

ADVANCE AUTO PARTS, INC.
GUIDELINES ON SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Effective as of August 8, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| 1. | STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD | 1 |
| 1.1 | Size..... | 1 |
| 1.2 | Mix of Inside and Independent Directors | 1 |
| 1.2.1 | Independent Director Defined..... | 1 |
| 1.2.2 | Executive Officers as Directors | 1 |
| 1.2.3 | Charitable Contributions..... | 2 |
| 1.3 | Board Membership Criteria | 2 |
| 1.4 | New Director Candidates | 2 |
| 1.5 | Orientation | 2 |
| 1.6 | Directors Who Materially Change Their Job Responsibility..... | 2 |
| 1.7 | Term of Board Service..... | 2 |
| 1.8 | Incumbent Directors Who Are Not Reelected | 2 |
| 1.9 | Retirement Age; Former Executive Officers | 3 |
| 1.10 | Board Compensation and Expense Reimbursement | 3 |
| 1.11 | Lead Director Concept..... | 3 |
| 1.12 | Other Directorships | 4 |
| 1.2.1 | Directors..... | 4 |
| 1.2.2 | Executive Officers | 4 |
| 1.13 | Assessing the Board's Performance..... | 4 |
| 2. | BOARD PROCEDURAL MATTERS | 4 |
| 2.1 | Selection of Chair and Chief Executive Officer | 4 |
| 2.2 | Board Meetings..... | 4 |
| 2.2.1 | Agenda | 4 |
| 2.2.2 | Frequency of Meetings | 4 |
| 2.2.3 | Executive Sessions of Independent Directors..... | 4 |
| 2.2.4 | Governance Decisions | 5 |
| 2.2.5 | Attendance of Non-Directors at Board Meetings | 5 |
| 2.2.6 | Conduct of Meetings..... | 5 |
| 2.2.7 | Conflicts of Interest..... | 5 |
| 2.3 | Information Provided to the Board; Communications..... | 5 |
| 2.3.1 | Pre-Meeting..... | 5 |
| 2.3.2 | Between Meetings..... | 5 |
| 2.3.3 | Communications | 5 |
| 2.3.4 | Interested Parties Communications..... | 5 |
| 2.4 | Counsel and Advisors | 5 |
| 2.5 | Expectations of Directors..... | 6 |
| 2.5.1 | Attendance; Availability | 6 |
| 2.5.2 | Review of Materials..... | 6 |
| 2.5.3 | Corporate Opportunities..... | 6 |
| 2.5.4 | Stock Ownership..... | 6 |
| 2.5.5 | Education | 6 |
| 2.5.6 | Attendance at Annual Meeting of Stockholders | 6 |
| 2.6 | Board Evaluations; Assessing the Board's Performance | 6 |

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 3. | COMMITTEE MATTERS | 7 |
| 3.1 | Number, Titles and Charters of Committees | 7 |
| 3.2 | Independence of Committees..... | 7 |
| 3.3 | Assignment and Rotation of Committee Members..... | 7 |
| 3.4 | Chair of Committees | 7 |
| 3.5 | Frequency and Length of Committee Meetings..... | 7 |
| 3.6 | Committee Agenda | 7 |
| 3.7 | Attendance at Committee Meetings..... | 8 |
| 3.8 | Minutes and Reports | 8 |
| 3.9 | Term of Committee Service..... | 8 |
| 4. | CEO EVALUATION; MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT; SUCCESSION | 8 |
| 4.1 | Evaluation and Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer..... | 8 |
| 4.2 | Succession Planning and Management Development | 8 |
| 4.2.1 | CEO's Role | 8 |
| 4.2.2 | Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee..... | 8 |
| 4.2.3 | Compensation Committee..... | 8 |
| 4.2.4 | Succession Committee | 8 |
| 5. | CODE OF CONDUCT | 9 |
| 5.1 | Code of Conduct | 9 |
| 6. | OTHER MATTERS..... | 9 |
| 6.1 | Policy Against Company Loans..... | 9 |
| 6.2 | Other Charitable Contributions..... | 9 |
| 6.3 | Acquisitions, Mergers and Divestitures | 9 |
| 6.4 | Auditors Services | 10 |
| 6.5 | Board Access to Management | 10 |
| 6.6 | Board Interaction With Third Parties..... | 10 |
| 6.7 | Insurance, Indemnification and Limitation of Liability..... | 10 |
| 6.8 | Confidential Stockholder Voting | 10 |
| 6.9 | Amendments of Guidelines..... | 10 |

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August 8, 2023

Mission of the Board of Directors. The responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") is to review, approve and regularly monitor the effectiveness of the Company's fundamental operating, financial and other business plans, policies and decisions, including the execution of its strategies and objectives. The Board will seek to enhance stockholder value over the long term.

The Board believes that its objectives will be best served by following the fundamental corporate governance principles described in this document and the charters of its various committees. Collectively, these principles demonstrate the Board's accountability and its desire that the Company achieve superior business results.

In fulfilling its obligations, the Board will consider legal, public policy and ethical standards, the interests of its stockholders and, as appropriate, the interest of its debt-holders, customers, employees, suppliers and the communities in which the Company operates.

These guidelines are not intended to change or interpret any law or regulation, or the Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws of the Company.

1. STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD

1.1 Size. The Board believes that it should generally consist of no fewer than 7 and no more than 12 directors, except in such special circumstances as the Board may determine warrant a variance from that range. The exact number within this range shall be established by the Board. The size of the Board should permit diversity of experiences without hindering effective discussion or diminishing individual accountability.

1.2 Mix of Inside and Independent Directors. In accordance with applicable legal and stock exchange requirements, the Board must at all times be composed of a majority of independent directors. In considering the size and membership of the Board from time to time, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee should nominate directors so that at least 60 percent of the directors are independent directors at all times.

1.2.1 Independent Director Defined. An "independent director" means a person who fully complies with applicable legal and stock exchange requirements for serving as such, as determined by the Board. Each director's status under this definition should be reviewed annually by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Each director should keep the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee fully and promptly informed as to any developments that might affect the director's independence.

1.2.2 Executive Officers as Directors. The Company's current Chief Executive Officer should concurrently serve as a director. Other members of management may be considered for Board membership as deemed appropriate by the Nominating and Corporate

Governance Committee. No more than two current executive officers, including the current Chief Executive Officer, may serve as directors at the same time.

1.2.3 Charitable Contributions. Charitable Contributions made by the Company exceeding \$10,000 in any calendar year to an organization with which a director is affiliated shall be subject to the prior approval of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, which shall consider (a) the appropriateness of such contribution and (b) the effect of any such contribution on the applicable director's independence.

- 1.3 Board Membership Criteria.** The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for recommending to the Board the types of skills and characteristics required of Board members, based on the needs of the Company from time to time. This assessment should include issues of relevant experience, intelligence, independence, commitment (including, but not limited to, willingness and ability to devote sufficient time), compatibility with the Board culture, prominence, diversity (including, but not limited to, with respect to gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability and age), understanding of the Company's business, and other factors deemed relevant. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee should confer with the full Board as to the criteria it intends to apply before a search for a new director is commenced.
- 1.4 New Director Candidates.** The Board will nominate new directors only from candidates identified, screened and approved by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, including any candidates recommended to the committee by stockholders. Any invitation to become a nominee to the Board should be extended through the Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (or a designee of the Chair) after approval by the full Board.
- 1.5 Orientation.** When a new director joins the Board, management will provide an orientation program to enable the new director promptly to gain an understanding of the operations and the financial condition of the Company, as well as the Company's Guidelines on Significant Governance Issues and its Code of Ethics and Business Conduct.
- 1.6 Directors Who Materially Change Their Job Responsibility.** Individual directors who materially change the job responsibility that they had held when they were elected to the Board (or in the case of current directors, that they presently hold) should submit a letter of resignation from the Board contingent on acceptance of such resignation by the Board. The Board shall accept such resignation, unless upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, the Board determines that it is appropriate for such director to remain on the Company's Board. It is not the belief of the Board that in every instance directors who retire or change their job positions should necessarily leave the Board.
- 1.7 Term of Board Service.** All directors will stand for election every year. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will formally review each director's continuation on the Board every year. This will also allow each director the opportunity to conveniently confirm his/her desire to continue as a member of the Board.
- 1.8 Incumbent Directors Who Are Not Reelected.** If a nominee for director who is an incumbent director is not elected and no successor has been elected at such meeting, the director is expected to tender his or her resignation from the Board contingent on

acceptance of such resignation by the Board. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall make a recommendation to the Board as to whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation, or whether other action should be taken. The Board shall act on the tendered resignation, taking into account the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's recommendation, and publicly disclose in a Form 8-K furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission its decision regarding the tendered resignation and the rationale behind the decision within 90 days from the date of the certification of the election results. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in making its recommendation, and the Board in making its decision, may each consider any factors or other information that it considers appropriate and relevant. An unsuccessful incumbent director may not participate in the deliberations or decision regarding the acceptance or rejection of his or her own tendered resignation. If an unsuccessful incumbent director's resignation is not accepted by the Board, such director shall continue to serve until the next annual meeting and until his or her successor is duly elected or until his or her earlier resignation or removal.

- 1.9 Retirement Age; Former Executive Officers.** No director will be nominated for reelection or reappointment to the Board after reaching 72 years of age, unless the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee concludes that such person's continued service as a director is in the Company's best interest. Unless requested by the Board of Directors to continue serving, all executive officers will leave the Board when such individual ceases to be an executive officer of the Company.
- 1.10 Board Compensation and Expense Reimbursement.** The Compensation Committee should periodically review the status of Board compensation for outside or independent directors within the meaning of applicable requirements in relation to compensation paid by the other comparable companies. Director fees and benefits should be based on market practices for comparable companies. A portion of each director's compensation should be in the form of Company equity. Changes in Board compensation, if any, should be made by the Board in consideration of the recommendation of the Compensation Committee. In addition to such compensation, Board members shall be entitled to reimbursement for reasonable expenses incurred for travel related to Company business and for attending Board and Committee meetings.
- 1.11 Lead Director Concept.** In those situations where the offices of Chair of the Board and Chief Executive Officer are held by the same person or the Chair of the Board is not an independent director, the Board shall formally adopt a "lead director" structure where one independent director shall be selected to serve as an interface between the Chair and Chief Executive Officer and the full Board. The lead director shall be designated by majority vote of all independent directors. His or her duties shall include, but are not limited to, assisting the Board in assuring compliance with and implementation of the Company's governance guidelines, as well as approving information sent to the Board, approving meeting schedules and agendas for the Board to assure there is sufficient time for discussion of agenda items, calling meetings of the independent directors, moderating sessions of the Board's non-management and independent directors, and acting as principal liaison between directors and the Chair and Chief Executive Officer on sensitive issues. If requested by major shareholders, the lead director will be available for consultation and direct communication.

1.12 Other Directorships.

1.12.1 Directors. Independent directors are encouraged to limit the number of other boards on which they serve, taking into account potential Board attendance and participation and effectiveness on the Boards. No director should serve on the board of more than four other public companies, and no director who is an executive of a public company should serve on the board of more than one other public company. Independent directors should also advise the Chair of the Board and the Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in advance of accepting an invitation to serve on the board of another public company. No director who is a member of the Company's Audit Committee should serve on the audit committee of more than two other public companies, unless the Board determines that such simultaneous service would not impair the ability of such director to effectively serve on the Audit Committee and such determination is disclosed in the Company's annual proxy statement. The Chief Executive Officer may serve on the board of one other public company with the approval of the Board.

1.12.2 Executive Officers. Other executive officers may serve on the boards of up to two non-public companies with the approval of the Chief Executive Officer. Executive officers, other than the CEO, may also serve on the boards of no more than one public company. Approval of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is required before any executive officer, including the CEO, accepts any directorship with any public company.

1.13 Assessing the Board's Performance. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall annually assess the Board's performance and make recommendations for improvement.

2. BOARD PROCEDURAL MATTERS

2.1 Selection of Chair and Chief Executive Officer. The Board does not have a fixed policy as to whether the role of the Chief Executive Officer and Chair should be separate. The Board should be free to make these choices in any manner that it deems best for the Company at a given point in time.

2.2 Board Meetings.

2.2.1 Agenda. The Chair of the Board, in consultation with the lead director, if any, will establish and distribute in advance the agenda for each Board meeting. Any director is free to suggest potential items for the agenda. An overall schedule of meetings of the full Board and each Committee should be disseminated each year at the Board's first meeting after the annual meeting of stockholders.

2.2.2 Frequency of Meetings. The Board expects to have at least four regularly scheduled meetings each year. In addition, special meetings may be called from time to time as determined by the needs of the business. At least annually, a portion of a meeting of the Board will be devoted primarily to a review of the Company's long-term strategic and business plans.

2.2.3 Executive Sessions of Non-Management and Independent Directors. The non-management directors will meet in Executive Session at least four times a year and

otherwise as needed. When the Chair is a management director, Executive Sessions will be chaired by the lead director, or the lead director designate, who will also establish an agenda for such meetings. These meetings may include, at the request of the lead director or his/her designate, the Chief Executive Officer. The independent directors will meet in Executive Session at least one time a year and otherwise as needed.

2.2.4 Governance Decisions. Matters of corporate governance should be made with the approval of a majority of the independent directors.

2.2.5 Attendance of Non-Directors at Board Meetings. Attendance of any non-director at any Board meeting is subject to the discretion of the Board. Subject to that, the Board encourages management to bring officers and managers into Board meetings from time to time, when such managers can provide additional insight into the matters being discussed and/or have potential as future members of senior management. If the Chief Executive Officer wishes to add additional personnel as attendees at Board meetings on a regular basis, Board approval should be sought.

2.2.6 Conduct of Meetings. The Chair should conduct Board meetings on the assumption that each director has carefully reviewed all Board materials, and fairly facilitate open, candid and respectful discussions.

2.2.7 Conflicts of Interest. Board members are required to disclose to the Chair (or the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee) any financial interest or personal interest that he or she has in any contract or transaction that is being considered by the Board for approval. After such disclosure and responding to any questions the Board may have, the interested director should abstain from voting on the matter and in most cases, should (and at the request of the Chair of the meeting will) leave the meeting while the remaining directors discuss and vote on such matter.

2.3 Information Provided to the Board; Communications.

2.3.1 Pre-Meeting. Information that is important to the matters that will be discussed at Board meetings should be distributed in advance of the meeting, if possible, so that Board meeting time can be conserved for substantive, informed discussion.

2.3.2 Between Meetings. The Chief Executive Officer should continue to advise the Board candidly of any significant developments between meetings, through a suitable method of communication.

2.3.3 Communications. Candid, regular discussion between the directors and the Chief Executive Officer, and among directors, is encouraged. The Chief Executive Officer should make full use of the Board's talents to the extent feasible and appropriate by conferring with directors about Company matters within the directors' areas of expertise.

2.3.4 Interested Parties Communications. The independent directors shall establish a procedure for interested parties to communicate directly with either the lead director, if any, or the independent directors as a group. Non-management directors shall establish a procedure for interested parties to communicate directly with either the lead director, if any, or the non-management directors as a group.

2.4 Counsel and Advisors. The Board and each of its Committees may retain outside legal counsel and other advisors at their discretion and at the expense of the Company.

2.5 Expectations of Directors.

2.5.1 Attendance; Availability. Each director should make every reasonable effort to attend each meeting of the Board and any Committee of which the director is a member, and to be reasonably available to management and the other directors for consultation between meetings.

2.5.2 Review of Materials. Directors should review carefully information distributed to them prior to Board and Committee meetings. If directors have questions either about the materials distributed or Company operations generally that are not likely to be of general interest or relevance to the entire Board, those issues should be discussed by the director with management between Board meetings.

2.5.3 Corporate Opportunities. Directors shall make business opportunities relating to the Company's business available to the Company before pursuing the opportunity for the director's own or another's account.

2.5.4 Stock Ownership. Directors should be stockholders and have a financial stake in the Company. Each director should develop a reasonable ownership position in the Company over time. The Board may specify the level of share ownership for directors.

2.5.5 Education. Each director is expected to take steps reasonably necessary to be adequately informed about the Company and external matters affecting it and to enable the director to function effectively on the Board and Committees on which the director serves. Management shall make information about the Company and developments in the Company's industry available to the Board.

2.5.6 Attendance at Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The Company believes that each director should make every reasonable effort to attend each annual meeting of stockholders of the Company.

2.6 Board Evaluations; Assessing the Board's Performance. The Board shall be responsible for annually conducting an evaluation of the Board and individual directors. Each Committee shall be responsible for evaluating that Committee's performance. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be responsible for establishing the evaluation criteria and implementing the process for such evaluations. There should be regular, candid discussions between the Chief Executive Officer and the directors, individually and/or as a group, about how best to maximize each director's contribution to the Board. The Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, the Chair of the Board or lead director, if any, and the Chief Executive Officer should periodically discuss the Board's performance and the contributions made by directors, with a view to making full and productive use of directors' talents and improving the performance of the Board. This discussion should be about the Board's contribution as a whole and specifically reference areas in which the Board and/or management believes a better contribution could be made. The purpose of these discussions is to increase the overall effectiveness of the Board, not to target individual directors. If it appears, however, to the Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee or the Chief Executive

Officer that a particular director's contribution to the Board is not consistent with the Company's needs at the time, or the director is disruptive to the smooth functioning of the Board as a whole, they should feel free to hold appropriate discussions with that director and make recommendations to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee or to the Board as whole, as appropriate.

3. COMMITTEE MATTERS

- 3.1 Number, Titles and Charters of Committees.** The current standing Board Committees are (a) Audit, (b) Compensation and (c) Nominating and Corporate Governance. This structure meets the Company's present needs; however, other standing Board Committees may be added by the Board as deemed appropriate. Each Committee should review its charter and activities annually, with the assistance of inside or outside counsel and advisers, as appropriate, to make certain that they are consistent with then-current sound governance practices and legal requirements.
- 3.2 Independence of Committees.** All members of the Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees will be independent directors.
- 3.3 Assignment and Rotation of Committee Members.** At least annually, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible, after consultation with the Chief Executive Officer and consideration of the desires of individual directors, for recommending the assignment of directors to various Committees. A majority of the independent directors are expected to serve at all times on at least one Committee. Consideration will be given to rotating Committee assignments periodically, but rotation should not be mandated as there may be reasons, at a given point in time, to maintain an individual director's Committee membership.
- 3.4 Chair of Committees.** The Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees shall be chaired by independent directors. At least annually, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall recommend to the Board the chairs of each Committee. Each Committee Chair should normally have had previous service on the applicable Committees.
- 3.5 Frequency and Length of Committee Meetings.** Each Committee Chair, in consultation with Committee members, will determine the frequency and length of each Committee's meetings.
- 3.6 Committee Agenda.** Each Committee Chair, in consultation with the appropriate members of the Committee and management, will develop the Committee's agenda. Each Committee will issue annually agenda items for the upcoming year (to the degree these items can be foreseen). These agendas will be shared with the Board.
- 3.7 Attendance at Committee Meetings.** Attendance of non-Committee persons at Committee meetings will be at the pleasure of the Committee. Any Committee Meeting shall be open to any member of the Board who wishes to attend, unless the subject matter of the meeting involves the particular director or the Committee determines otherwise. Committees should regularly have opportunities to meet in executive session.

- 3.8 Minutes and Reports.** Minutes of each Committee meeting or action will be kept and made available to the Board. Each Committee will report regularly to the Board on substantive matters considered by the Committee.
- 3.9 Term of Committee Service.** Formal term limits for Committee membership are not necessary, however no Committee member should have an expectation of permanent membership.

4. CEO EVALUATION; MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT; SUCCESSION

- 4.1 Evaluation and Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer.** The Compensation Committee should develop with the Chief Executive Officer and discuss with the Board appropriate criteria upon which the Chief Executive Officer's compensation and performance will be evaluated annually. The non-employee directors should annually meet in executive session to receive and discuss the Compensation Committee's recommendations as to the Chief Executive Officer's compensation and performance.
- 4.2 Succession Planning and Management Development.**

4.2.1 CEO's Role. There should be an annual report to the Board by the Chief Executive Officer on succession planning and management development, both short term and long term.

4.2.2 Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee should monitor issues associated with the Chief Executive Officer succession and management development, and at least annually report to the Board on them. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's review should include issues associated with preparedness for the possibility of an emergency situation involving the Chief Executive Officer, assessment of the long-term growth and development of the Chief Executive Officer, and identifying the Chief Executive Officer's successor.

4.2.3 Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee should monitor issues associated with the succession and management development of the Company's non-CEO executive officers, and at least annually report to the Board on them. The Compensation Committee's review should include issues associated with preparedness for the possibility of an emergency situation involving senior management, assessment of the long-term growth and development of the senior management team, and identifying each non-CEO executive officer's successor.

4.2.4 Succession Committee. In the event that the Board undertakes to name a successor to the Chief Executive Officer, the independent directors shall name a Succession Committee to identify, assess and make recommendations to the Board regarding candidates. The Succession Committee may include the outgoing Chief Executive Officer as a member or advisor. The Succession Committee will consider qualified external candidates as well as internal candidates who have been identified as qualified successors to the Chief Executive Officer.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

- 5.1 Code of Conduct.** The Board shall approve and periodically review all codes of conduct in accordance with applicable law. The Audit Committee shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Code of Ethics for Finance Professionals. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct.

6. OTHER MATTERS

- 6.1 Policy Against Company Loans.** Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries shall provide loans, loan guarantees, or otherwise directly or indirectly extend credit to any executive officer of the Company, or any director of the Company. Payment or reimbursement for expenses will not be deemed violation of the foregoing policy.
- 6.2 Other Charitable Contributions.** Each charitable contribution made by the Company exceeding \$500,000 in any fiscal year shall be subject to the prior approval of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Chief Executive Officer or his/her designee shall report annually to the Board all charitable contributions in excess of \$100,000 to a single charity.
- 6.3 Acquisitions, Mergers and Divestitures.** Each acquisition, merger, divestiture or other business combination or disposition of the stock or substantially all of the assets of any business, company, partnership or joint venture or any interest in such an entity, in a single transaction or series of related transactions, with a total purchase or disposition price in excess of \$50 million shall be subject to the prior approval of the Board, or such standing or ad hoc Committee of the Board as the Board may determine; provided, however, that no approval or reporting under this paragraph shall be required for any acquisition, merger, divestiture or other business combination or disposition transacted solely between or among subsidiary corporations or companies wholly-owned, directly or indirectly, by the Company. The Board's approval is not required for any such transactions that have already been identified and approved by the Board either as part of a previous approval or as a part of the Company's annual financial plan, so long as the total purchase or disposition price is within twenty percent (20%) of the amount previously approved by the Board or such Committee of the Board as the Board may determine. In addition, the Board shall receive periodic reports from management concerning any such transactions or potential transactions with a total purchase or disposition price of more than \$10 million but less than \$50 million.
- 6.4 Auditor's Services.** The directors and executive officers of the Company shall not utilize the Company's independent registered public accounting firm or any individuals or entities affiliated with the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for their personal accounting or tax matters.
- 6.5 Board Access to Management.** Directors have complete access to management. Directors will use judgment to be sure that such contacts are not distracting to the business operations of the Company and that, in general, the Chief Executive Officer is made aware of such contacts.
- 6.6 Board Interaction With Third Parties.** The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall establish a process for stockholders to send communications to the Board and, if applicable, to specified individual directors. Management should coordinate all

other contacts with outside constituencies, such as the press, customers, analysts or the financial community. If an individual director intends to meet or otherwise substantively communicate with these constituencies about Company matters, this should be done only after consulting with the Chief Executive Officer and the Chair of the Board or the Lead Director.

- 6.7 Insurance, Indemnification and Limitation of Liability.** The directors shall be entitled (a) to have the Company purchase directors' and officers' liability insurance on their behalf as is reasonable under the circumstances, (b) to the benefits of indemnification to the fullest extent permitted by law and the Company's Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws and any indemnification agreements, and (c) to exculpation as provided by law and the Company's Certificate of Incorporation.
- 6.8 Confidential Stockholder Voting.** The Company believes that stockholder votes should generally be confidential. The Company's transfer agent will be instructed (a) for employees, the Company access to proxy cards and ballots shall be restricted and voting results shall be reported only in the aggregate and (b) for non-employee stockholders, the same confidentiality shall apply except in cases of proxy contests, tender offers and other change of control situations.
- 6.9 Amendments of Guidelines.** The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will review these Guidelines at least annually to ensure that they remain suitable for the needs of the Company. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will recommend needed changes to the Board.