

SEARS HOLDINGS CORP

Form 4

July 24, 2015

**FORM 4**

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

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Check this box if no longer subject to Section 16. Form 4 or Form 5 obligations may continue. See Instruction 1(b).

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES**

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person \*  
**BERKOWITZ BRUCE R**

(Last) (First) (Middle)

C/O FAIRHOLME CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.L.C., 4400 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR

(Street)

MIAMI, FL 33137

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol  
**SEARS HOLDINGS CORP [SHLD]**

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)  
07/22/2015

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed (Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

\_\_\_ Director \_\_\_X\_\_\_ 10% Owner  
\_\_\_ Officer (give title below) \_\_\_ Other (specify below)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing (Check Applicable Line)

X Form filed by One Reporting Person  
\_\_\_ Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

**Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned**

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Indirect Beneficial Ownership (Instr. 4)
Common Shares, \$.01 par value	07/22/2015		S <sup>(2)</sup>	250,000 D	\$ 21.92 26,307,748	I	See Footnote (3)
Common Shares, \$.01 par value	07/22/2015		P <sup>(1)</sup>	250,000 A	\$ 21.96 26,557,748	I	See Footnote (3)
Common Shares,	07/23/2015		S <sup>(2)</sup>	1,400 D	\$ 22.09 26,556,348	I	See Footnote

\$.01 par value		(3)
Common Shares, \$.01 par value	71,700	D

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474  
(9-02)

**Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned**  
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Security (Instr. 3 and 4)
				Code	V (A) (D)	Date Exercisable      Expiration Date	Title
Warrants to Purchase Common Stock, par value \$0.01	\$ 25.686	07/22/2015		S <sup>(2)</sup>	51,636	11/18/2014      12/15/2019	Common Stock, par value \$0.01
Warrants to Purchase Common Stock, par value \$0.01	\$ 25.686	07/22/2015		P <sup>(1)</sup>	45,913	11/18/2014      12/15/2019	Common Stock, par value \$0.01
Warrants to Purchase Common Stock, par value \$0.01	\$ 25.686	07/23/2015		P <sup>(1)</sup>	3,354	11/18/2014      12/15/2019	Common Stock, par value \$0.01
Warrants to	\$ 25.686					11/18/2014      12/15/2019	Common Stock, par

Purchase  
Common  
Stock, par  
value  
\$0.01

value  
\$0.01

## Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
BERKOWITZ BRUCE R C/O FAIRHOLME CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.L.C. 4400 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR MIAMI, FL 33137		X		

## Signatures

Bruce R. Berkowitz, By: /s/ Paul Thomson,  
Attorney-in-fact

07/24/2015

\_\_Signature of Reporting Person

Date

## Explanation of Responses:

\* If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, *see* Instruction 4(b)(v).

\*\* Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).

(1) The securities are held in a private fund managed indirectly by Mr. Bruce R. Berkowitz (the "Reporting Person"). The Reporting Person disclaims beneficial ownership in the private fund except to the extent of his pecuniary interest, if any, therein.

The securities were held in an account managed indirectly by the Reporting Person and were sold pursuant to client instructions. The

(2) Reporting Person does not have any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the managed account because the Reporting Person (i) does not receive any incentive compensation from the managed account and (ii) does not have a direct or indirect interest in the managed account.

The securities may be deemed to be beneficially owned by the Reporting Person because he controls the sole member of a registered investment adviser, which may be deemed to have beneficial ownership of the securities because it serves as the investment manager to a registered investment company and certain private funds and managed accounts. The Reporting Person disclaims beneficial ownership in the securities reported on this Form 4 except to the extent of his pecuniary interest, if any, therein, and this report shall not be deemed to

(3) be an admission that the Reporting Person is the beneficial owner of such securities for purposes of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or for any other purpose.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure.

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. w or issue, will depend on many factors, the most important of which are investment outlook, market conditions and interest rates. Successful use of a leveraging strategy depends on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly interest rates and market movements, and there is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. The amount of outstanding leverage may vary with prevailing market or economic conditions. OTHER INVESTMENT PRACTICES In connection with the investment objective and policies described above, the Fund may engage in interest rate and other hedging transactions, lend portfolio holdings, purchase and sell interests in Senior Loans and other portfolio debt securities on a "when issued" or "delayed delivery" basis and enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. These investment practices involve certain special risk considerations. The Adviser may use some or all of the following investment practices when, in the opinion of the Adviser, their use is appropriate. Although the Adviser believes that these investment practices may further the Fund's investment objective, no assurance can be given that these investment practices will achieve this result. Interest Rate and Other Hedging Transactions. The Fund may enter into various interest rate hedging and risk management transactions. Certain of these interest rate hedging and risk management transactions may be considered

to involve derivative instruments. A derivative is a financial instrument whose performance is derived at least in part from the performance of an underlying index, security or asset. The values of certain derivatives can be affected dramatically by even small market movements, sometimes in ways that are difficult to predict. There are many different types of derivatives, with many different uses. The Fund expects to enter into these transactions primarily to seek to preserve a return on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio, and may also enter into such transactions to seek to protect against decreases in the anticipated rate of return on floating or variable rate financial instruments the Fund owns or anticipates purchasing at a later date, or for other risk management strategies such as managing the effective dollar-weighted average duration of the Fund's portfolio. In addition, the Fund may also engage in hedging transactions to seek to protect the value of its portfolio against declines in NAV resulting from changes in interest rates or other market changes. The Fund does not intend to engage in such transactions to enhance the yield on its portfolio or to increase income available for distributions. Market conditions will determine whether and in what circumstances the Fund would employ any of the hedging and risk management techniques described below. The Fund will not engage in any of the transactions for speculative purposes and will use them only as a means to hedge or manage the risks associated with assets held in, or anticipated to be purchased for, the Fund's portfolio or obligations incurred by the Fund. The successful utilization of hedging and risk management transactions requires skills different from those needed in the selection of the Fund's portfolio securities. The Fund believes that the Adviser possesses the skills necessary for the successful utilization of hedging and risk management transactions. The Fund will incur brokerage and other costs in connection with its hedging transactions. The Fund may enter into interest rate swaps or purchase or sell interest rate caps or floors. The Fund will not sell interest rate caps or floors that it does not own. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective obligations to pay or receive interest, e.g., an exchange of an obligation to make floating rate payments for an obligation to make fixed rate payments. For example, the Fund may seek to shorten the effective interest rate redetermination period of a Senior Loan in its portfolio the Borrower of which has selected an interest rate redetermination period of one year. The Fund could exchange the Borrower's obligation to make fixed rate payments for one year for an obligation to make payments that readjust monthly. In such event, the Fund would consider the interest rate redetermination period of such Senior Loan to be the shorter period. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest at the difference of the index and the predetermined rate on a notional principal amount (the reference amount with respect to which 21 interest obligations are determined although no actual exchange of principal occurs) from the party selling such interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest at the difference of the index and the predetermined rate on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate floor. The Fund will not enter into swaps, caps or floors if, on a net basis, the aggregate notional principal amount with respect to such agreements exceeds the net assets of the Fund. In circumstances in which the Adviser anticipates that interest rates will decline, the Fund might, for example, enter into an interest rate swap as the floating rate payor or, alternatively, purchase an interest rate floor. In the case of purchasing an interest rate floor, if interest rates declined below the floor rate, the Fund would receive payments from its counterparty which would wholly or partially offset the decrease in the payments it would receive in respect of the portfolio assets being hedged. In the case where the Fund purchases an interest rate swap, if the floating rate payments fell below the level of the fixed rate payment set in the swap agreement, the Fund's counterparty would pay the Fund amounts equal to interest computed at the difference between the fixed and floating rates over the notional principal amount. Such payments would offset or partially offset the decrease in the payments the Fund would receive in respect of floating rate portfolio assets being hedged. The successful use of swaps, caps and floors to preserve the rate of return on a portfolio of financial instruments depends on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly the direction and extent of movements in interest rates. Although the Fund believes that use of the hedging and risk management techniques described above will benefit the Fund, if the Adviser's judgment about the direction or extent of the movement in interest rates is incorrect, the Fund's overall performance would be worse than if it had not entered into any such transactions. For example, if the Fund had purchased an interest rate swap or an interest rate floor to hedge against its expectation that interest rates would decline but instead interest rates rose, the Fund would lose part or all of the benefit of the increased payments it would receive as a result of the rising interest rates because it would have to pay amounts to its counterparty under the swap agreement or would have paid the purchase price of the interest rate floor. Inasmuch as these hedging transactions are entered into for good-faith risk management

purposes, the Adviser and the Fund believe such obligations do not constitute senior securities. The Fund will usually enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis, i.e., where the two parties make net payments with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each interest rate swap will be accrued and the Fund will segregate an amount of cash or liquid assets having an aggregate NAV at least equal to the accrued excess. If the Fund enters into a swap on other than a net basis, the Fund will segregate an amount of cash or liquid assets equal to the full amount of the Fund's obligations under such swap. Accordingly, the Fund does not treat swaps as senior securities. The Fund may enter into swaps, caps and floors with member banks of the Federal Reserve System, members of the NYSE or other entities determined by the Adviser, pursuant to procedures adopted and reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Board of Trustees, to be creditworthy. If a default occurs by the other party to such transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction, but such remedies may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws which could affect the Fund's rights as a creditor. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and financial services firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid. Caps and floors are more recent innovations and they are less liquid than swaps. There can be no assurance, however, that the Fund will be able to enter into interest rate swaps or to purchase interest rate caps or floors at prices or on terms the Adviser believes are advantageous to the Fund. In addition, although the terms of interest rate swaps, caps and floors may provide for termination, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to terminate an interest rate swap or to sell or offset interest rate caps or floors that it has purchased. New financial products continue to be developed and the Fund may invest in any such products as may be developed to the extent consistent with its investment objective and the regulatory and federal tax requirements applicable to investment companies.

22 Lending of Portfolio Holdings. The Fund may seek to increase its income by lending financial instruments in its portfolio in accordance with present regulatory policies, including those of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the SEC. Such loans may be made, without limit, to brokers, dealers, banks or other recognized institutional borrowers of financial instruments and would be required to be secured continuously by collateral, including cash, cash equivalents or U.S. Treasury bills maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the financial instruments loaned. The Fund would have the right to call a loan and obtain the financial instruments loaned at any time on five days' notice. For the duration of a loan, the Fund would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest paid by the issuer on the financial instruments loaned and also may receive compensation from the investment of the collateral. The Fund would not have the right to vote any financial instruments having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but the Fund could call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the financial instruments or in anticipation of the giving or withholding of their consent on a material matter affecting the financial instruments. As with other extensions of credit, risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral exist should the borrower of the financial instruments fail financially. However, the loans would be made only to firms deemed by the Adviser to be of good standing and when, in the judgment of the Adviser, the consideration which can be earned currently from loans of this type justifies the attendant risk. The creditworthiness of firms to which the Fund lends its portfolio holdings will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Adviser pursuant to procedures adopted and reviewed, on an ongoing basis, by the Board of Trustees of the Fund. No specific limitation exists as to the percentage of the Fund's assets which the Fund may lend. "When Issued" and "Delayed Delivery" Transactions. The Fund may also purchase and sell interests in Senior Loans and other portfolio securities on a "when issued" and "delayed delivery" basis. No income accrues to the Fund on such interests or securities in connection with such purchase transactions prior to the date the Fund actually takes delivery of such interests or securities. These transactions are subject to market fluctuation; the value of the interests in Senior Loans and other portfolio debt securities at delivery may be more or less than their purchase price, and yields generally available on such interests or securities when delivery occurs may be higher or lower than yields on the interests or securities obtained pursuant to such transactions. Because the Fund relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction, failure by the other party to complete the transaction may result in the Fund missing the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. When the Fund is the buyer in such a transaction, however, it will segregate cash and/or liquid assets having an aggregate value equal to the amount of such purchase commitments until payment is made. The Fund will make commitments to purchase such interests or securities on such basis only with the intention of actually acquiring these interests or securities, but the Fund may sell such interests or securities prior

to the settlement date if such sale is considered to be advisable. To the extent the Fund engages in "when issued" and "delayed delivery" transactions, it will do so for the purpose of acquiring interests or securities for the Fund's portfolio consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies and not for the purpose of investment leverage. No specific limitation exists as to the percentage of the Fund's assets which may be used to acquire securities on a "when issued" or "delayed delivery" basis.

**Repurchase Agreements.** The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (a purchase of, and a simultaneous commitment to resell, a financial instrument at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date) only with member banks of the Federal Reserve System and member firms of the NYSE. When participating in repurchase agreements, the Fund buys securities from a vendor, e.g., a bank or brokerage firm, with the agreement that the vendor will repurchase the securities at a higher price at a later date. Such transactions afford an opportunity for the Fund to earn a return on available cash at minimal market risk, although the Fund may be subject to various delays and risks of loss if the vendor is unable to meet its obligation to repurchase. Under the 1940 Act, repurchase agreements are deemed to be collateralized loans of money by the Fund to the seller. In evaluating whether to enter into a repurchase agreement, the Adviser will consider carefully the creditworthiness of the vendor. If the member bank or member firm that is the party to the repurchase agreement petitions for bankruptcy or otherwise becomes subject to the 23 U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the law regarding the rights of the Fund is unsettled. The securities underlying a repurchase agreement will be marked to market every business day so that the value of the collateral is at least equal to the value of the loan, including the accrued interest thereon, and the Adviser will monitor the value of the collateral. No specific limitation exists as to the percentage of the Fund's assets which may be used to participate in repurchase agreements.

**Reverse Repurchase Agreements.** The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with respect to debt obligations which could otherwise be sold by the Fund. A reverse repurchase agreement is an instrument under which the Fund may sell an underlying debt instrument and simultaneously obtain the commitment of the purchaser (a commercial bank or a broker or dealer) to sell the security back to the Fund at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date. The Fund will segregate an amount of cash or liquid assets at least equal to its obligations with re