” holders of securities that are deposited at DTC. As a result, we will no longer follow *Hain Celestial*.

We believe that taking this approach as to who constitutes a “record” holder for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) will provide greater certainty to beneficial owners and companies. We also note that this approach is consistent with Exchange Act Rule 12g5-1 and a 1988 staff no-action letter addressing that rule,⁸ under which brokers and banks that are DTC participants are considered to be the record holders of securities on deposit with DTC when calculating the number of record holders for purposes of Sections 12(g) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Companies have occasionally expressed the view that, because DTC’s nominee, Cede & Co., appears on the shareholder list as the sole registered owner of securities deposited with DTC by the DTC participants, only DTC or Cede & Co. should be viewed as the “record” holder of the securities held on deposit at DTC for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i). We have never interpreted the rule to require a shareholder to obtain a proof of ownership letter from DTC or Cede & Co., and nothing in this guidance should be construed as changing that view.

How can a shareholder determine whether his or her broker or bank is a DTC participant?

Shareholders and companies can confirm whether a particular broker or bank is a DTC participant by checking DTC’s participant list, which is currently available on the Internet at <http://www.dtcc.com/downloads/membership/directories/dtc/alpha.pdf>.

What if a shareholder’s broker or bank is not on DTC’s participant list?

The shareholder will need to obtain proof of ownership from the DTC participant through which the securities are held. The

⁷ See *KBR Inc. v. Chevedden*, Civil Action No. H-11-0196, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36431, 2011 WL 1463611 (S.D. Tex. Apr 4, 2011); *Apache Corp. v. Chevedden*, 696 F. Supp. 2d 723 (S.D. Tex. 2010). In both cases, the court concluded that a securities intermediary was not a record holder for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b) because it did not appear on a list of the company’s non-objecting beneficial owners or on any DTC securities position listing, nor was the intermediary a DTC participant.

⁸ *Techne Corp.* (Sept. 20, 1988).

shareholder should be able to find out who this DTC participant is by asking the shareholder's broker or bank.⁹

If the DTC participant knows the shareholder's broker or bank's holdings, but does not know the shareholder's holdings, a shareholder could satisfy Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) by obtaining and submitting two proof of ownership statements verifying that, at the time the proposal was submitted, the required amount of securities were continuously held for at least one year – one from the shareholder's broker or bank confirming the shareholder's ownership, and the other from the DTC participant confirming the broker or bank's ownership.

How will the staff process no-action requests that argue for exclusion on the basis that the shareholder's proof of ownership is not from a DTC participant?

The staff will grant no-action relief to a company on the basis that the shareholder's proof of ownership is not from a DTC participant only if the company's notice of defect describes the required proof of ownership in a manner that is consistent with the guidance contained in this bulletin. Under Rule 14a-8(f)(1), the shareholder will have an opportunity to obtain the requisite proof of ownership after receiving the notice of defect.

C. Common errors shareholders can avoid when submitting proof of ownership to companies

In this section, we describe two common errors shareholders make when submitting proof of ownership for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b)(2), and we provide guidance on how to avoid these errors.

First, Rule 14a-8(b) requires a shareholder to provide proof of ownership that he or she has “continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year by the date you submit the proposal” (emphasis added).¹⁰ We note that many proof of ownership letters do not satisfy this requirement because they do not verify the shareholder's beneficial ownership for the entire one-year period preceding and including the date the proposal is submitted. In some cases, the letter speaks as of a date *before* the date the proposal is submitted, thereby leaving a gap between the date of the verification and the date the proposal is submitted. In other cases, the letter speaks as of a date *after* the date the proposal was submitted but covers a period of only one year, thus failing to verify

⁹ In addition, if the shareholder's broker is an introducing broker, the shareholder's account statements should include the clearing broker's identity and telephone number. *See* Net Capital Rule Release, at Section II.C.(iii). The clearing broker will generally be a DTC participant.

¹⁰ For purposes of Rule 14a-8(b), the submission date of a proposal will generally precede the company's receipt date of the proposal, absent the use of electronic or other means of same-day delivery.

the shareholder's beneficial ownership over the required full one-year period preceding the date of the proposal's submission.

Second, many letters fail to confirm continuous ownership of the securities. This can occur when a broker or bank submits a letter that confirms the shareholder's beneficial ownership only as of a specified date but omits any reference to continuous ownership for a one-year period.

We recognize that the requirements of Rule 14a-8(b) are highly prescriptive and can cause inconvenience for shareholders when submitting proposals. Although our administration of Rule 14a-8(b) is constrained by the terms of the rule, we believe that shareholders can avoid the two errors highlighted above by arranging to have their broker or bank provide the required verification of ownership as of the date they plan to submit the proposal using the following format:

“As of [date the proposal is submitted], [name of shareholder] held, and has held continuously for at least one year, [number of securities] shares of [company name] [class of securities].”¹¹

As discussed above, a shareholder may also need to provide a separate written statement from the DTC participant through which the shareholder's securities are held if the shareholder's broker or bank is not a DTC participant.

D. The submission of revised proposals

On occasion, a shareholder will revise a proposal after submitting it to a company. This section addresses questions we have received regarding revisions to a proposal or supporting statement.

1. A shareholder submits a timely proposal. The shareholder then submits a revised proposal before the company's deadline for receiving proposals. Must the company accept the revisions?

Yes. In this situation, we believe the revised proposal serves as a replacement of the initial proposal. By submitting a revised proposal, the shareholder has effectively withdrawn the initial proposal. Therefore, the shareholder is not in violation of the one-proposal limitation in Rule 14a-8(c).¹² If the company intends to submit a no-action request, it must do so with respect to the revised proposal.

We recognize that in Question and Answer E.2 of SLB No. 14, we indicated that if a shareholder makes revisions to a proposal before the company submits its no-action request, the company can choose whether to accept the revisions. However, this guidance has led some companies to believe that, in cases where shareholders attempt to make changes to an initial proposal, the company is free to ignore such revisions even if the revised proposal is submitted before the company's

¹¹ This format is acceptable for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b), but it is not mandatory or exclusive.

¹² As such, it is not appropriate for a company to send a notice of defect for multiple proposals under Rule 14a-8(c) upon receiving a revised proposal.

deadline for receiving shareholder proposals. We are revising our guidance on this issue to make clear that a company may not ignore a revised proposal in this situation.¹³

2. A shareholder submits a timely proposal. After the deadline for receiving proposals, the shareholder submits a revised proposal. Must the company accept the revisions?

No. If a shareholder submits revisions to a proposal after the deadline for receiving proposals under Rule 14a-8(e), the company is not required to accept the revisions. However, if the company does not accept the revisions, it must treat the revised proposal as a second proposal and submit a notice stating its intention to exclude the revised proposal, as required by Rule 14a-8(j). The company's notice may cite Rule 14a-8(e) as the reason for excluding the revised proposal. If the company does not accept the revisions and intends to exclude the initial proposal, it would also need to submit its reasons for excluding the initial proposal.

3. If a shareholder submits a revised proposal, as of which date must the shareholder prove his or her share ownership?

A shareholder must prove ownership as of the date the original proposal is submitted. When the Commission has discussed revisions to proposals,¹⁴ it has not suggested that a revision triggers a requirement to provide proof of ownership a second time. As outlined in Rule 14a-8(b), proving ownership includes providing a written statement that the shareholder intends to continue to hold the securities through the date of the shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8(f)(2) provides that if the shareholder “fails in [his or her] promise to hold the required number of securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders, then the company will be permitted to exclude all of [the same shareholder’s] proposals from its proxy materials for any meeting held in the following two calendar years.” With these provisions in mind, we do not interpret Rule 14a-8 as requiring additional proof of ownership when a shareholder submits a revised proposal.¹⁵

E. Procedures for withdrawing no-action requests for proposals submitted by multiple proponents

¹³ This position will apply to all proposals submitted after an initial proposal but before the company's deadline for receiving proposals, regardless of whether they are explicitly labeled as “revisions” to an initial proposal, unless the shareholder affirmatively indicates an intent to submit a second, *additional* proposal for inclusion in the company's proxy materials. In that case, the company must send the shareholder a notice of defect pursuant to Rule 14a-8(f)(1) if it intends to exclude either proposal from its proxy materials in reliance on Rule 14a-8(c). In light of this guidance, with respect to proposals or revisions received before a company's deadline for submission, we will no longer follow *Layne Christensen Co.* (Mar. 21, 2011) and other prior staff no-action letters in which we took the view that a proposal would violate the Rule 14a-8(c) one-proposal limitation if such proposal is submitted to a company after the company has either submitted a Rule 14a-8 no-action request to exclude an earlier proposal submitted by the same proponent or notified the proponent that the earlier proposal was excludable under the rule.

¹⁴ See, e.g., Adoption of Amendments Relating to Proposals by Security Holders, Release No. 34-12999 (Nov. 22, 1976) [41 FR 52994].

¹⁵ Because the relevant date for proving ownership under Rule 14a-8(b) is the date the proposal is submitted, a proponent who does not adequately prove ownership in connection with a proposal is not permitted to submit another proposal for the same meeting on a later date.

We have previously addressed the requirements for withdrawing a Rule 14a-8 no-action request in SLB Nos. 14 and 14C. SLB No. 14 notes that a company should include with a withdrawal letter documentation demonstrating that a shareholder has withdrawn the proposal. In cases where a proposal submitted by multiple shareholders is withdrawn, SLB No. 14C states that, if each shareholder has designated a lead individual to act on its behalf and the company is able to demonstrate that the individual is authorized to act on behalf of all of the proponents, the company need only provide a letter from that lead individual indicating that the lead individual is withdrawing the proposal on behalf of all of the proponents.

Because there is no relief granted by the staff in cases where a no-action request is withdrawn following the withdrawal of the related proposal, we recognize that the threshold for withdrawing a no-action request need not be overly burdensome. Going forward, we will process a withdrawal request if the company provides a letter from the lead filer that includes a representation that the lead filer is authorized to withdraw the proposal on behalf of each proponent identified in the company's no-action request.¹⁶

F. Use of email to transmit our Rule 14a-8 no-action responses to companies and proponents

To date, the Division has transmitted copies of our Rule 14a-8 no-action responses, including copies of the correspondence we have received in connection with such requests, by U.S. mail to companies and proponents. We also post our response and the related correspondence to the Commission's website shortly after issuance of our response.

In order to accelerate delivery of staff responses to companies and proponents, and to reduce our copying and postage costs, going forward, we intend to transmit our Rule 14a-8 no-action responses by email to companies and proponents. We therefore encourage both companies and proponents to include email contact information in any correspondence to each other and to us. We will use U.S. mail to transmit our no-action response to any company or proponent for which we do not have email contact information.

Given the availability of our responses and the related correspondence on the Commission's website and the requirement under Rule 14a-8 for companies and proponents to copy each other on correspondence submitted to the Commission, we believe it is unnecessary to transmit copies of the related correspondence along with our no-action response. Therefore, we intend to transmit only our staff response and not the correspondence we receive from the parties. We will continue to post to the Commission's website copies of this correspondence at the same time that we post our staff no-action response.

¹⁶ Nothing in this staff position has any effect on the status of any shareholder proposal that is not withdrawn by the proponent or its authorized representative.

Exhibit C

SLB 14G



U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Division of Corporation Finance Securities and Exchange Commission

Shareholder Proposals

Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14G (CF)

Action: Publication of CF Staff Legal Bulletin

Date: October 16, 2012

Summary: This staff legal bulletin provides information for companies and shareholders regarding Rule 14a-8 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Supplementary Information: The statements in this bulletin represent the views of the Division of Corporation Finance (the "Division"). This bulletin is not a rule, regulation or statement of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"). Further, the Commission has neither approved nor disapproved its content.

Contacts: For further information, please contact the Division's Office of Chief Counsel by calling (202) 551-3500 or by submitting a web-based request form at https://tts.sec.gov/cgi-bin/corp_fin_interpretive.

A. The purpose of this bulletin

This bulletin is part of a continuing effort by the Division to provide guidance on important issues arising under Exchange Act Rule 14a-8. Specifically, this bulletin contains information regarding:

- the parties that can provide proof of ownership under Rule 14a-8(b) (2)(i) for purposes of verifying whether a beneficial owner is eligible to submit a proposal under Rule 14a-8;
- the manner in which companies should notify proponents of a failure to provide proof of ownership for the one-year period required under Rule 14a-8(b)(1); and
- the use of website references in proposals and supporting statements.

You can find additional guidance regarding Rule 14a-8 in the following bulletins that are available on the Commission’s website: [SLB No. 14](#), [SLB No. 14A](#), [SLB No. 14B](#), [SLB No. 14C](#), [SLB No. 14D](#), [SLB No. 14E](#) and [SLB No. 14F](#).

B. Parties that can provide proof of ownership under Rule 14a-8(b) (2)(i) for purposes of verifying whether a beneficial owner is eligible to submit a proposal under Rule 14a-8

1. Sufficiency of proof of ownership letters provided by affiliates of DTC participants for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i)

To be eligible to submit a proposal under Rule 14a-8, a shareholder must, among other things, provide documentation evidencing that the shareholder has continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company’s securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the shareholder meeting for at least one year as of the date the shareholder submits the proposal. If the shareholder is a beneficial owner of the securities, which means that the securities are held in book-entry form through a securities intermediary, Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) provides that this documentation can be in the form of a “written statement from the ‘record’ holder of your securities (usually a broker or bank)....”

In SLB No. 14F, the Division described its view that only securities intermediaries that are participants in the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) should be viewed as “record” holders of securities that are deposited at DTC for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i). Therefore, a beneficial owner must obtain a proof of ownership letter from the DTC participant through which its securities are held at DTC in order to satisfy the proof of ownership requirements in Rule 14a-8.

During the most recent proxy season, some companies questioned the sufficiency of proof of ownership letters from entities that were not themselves DTC participants, but were affiliates of DTC participants.¹⁷ By virtue of the affiliate relationship, we believe that a securities intermediary holding shares through its affiliated DTC participant should be in a position to verify its customers’ ownership of securities. Accordingly, we are of the view that, for purposes of Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i), a proof of ownership letter from an affiliate of a DTC participant satisfies the requirement to provide a proof of ownership letter from a DTC participant.

2. Adequacy of proof of ownership letters from securities intermediaries that are not brokers or banks

We understand that there are circumstances in which securities intermediaries that are not brokers or banks maintain securities accounts in the ordinary course of their business. A shareholder who holds securities through a securities intermediary that is not a broker or bank can satisfy Rule 14a-8’s documentation requirement by submitting a proof of ownership letter from that securities intermediary.¹⁸ If the securities intermediary is not a DTC participant or an affiliate of a DTC participant, then the shareholder will also need to obtain a proof of ownership letter from the

¹⁷ An entity is an “affiliate” of a DTC participant if such entity directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the DTC participant.

¹⁸ Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) itself acknowledges that the record holder is “usually,” but not always, a broker or bank.

DTC participant or an affiliate of a DTC participant that can verify the holdings of the securities intermediary.

C. Manner in which companies should notify proponents of a failure to provide proof of ownership for the one-year period required under Rule 14a-8(b)(1)

As discussed in Section C of SLB No. 14F, a common error in proof of ownership letters is that they do not verify a proponent's beneficial ownership for the entire one-year period preceding and including the date the proposal was submitted, as required by Rule 14a-8(b)(1). In some cases, the letter speaks as of a date *before* the date the proposal was submitted, thereby leaving a gap between the date of verification and the date the proposal was submitted. In other cases, the letter speaks as of a date *after* the date the proposal was submitted but covers a period of only one year, thus failing to verify the proponent's beneficial ownership over the required full one-year period preceding the date of the proposal's submission.

Under Rule 14a-8(f), if a proponent fails to follow one of the eligibility or procedural requirements of the rule, a company may exclude the proposal only if it notifies the proponent of the defect and the proponent fails to correct it. In SLB No. 14 and SLB No. 14B, we explained that companies should provide adequate detail about what a proponent must do to remedy all eligibility or procedural defects.

We are concerned that companies' notices of defect are not adequately describing the defects or explaining what a proponent must do to remedy defects in proof of ownership letters. For example, some companies' notices of defect make no mention of the gap in the period of ownership covered by the proponent's proof of ownership letter or other specific deficiencies that the company has identified. We do not believe that such notices of defect serve the purpose of Rule 14a-8(f).

Accordingly, going forward, we will not concur in the exclusion of a proposal under Rules 14a-8(b) and 14a-8(f) on the basis that a proponent's proof of ownership does not cover the one-year period preceding and including the date the proposal is submitted unless the company provides a notice of defect that identifies the specific date on which the proposal was submitted and explains that the proponent must obtain a new proof of ownership letter verifying continuous ownership of the requisite amount of securities for the one-year period preceding and including such date to cure the defect. We view the proposal's date of submission as the date the proposal is postmarked or transmitted electronically. Identifying in the notice of defect the specific date on which the proposal was submitted will help a proponent better understand how to remedy the defects described above and will be particularly helpful in those instances in which it may be difficult for a proponent to determine the date of submission, such as when the proposal is not postmarked on the same day it is placed in the mail. In addition, companies should include copies of the postmark or evidence of electronic transmission with their no-action requests.

D. Use of website addresses in proposals and supporting statements

Recently, a number of proponents have included in their proposals or in their supporting statements the addresses to websites that provide more information about their proposals. In some cases, companies have sought to exclude either the website address or the entire proposal due to the reference to the website address.

In SLB No. 14, we explained that a reference to a website address in a proposal does not raise the concerns addressed by the 500-word limitation in Rule 14a-8(d). We continue to be of this view and, accordingly, we will continue to count a website address as one word for purposes of Rule 14a-8 (d). To the extent that the company seeks the exclusion of a website reference in a proposal, but not the proposal itself, we will continue to follow the guidance stated in SLB No. 14, which provides that references to website addresses in proposals or supporting statements could be subject to exclusion under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) if the information contained on the website is materially false or misleading, irrelevant to the subject matter of the proposal or otherwise in contravention of the proxy rules, including Rule 14a-9.¹⁹

In light of the growing interest in including references to website addresses in proposals and supporting statements, we are providing additional guidance on the appropriate use of website addresses in proposals and supporting statements.²⁰

1. References to website addresses in a proposal or supporting statement and Rule 14a-8(i)(3)

References to websites in a proposal or supporting statement may raise concerns under Rule 14a-8(i)(3). In SLB No. 14B, we stated that the exclusion of a proposal under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) as vague and indefinite may be appropriate if neither the shareholders voting on the proposal, nor the company in implementing the proposal (if adopted), would be able to determine with any reasonable certainty exactly what actions or measures the proposal requires. In evaluating whether a proposal may be excluded on this basis, we consider only the information contained in the proposal and supporting statement and determine whether, based on that information, shareholders and the company can determine what actions the proposal seeks.

If a proposal or supporting statement refers to a website that provides information necessary for shareholders and the company to understand with reasonable certainty exactly what actions or measures the proposal requires, and such information is not also contained in the proposal or in the supporting statement, then we believe the proposal would raise concerns under Rule 14a-9 and would be subject to exclusion under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) as vague and indefinite. By contrast, if shareholders and the company can understand with reasonable certainty exactly what actions or measures the proposal requires without reviewing the information provided on the website, then we believe that the proposal would not be subject to exclusion under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) on the basis of the reference to the website address. In this case, the information on the website only supplements the information contained in the proposal and in the supporting statement.

2. Providing the company with the materials that will be published on the referenced website

¹⁹ Rule 14a-9 prohibits statements in proxy materials which, at the time and in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, are false or misleading with respect to any material fact, or which omit to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements not false or misleading.

²⁰ A website that provides more information about a shareholder proposal may constitute a proxy solicitation under the proxy rules. Accordingly, we remind shareholders who elect to include website addresses in their proposals to comply with all applicable rules regarding proxy solicitations.

We recognize that if a proposal references a website that is not operational at the time the proposal is submitted, it will be impossible for a company or the staff to evaluate whether the website reference may be excluded. In our view, a reference to a non-operational website in a proposal or supporting statement could be excluded under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) as irrelevant to the subject matter of a proposal. We understand, however, that a proponent may wish to include a reference to a website containing information related to the proposal but wait to activate the website until it becomes clear that the proposal will be included in the company's proxy materials. Therefore, we will not concur that a reference to a website may be excluded as irrelevant under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) on the basis that it is not yet operational if the proponent, at the time the proposal is submitted, provides the company with the materials that are intended for publication on the website and a representation that the website will become operational at, or prior to, the time the company files its definitive proxy materials.

3. Potential issues that may arise if the content of a referenced website changes after the proposal is submitted

To the extent the information on a website changes after submission of a proposal and the company believes the revised information renders the website reference excludable under Rule 14a-8, a company seeking our concurrence that the website reference may be excluded must submit a letter presenting its reasons for doing so. While Rule 14a-8(j) requires a company to submit its reasons for exclusion with the Commission no later than 80 calendar days before it files its definitive proxy materials, we may concur that the changes to the referenced website constitute "good cause" for the company to file its reasons for excluding the website reference after the 80-day deadline and grant the company's request that the 80-day requirement be waived.