



UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

DIVISION OF
CORPORATION FINANCE

March 4, 2014

Ronald O. Mueller
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
shareholderproposals@gibsondunn.com

Re: Intel Corporation
Incoming letter dated January 13, 2014

Dear Mr. Mueller:

This is in response to your letter dated January 13, 2014 concerning the shareholder proposal submitted to Intel by John Chevedden. We also have received a letter from the proponent dated January 27, 2014. Copies of all of the correspondence on which this response is based will be made available on our website at <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/corpfin/cf-noaction/14a-8.shtml>. For your reference, a brief discussion of the Division's informal procedures regarding shareholder proposals is also available at the same website address.

Sincerely,

Matt S. McNair
Special Counsel

Enclosure

cc: John Chevedden

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

March 4, 2014

**Response of the Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance**

Re: Intel Corporation
Incoming letter dated January 13, 2014

The proposal requests that the board take the steps necessary to adopt a policy that prior to the annual meeting, the outcome of votes cast by proxy on uncontested matters, including a running tally of votes for and against, shall not be available to management or the board and shall not be used to solicit votes. The proposal also describes when the policy would, and would not, apply.

There appears to be some basis for your view that Intel may exclude the proposal under rule 14a-8(i)(3), as vague and indefinite. We note in particular your view that the proposal does not sufficiently explain when the requested policy would apply. In this regard, we note that the proposal provides that preliminary voting results would not be available for solicitations made for "other purposes," but that they would be available for solicitations made for "other proper purposes." Accordingly, we will not recommend enforcement action to the Commission if Intel omits the proposal from its proxy materials in reliance on rule 14a-8(i)(3). In reaching this position, we have not found it necessary to address the alternative bases for omission upon which Intel relies.

Sincerely,

Tonya Aldave
Attorney-Adviser

**DIVISION OF CORPORATION FINANCE
INFORMAL PROCEDURES REGARDING SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS**

The Division of Corporation Finance believes that its responsibility with respect to matters arising under Rule 14a-8 [17 CFR 240.14a-8], as with other matters under the proxy rules, is to aid those who must comply with the rule by offering informal advice and suggestions and to determine, initially, whether or not it may be appropriate in a particular matter to recommend enforcement action to the Commission. In connection with a shareholder proposal under Rule 14a-8, the Division's staff considers the information furnished to it by the Company in support of its intention to exclude the proposals from the Company's proxy materials, as well as any information furnished by the proponent or the proponent's representative.

Although Rule 14a-8(k) does not require any communications from shareholders to the Commission's staff, the staff will always consider information concerning alleged violations of the statutes administered by the Commission, including argument as to whether or not activities proposed to be taken would be violative of the statute or rule involved. The receipt by the staff of such information, however, should not be construed as changing the staff's informal procedures and proxy review into a formal or adversary procedure.

It is important to note that the staff's and Commission's no-action responses to Rule 14a-8(j) submissions reflect only informal views. The determinations reached in these no-action letters do not and cannot adjudicate the merits of a company's position with respect to the proposal. Only a court such as a U.S. District Court can decide whether a company is obligated to include shareholder proposals in its proxy materials. Accordingly a discretionary determination not to recommend or take Commission enforcement action, does not preclude a proponent, or any shareholder of a company, from pursuing any rights he or she may have against the company in court, should the management omit the proposal from the company's proxy material.

JOHN CHEVEDDEN

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

January 27, 2014

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549

**# 1 Rule 14a-8 Proposal
Intel Corporation (INTC)
Confidential Voting
John Chevedden**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is in regard to the January 13, 2014 no action request by proxy.

Microsoft Word counts the proposal as 489 words, 2,700 characters and 49 lines.

The company fails to cite one instance of no action relief in regard to a confidential voting proposal although the company has no hesitation in citing numerous Staff Reply Letters. The company fails to cite one instance of confidential voting being determined to be ordinary business.

This is to request that the Securities and Exchange Commission allow this resolution to stand and be voted upon in the 2014 proxy.

Sincerely,


John Chevedden

cc: Irving S. Gomez <irving.s.gomez@intel.com>

4* – Confidential Voting

Shareholders request our Board of Directors to take the steps necessary to adopt a policy that prior to the Annual Meeting, the outcome of votes cast by proxy on uncontested matters, including a running tally of votes for and against, shall not be available to management or the Board and shall not be used to solicit votes. This enhanced confidential voting requirement should apply to 1) management-sponsored or Board-sponsored resolutions seeking approval of executive pay or for other purposes, including votes mandated under applicable stock exchange rules; 2) proposals required by law, or the Company's Bylaws, to be put before shareholders for a vote (e.g., say-on-pay votes); and 3) shareholder resolutions submitted for inclusion in the proxy pursuant to SEC Rule 14a-8.

This enhanced confidential voting requirement shall not apply to elections of directors, or to contested proxy solicitations, except at the Board's discretion. Nor shall this proposal impede the Company's ability to monitor the number of votes cast for the purpose of achieving a quorum, or to conduct solicitations for other proper purposes.

Although "confidential voting" rules guarantee a secret ballot, management is able to monitor voting results and take active steps to influence the outcome even on matters, such as ratification of stock options or other executive pay plans, where they have a direct personal stake in the outcome.

As a result, a Yale Law School study concluded: "Management-sponsored proposals (the vast majority of which concern the approval of stock options or other bonus plans) are overwhelmingly more likely to win a corporate vote by a very small amount than lose by a very small amount to a degree that cannot occur by chance."

"The results on close proxy votes indicate that, at some point in the voting process, management obtains highly accurate information about the likely voting outcome and, based on that information, acts to influence the vote," concluded Yale Professor Yair Listokin's study "Management Always Wins the Close Ones."

This proposal should also be more favorably evaluated due to our Company's clearly improvable corporate governance performance as reported in 2013:

GMI Ratings, an independent investment research firm, rated our board F for executive pay – \$39 million for our CEO and shareholders faced a potential 16% dilution. CEO pay increased while company performance lagged. The CEO equity ownership guideline was too low. Executives also received an additional discretionary bonus. Discretionary bonuses undermine pay-for-performance.

GMI rated our board F. Five directors served on at least three boards – over-committed. Reed Hundt was negatively flagged due to his involvement with the Allegiance Telecom board when it went bankrupt. David Yoffie, on our executive pay committee and with 24-years long-tenure, received 15% in negative votes. Charlene Barshefsky was on 4 company boards and received 10% in negative votes.

Returning to the core topic of this proposal from the context of our clearly improvable corporate performance, please vote to protect shareholder value:

Confidential Voting – Proposal 4*

January 13, 2014

VIA E-MAIL

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549

Re: *Intel Corporation*
Stockholder Proposal of John Chevedden
Securities Exchange Act of 1934—Rule 14a-8

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This letter is to inform you that our client, Intel Corporation (the “Company”), intends to omit from its proxy statement and form of proxy for its 2014 Annual Stockholders’ Meeting (collectively, the “2014 Proxy Materials”) a stockholder proposal (the “Proposal”) and statements in support thereof (the “Supporting Statement”) received from John Chevedden (the “Proponent”).

Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(j), we have:

- filed this letter with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) no later than eighty (80) calendar days before the Company intends to file its definitive 2014 Proxy Materials with the Commission; and
- concurrently sent copies of this correspondence to the Proponent.

Rule 14a-8(k) and Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14D (Nov. 7, 2008) (“SLB 14D”) provide that stockholder proponents are required to send companies a copy of any correspondence that the proponents elect to submit to the Commission or the staff of the Division of Corporation Finance (the “Staff”). Accordingly, we are taking this opportunity to inform the Proponent that if the Proponent elects to submit additional correspondence to the Commission or the Staff with respect to this Proposal, a copy of that correspondence should be furnished concurrently to the undersigned on behalf of the Company pursuant to Rule 14a-8(k) and SLB 14D.

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THE PROPOSAL

The Proposal states, in relevant part, that:

Shareholders request our Board of Directors to take the steps necessary to adopt a policy that prior to the Annual Meeting, the outcome of votes cast by proxy on uncontested matters, including running tally of votes for and against, shall not be available to management or the Board and shall not be used to solicit votes. This enhanced confidential voting requirement should apply to 1) management-sponsored or Board-sponsored resolutions seeking approval of executive pay or for other purposes, including votes mandated under applicable stock exchange rules; 2) proposals required by law, or the Company's Bylaws, to be put before shareholders for a vote (e.g., say-on-pay votes); and 3) shareholder resolutions submitted for inclusion in the proxy pursuant to SEC Rule 14a-8.

This enhanced confidential voting requirement shall not apply to elections of directors, or to contested proxy solicitations, except at the Board's discretion. Nor shall this proposal impede the Company's ability to monitor the number of votes cast for the purpose of achieving a quorum, or to conduct solicitations for other proper purposes.

A copy of the Proposal, as revised by the Proponent, is attached to this letter as Exhibit A.

BASES FOR EXCLUSION

We hereby respectfully request that the Staff concur in our view that the Proposal may be excluded from the 2014 Proxy Materials pursuant to:

- Rule 14a-8(d) and Rule 14a-8(f)(1) because the Proposal exceeds 500 words;
- Rule 14a-8(i)(3) because the Proposal is impermissibly vague and indefinite so as to be inherently misleading and is inherently misleading; and
- Rule 14a-8(i)(7) because the Proposal relates to the Company's ordinary business operations.

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BACKGROUND

The Proponent submitted the Proposal to the Company on November 20, 2013, and submitted a revised version of the Proposal to the Company on November 29, 2013. *See Exhibit A.* The Company determined that the Proposal contained procedural deficiencies, including exceeding the 500-word limit applicable to stockholder proposals. Accordingly, on December 3, 2013, the Company sent a deficiency notice to the Proponent, notifying him of the requirements of Rule 14a-8 and how to cure the procedural deficiencies (the “Deficiency Notice,” attached hereto as Exhibit B). Specifically, the Deficiency Notice stated:

. . . Rule 14a-8(d) of the Exchange Act requires that any stockholder proposal, including any accompanying supporting statement, not exceed 500 words. The Proposal, including the supporting statement, exceeds 500 words. In reaching this conclusion, we have counted symbols as words and have counted numbers, acronyms and hyphenated terms as multiple words. To remedy this defect, you must revise the Proposal so that it does not exceed 500 words.

The Deficiency Notice also included a copy of Rule 14a-8 and SEC Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14F (Oct. 18, 2011) (“SLB 14F”). United Parcel Service records confirm that the Deficiency Notice was delivered to the Proponent on December 4, 2013. *See Exhibit C.*

The Proponent submitted emails to the Company on December 7, 2013 and December 11, 2013 addressing some of the deficiencies identified in the Deficiency Notice (the “Responses”). *See Exhibit D.* However, the Responses did not contain any revisions to the Proposal to bring the Proposal within the 500-word limit. The 14-day deadline to respond to the Deficiency Notice expired on December 17, 2013, and the Company has not received any other correspondence from the Proponent.

ANALYSIS

I. The Proposal May Be Excluded Under Rule 14a-8(d) And Rule 14a-8(f)(1) Because The Proposal Exceeds 500 Words.

The Company may exclude the Proposal pursuant to Rule 14a-8(f)(1) because the Proposal violates the 500-word limitation imposed by Rule 14a-8(d). Rule 14a-8(d) provides that a proposal, including any supporting statement, may not exceed 500 words. The Staff has explained that “[a]ny statements that are, in effect, arguments in support of the proposal constitute part of the supporting statement.” Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14 (Jul. 13, 2001).

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On numerous occasions the Staff has concurred that a company may exclude a stockholder proposal under Rules 14a-8(d) and 14a-8(f)(1) because the proposal exceeds 500 words. *See, e.g., Amoco Corp.* (avail. Jan. 22, 1997) (permitting the exclusion of a proposal under the predecessor to Rules 14a-8(d) and 14a-8(f)(1) where the company argued that the proposal included 503 words and the proponent stated that it included 501 words). *See also Danaher Corp.* (avail. Jan. 19, 2010); *Pool Corp.* (avail. Feb. 17, 2009); *Procter & Gamble Co.* (avail. July 29, 2008); *Amgen, Inc.* (avail. Jan. 12, 2004) (in each instance concurring in the exclusion of a proposal under Rules 14a-8(d) and 14a-8(f)(1) where the company argued that the proposal contained more than 500 words).

Consistent with the precedent discussed above, the Proposal may be excluded from the 2014 Proxy Materials because it exceeds the 500-word limitation in Rule 14a-8(d). Specifically, the Proposal contains 510 words. In arriving at this calculation:

- We have counted each symbol (such as, “\$” and “%”) as a separate word, consistent with *Intel Corp.* (avail. Mar. 8, 2010) (stating that, in determining that the proposal appears to exceed the 500-word limitation, “we have counted each percent symbol and dollar sign as a separate word”).
- We have counted acronyms (such as “SEC” and “CEO”) as multiple words where those acronyms have not been defined in the Proposal. Because each letter in an acronym is simply a substitute for a word, to conclude otherwise would permit proponents to evade the clear limits of Rule 14a-8(d) by using acronyms rather than words. *See Danaher Corp.* (avail. Jan. 19, 2010). We have counted “GMI” as one word because of it being a proper noun.
- We have treated hyphenated terms (not including words that include a prefix followed by a hyphen) as multiple words. *See Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.* (avail. Feb. 27, 2000) (concurring with the exclusion of a stockholder proposal under Rules 14a-8(d) and 14a-8(f)(1) where the proposal contained 504 words, but would have contained 498 words if hyphenated words and words separated by “/” were counted as one word). Accordingly, we have counted “say-on-pay,” “Management-sponsored,” “Board-sponsored,” “pay-for-performance,” “24-years,” and “long-tenure” as multiple words. The fact that these terms are connected by a hyphen does not make them one word. We are aware that some have argued that, as with acronyms, hyphenated terms should be counted as single words if they appear in a dictionary. However, none of these terms are included in Merriam-Webster’s Online Dictionary. Furthermore, we believe that this is an arbitrary and, in the day of proliferating web-based dictionaries, unreliable approach. Importantly, a dictionary is not intended or designed to count words; it is intended to provide definitions. Thus, the fact that a term

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appears in a dictionary does not determine whether it constitutes multiple words or a single word. For example, the term “bricks-and-mortar” is by any reasonable view three words, although that phrase appears in some dictionaries. We have counted “over-committed” as a single word because the hyphen follows a prefix.

- Other than in dates and rule references, we have counted each digit in a number as a word, consistent with *Aetna Life & Casualty Co.* (avail. Jan. 18, 1995). In that precedent, the Staff concurred in the exclusion of a proposal under the predecessors to Rules 14a-8(d) and 14a-8(f)(1) where the company argued that each numeric entry in a proposal should be counted in applying the 500-word limitation. To conclude otherwise, the company argued, would permit the proponent “to evade the clear limits of the rule by using numbers rather than words” because “the use of numbers is simply a substitute for the use of words.” As the company noted, “[w]hether one writes out the words ‘one dollar eighty-two’ (four words) or ‘\$1.82’, the same message is presented to the reader.” Moreover, digits are equivalents to symbols and accordingly each represent a word. Thus, we have counted each number in the numbered list and each digit in “\$39 million,” “16%,” “24-years,” “15%,” and “10%” as a separate word. For numbers in dates and rule references, we have not counted each digit as a separate word. Therefore, we have counted “2013” as one word rather than four and have also counted “14a-8” as one word.
- We have counted “Confidential Voting—Proposal 4*” at the end of the Proposal because, unlike the phrase “4*—Confidential Voting” at the beginning of the Proposal (which can be considered a “title” or “heading” that is not part of the “arguments in support of the proposal,” *see* SLB 14), “Confidential Voting—Proposal 4*” is not used as a title or heading and instead is part of the previous statement (following a colon) requesting stockholders to vote for the Proposal.

Based on the foregoing analysis and precedent, we request that the Staff concur that the Company may exclude the Proposal under Rule 14a-8(d) and Rule 14a-8(f)(1).

II. The Proposal May Be Excluded Under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) Because It Is Impermissibly Vague And Indefinite So As To Be Inherently Misleading And Is False And Misleading.

A. The Proposal Is Impermissibly Vague And Indefinite So As To Be Inherently Misleading.

Rule 14a-8(i)(3) permits the exclusion of a stockholder proposal “[i]f the proposal or supporting statement is contrary to any of the Commission’s proxy rules, including [Rule] 14a-9, which

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prohibits materially false or misleading statements in proxy soliciting materials.” The Staff consistently has taken the position that a stockholder proposal is excludable under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) as vague and indefinite if “neither the stockholders 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.” Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (Sept. 15, 2004) (“SLB 14B”); *see also Dyer v. SEC*, 287 F.2d 773, 781 (8th Cir. 1961) (“[I]t appears to us that the proposal, as drafted and submitted to the company, is so vague and indefinite as to make it impossible for either the board of directors or the stockholders at large to comprehend precisely what the proposal would entail.”); *Capital One Financial Corp.* (avail. Feb. 7, 2003) (concurring with the exclusion of a proposal under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) where the company argued that its stockholder “would not know with any certainty what they are voting either for or against”); *Fuqua Industries, Inc.* (avail. Mar. 12, 1991) (Staff concurred with exclusion under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) where a company and its stockholders might interpret the proposal differently, such that “any action ultimately taken by the [c]ompany upon implementation [of the proposal] could be significantly different from the actions envisioned by shareholders voting on the proposal”).

The Staff consistently has permitted the exclusion of stockholder proposals under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) where the proposals are internally inconsistent so that neither stockholders nor the company would be able to determine with any reasonable certainty exactly what actions or measures the proposal requires. For example, in *Bank of America Corp.* (avail. Mar. 12, 2013), the Staff concurred in the exclusion of a proposal that requested the formation of a committee to explore “extraordinary transactions that could enhance stockholder value, including but not limited to an extraordinary transaction resulting in the separation of one or more of [the company’s] businesses.” The company successfully argued that the proposal used “ambiguous and inconsistent language” providing for “alternative interpretations” but that it failed “to provide any guidance as to how the ambiguities should be resolved.” In particular, the company noted that the proponent’s definition of an extraordinary transaction as one “for which stockholder approval is required under applicable law or stock exchange listing standard” was inconsistent with examples of so-called extraordinary transactions throughout the proposal and the supporting statement. In light of this ambiguous and inconsistent language, the Staff agreed that Bank of America could exclude the proposal under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) as vague and indefinite. *See also Newell Rubbermaid Inc.* (avail. Feb. 21, 2012) (concurring with the exclusion of a proposal under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) where the company argued that the fact that the proposal, which sought to permit stockholders to call special meetings, presented two different standards for determining the number of stockholders entitled to call special meetings, and failed to provide any guidance on how the ambiguity should be resolved, made it impossible to fully understand the effect of implementation); *Verizon Communications Inc.* (avail. Feb. 21, 2008) (concurring with the exclusion of a proposal attempting to set formulas for short- and long-term incentive-

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based executive compensation where the company argued that because the methods of calculation were inconsistent with each other, it could not determine with any certainty how to implement the proposal); *SunTrust Banks, Inc.* (avail. Dec. 31, 2008) (concurring in the exclusion of a proposal under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) where the proposal sought to impose executive compensation limitations with no duration stated for the limitations, but where correspondence from the proponent indicated an intended duration); and *Safescript Pharmacies, Inc.* (avail. Feb. 27, 2004) (concurring with the exclusion of a proposal under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) that requested that all stock options granted by the company be expensed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) guidelines, where the company argued that the applicable FASB standard “expressly allows the [c]ompany to adopt either of two different methods of expensing stock-based compensation” but that because the proposal failed to provide any guidance, it would be impossible to determine which of the two alternative methods the company would need to adopt in order to implement the proposal).

As with the proposal in *Bank of America* and the other precedents above, in the current instance, the Proposal is vague and indefinite so as to be inherently misleading because it is internally inconsistent. First, the first paragraph of the Proposal indicates that the “enhanced confidential voting requirement should apply to ... management-sponsored or Board-sponsored resolutions seeking approval of executive pay *or for other purposes*” (emphasis added), whereas the second paragraph of the Proposal states, “[n]or shall this proposal impede the Company’s ability to monitor the number of votes cast for the purposes of achieving a quorum, or to conduct solicitations *for other proper purposes*” (emphasis added). The language in the second paragraph is not phrased as an exception to the first paragraph, and there is no explanation or elaboration on what may make a solicitation “proper” for purposes of the second paragraph as opposed to a solicitation for any other purpose that is subject to the restrictions under the first paragraph. Thus, the Proposal expressly states both that the requested policy applies, and does not apply, to solicitations other than those specifically mentioned by the Proposal. This creates an internal inconsistency that is not resolved elsewhere in the Proposal.

Another internal inconsistency is that the Proposal states on the one hand that “this enhanced confidential voting requirement should apply to . . . proposals required by law, or the Company’s Bylaws, to be put before shareholders for a vote,” and on the other hand that the “enhanced confidential voting requirement shall not apply to elections of directors.” This second statement is not phrased as an exception to the first statement. Delaware General Corporation Law (“DGCL”) §211(b) requires a corporation to hold an annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors (unless the directors are elected by the written consent of stockholders in lieu of the stockholders’ meeting). In addition, the Company’s Bylaws provide that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company shall be held for “the purpose of election of directors” and further provide that “[e]xcept as provided in Section 3 of this Article [pertaining

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to vacancies], each director shall be elected by the vote of the majority of the votes cast with respect to the director at any meeting for the election of directors at which a quorum is present.” Although the Board has the power to fill vacancies on the Board, the only method by which directors may be elected pursuant to the Company’s Bylaws is a vote by the Company’s stockholders. Furthermore, NASDAQ rules require the Company to hold an annual meeting of stockholders and to solicit proxies for that meeting, and commentary to the rules states that, “[a]t each such meeting shareholders must be afforded the opportunity . . . , if required by the Company’s governing documents, to elect directors.”¹ In the current instance, because the Company’s Bylaws require the election of directors to be put to a stockholder vote, NASDAQ rules also would require it. The election of directors is required to be submitted to stockholders by the DGCL, the Company’s Bylaws and NASDAQ rules, therefore, because the Proposal provides initially that the requested policy applies to “proposals required by law, or the Company’s Bylaws,” but then provides that the requested policy “shall not apply to the election of directors,”² the Proposal is contradictory.

In addition, the Proposal is excludable under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) because the Proposal’s requirement that specified information “shall not be available to management” is, in the context of the proxy solicitation and voting procedures in place in the United States, so vague and misleading that neither stockholders nor the Board would be able to determine with any reasonable certainty exactly what actions or measures the Proposal requires. In this regard, the Proposal fails to address certain fundamental aspects of the Company’s proxy voting process. In uncontested proxy solicitations, which are the subject of the Proposal, a company is provided an omnibus proxy by Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., as agent for its bank and broker-dealer clients, that reflects the aggregated voting instructions that it has solicited from a company’s beneficial owners. This information does not identify a particular beneficial owner by name or

¹ NASDAQ Listed Company Rules 5620(a) and (b).

² While the Proposal provides that the confidential voting requirement “shall not apply to the election of directors . . . except at the Board’s discretion,” this language does not resolve the internal inconsistency with the Proposal. Specifically, the Proposal provides initially that the confidential voting requirement is mandatory for the election of directors, then later provides that it is optional as it is subject to the Board’s discretion. These two standards are clearly in conflict, and the Proposal provides no guidance that would inform stockholders or the Company as to whether the confidential voting requirement is required to apply to the election of directors or whether the Board has discretion as to whether it applies.

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by any other identifiers, such as account number or address.³ These proxy votes are provided by banks and brokerage firms as part of a complex system of SEC and stock exchange rules that require banks and brokerage firms to distribute proxy materials to their customers, collect voting instructions and forward the votes to companies. Similarly, stockholders of record, who directly own a company's shares in their own name, return their proxies by mail or other means throughout the period from the date the proxy is mailed until the date of the annual meeting. The Proposal suggests that there is some process that can be effected through a Company policy that would control when third parties make their proxy votes available to the Company, and even suggests that, in the context of a single annual meeting, votes on certain proposals must not be available to management and the Board while those on other proposals would be available. However, because the Proposal does not recognize or address the complex voting process that is involved in the Company's solicitation of proxies, stockholders and the Company are unable to determine with any reasonable certainty what the Proposal requires and likely would have widely differing views on what it would mean to implement the Proposal. *See, supra, Capital One Financial Corp.* (avail. Feb. 7, 2003); *Fuqua Industries, Inc.* (avail. Mar. 12, 1991). The failure to address such fundamental aspects of the Company's proxy voting process renders the Proposal impermissibly vague and indefinite so as to be inherently misleading.

Similar to the proposals in the precedent cited above, in the current instance the Proposal uses inconsistent and ambiguous language that provides for alternative interpretations, but fails to provide any guidance as to how the inconsistencies and ambiguities should be resolved. Given the different implications of requiring, or not requiring, that the requested policy apply to matters that are not explicitly enumerated in the Proposal and the election of directors, and the ambiguity as to exactly what can and cannot be done with voting instructions received from stockholders, it is impossible to fully understand what is being requested in the Proposal and how it would be implemented. As a result, the Proposal is impermissibly vague and indefinite so as to be inherently misleading, and if the Proposal were included in the 2014 Proxy Materials, the Company's stockholders voting on the Proposal would not have any reasonable certainty as to the actions or measures upon which they would be voting. Accordingly, the Proposal is excludable under Rule 14a-8(i)(3).

B. The Proposal Is False And Misleading.

As mentioned above, Rule 14a-8(i)(3) permits the exclusion of a stockholder proposal "[i]f the proposal or supporting statement is contrary to any of the Commission's proxy rules, including

³ K. Gumbs et al., *Debunking the Myths Behind Voting Instruction Forms and Vote Reporting*, Corporate Governance Advisor at 5-6 (July/August 2013).

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[Rule] 14a-9, which prohibits materially false or misleading statements in proxy soliciting materials.” Rule 14a-9 provides that no solicitation shall be made by means of any proxy statement containing “any statement which, at the time and in the light of the circumstances under which it is made, is false or misleading with respect to any material fact, or which omits to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein not false or misleading.”

The Staff has consistently concurred with the exclusion of proposals under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) where the proposals contained inaccurate references that could mislead stockholders. For example, in *General Electric Co.* (avail. Jan. 6, 2009) the proposal requested that the company adopt a policy under which any director who received more than 25% in “withheld” votes would not be permitted to serve on any key board committee for two years. The action requested in the proposal was based on the underlying assertion that the company had plurality voting and allowed stockholders to “withhold” votes when in fact the company had implemented majority voting in the election of directors, and therefore did not provide a means for stockholders to “withhold” votes in the typical elections, and the Staff concurred that the proposal was false and misleading. *See also Duke Energy Corp.* (avail. Feb. 8, 2002) (permitting exclusion under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) of a proposal that urged the company’s board to “adopt a policy to transition to a nominating committee composed entirely of independent directors as openings occur” because the company had no nominating committee); *General Magic, Inc.* (avail. May 1, 2000) (permitting exclusion under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) as false and misleading of a proposal that requested the company make “no more false statements” to its stockholders because the proposal created the false impression that the company tolerated dishonest behavior by its employees when in fact, the company had corporate policies to the contrary).

Similar to the precedents cited above, the Proposal is misleading because it includes an inaccurate reference that could mislead stockholders. Specifically, the Proposal requires the Board to adopt an “enhanced confidential voting requirement,” which suggests that the Company has an existing confidential voting requirement, when the Company does not. Accordingly, the Proposal is excludable under Rule 14a-8(i)(3) as false and misleading.

III. The Proposal May Be Excluded Under Rule 14a-8(i)(7) Because The Proposal Deals With Matters Related To The Company’s Ordinary Business Operations.

The Company may exclude the Proposal pursuant to Rule 14a-8(i)(7) because it deals with matters relating to the Company’s ordinary business operations. Rule 14a-8(i)(7) permits a company to omit from its proxy materials a stockholder proposal that relates to the company’s “ordinary business” operations. According to the Commission’s release accompanying the 1998 amendments to Rule 14a-8, the term “ordinary business” “refers to matters that are not

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necessarily ‘ordinary’ in the common meaning of the word,” but instead the term “is rooted in the corporate law concept providing management with flexibility in directing certain core matters involving the company’s business and operations.” Exchange Act Release No. 40018 (May 21, 1998) (the “1998 Release”). In the 1998 Release, the Commission stated that the underlying policy of the ordinary business exclusion is “to confine the resolution of ordinary business problems to management and the board of directors, since it is impracticable for shareholders to decide how to solve such problems at an annual shareholders meeting,” and identified two central considerations that underlie this policy. As relevant here, the first is that “[c]ertain tasks are so fundamental to management’s ability to run a company on a day-to-day basis that they could not, as a practical matter, be subject to direct shareholder oversight.” *Id.*

While the Proposal is inconsistent as to when the requested policy would apply and ambiguous as to what type of restrictions on the availability of information the Proposal would require,⁴ the Proposal operates broadly to restrict communications between the Company and its stockholders by restricting the use of additional proxy solicitations. Thus, instead of implicating any significant policy issue, the thrust and focus on the Proposal relates to the communications with, and solicitation of, its stockholders, matters that implicate the Company’s ordinary business.

The Staff has recognized that stockholder proposals that are drafted so broadly as to impact a company’s communications with stockholders on ordinary business matters are excludable under Rule 14a-8(i)(7). For example, recently in *Peregrine Pharmaceuticals, Inc.* (avail. July 16, 2013), the proposal required the company to answer investor questions related to company operations on all public company conference calls in the manner specified in the proposal. In concurring with the exclusion of the proposal, the Staff noted that “the proposal relates to the ability of shareholders to communicate with management, board members and consultants during conference calls. Proposals concerning procedures for enabling shareholder communications on matters relating to ordinary business generally are excludable under rule 14a-8(i)(7).” *See also XM Satellite Radio Holdings Inc.* (avail. May 14, 2007) (Staff concurred with the exclusion of a shareholder proposal requesting that the board “impose a monetary fine upon the [c]ompany [o]fficer for failing to promptly respond to shareholder letters” and implement a shareholder response policy specified in the proposal, where the Staff noted that the proposal related to “procedures for improving shareholder communications”); *Advanced Fibre Communications, Inc.* (avail. Mar. 10, 2003) (Staff concurred with the exclusion of a proposal that requested the establishment of an “Office of the Board of Directors” to facilitate communication among non-

⁴ As noted *supra*, at note 2, the proxy voting information furnished to the Company by Broadridge in advance of an annual meeting does not identify a particular beneficial owner by name or by any other identifiers, such as account number or address.

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
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management directors and stockholders, noting that the proposal related to “procedures for enabling shareholder communications”); *PeopleSoft, Inc.* (avail. Mar. 14, 2003) (same); *Jameson Inns, Inc.* (avail. May 15, 2001) (Staff concurred in the exclusion of a proposal urging the board to consider new ideas for improving shareholder communications as it related to “procedures for improving shareholder communications”).

The Staff also has recognized that proposals attempting to restrict or regulate how and when a company solicits its stockholders implicate ordinary business. For example, in *General Motors Corp.* (Mar. 15, 2004), a proposal requested that, if “GM solicits shareholder votes, below the threshold number for a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the company provide the same list with complete contact information to the proponents of the shareholder proposals which the GM solicitation targets.” The Staff concurred that the proposal properly could be excluded under Rule 14a-8(i)(7) as “as relating to General Motors’ ordinary business operations (*i.e.*, provision of additional proxy solicitation information).” Likewise, in *The Boeing Co.* (Feb. 20, 2001), the Staff concurred in the exclusion of a proposal that requested that any additional soliciting materials that the company distributed “must disclose: (1) the complete text for each shareholder resolution; and following the election disclose (2) funds the company spends on additional requests for shareholder votes.” The Staff concurred in exclusion of the proposal “as relating to [the company’s] ordinary business operations (*i.e.*, the presentation of additional proxy solicitation expenses in reports to shareholders).” *FirstEnergy Corp.* (Feb. 26, 2001) (same).

The Proposal would restrict even some of the most basic and neutral forms of communications between the Company and its stockholders prior to an annual meeting. For example, the Proposal allows the Company to monitor the extent of voting to determine a quorum, but would not permit the Company to use such information as a basis for asking stockholders to vote. As the Proposal seems to recognize, monitoring voting returns to determine whether a quorum will be achieved is one of the most basic and common company tasks with respect to an annual meeting. Likewise, Rule 14a-6(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 recognizes that communications which do no more than request that forms of proxy theretofore solicited be signed and returned are so basic that they need not be filed with the Commission. Nevertheless, because such a communication would constitute a “solicitation,”⁵ it would be prohibited under the Proposal. The Proposal’s application to such routine communications with stockholders in the context of uncontested proxy solicitations implicates the same general stockholder

⁵ Rule 14a-1 defines “solicitation” to encompass “Any request for a proxy whether or not accompanied by or included in a form of proxy” and “Any request to execute or not to execute, or to revoke, a proxy.”

Office of Chief Counsel
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communications that rendered the proposals in *Peregrine Pharmaceuticals*, *General Motors Corp.* and the other precedent cited excludable.

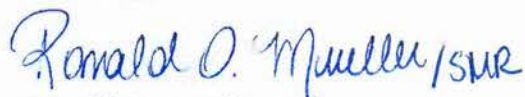
Even if the Proposal also touches upon a significant policy issue, because the Proposal applies broadly to communications that do not raise significant policy implications and are part of a company's ordinary communications with its stockholders, the Proposal remains excludable under Rule 14a-8(i)(7). See *Apache Corp.* (avail. Mar. 5, 2008) (concurring in the exclusion of a proposal requesting the implementation of equal employment opportunity policies based on specified principles, where the Staff noted that "some of the principles relate to Apache's ordinary business operations"); *General Electric Co.* (avail. Feb. 10, 2000) (concurring in the exclusion of a proposal relating to the discontinuation of an accounting method and use of funds related to an executive compensation program as dealing with both the significant policy issue of senior executive compensation and the ordinary business matter of choice of accounting method); *Intel Corp.* (avail. Mar. 18, 1999) (concurring in the exclusion of a proposal recommending that the company implement an "Employee Bill of Rights" because there was "some basis for [the] view that Intel may exclude the proposal under [R.]ule 14a 8(i)(7), as relating, in part, to Intel's ordinary business operations"); *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.* (avail. Mar. 15, 1999) (concurring in the exclusion of a proposal requesting a report on Wal-Mart's actions to ensure it does not purchase from suppliers who manufacture items using forced labor, convict labor, child labor or who fail to comply with laws protecting employees' rights because "paragraph 3 of the description of matters to be included in the report relates to ordinary business operations").

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing analysis, we respectfully request that the Staff concur that it will take no action if the Company excludes the Proposal from its 2014 Proxy Materials.

We would be happy to provide you with any additional information and answer any questions that you may have regarding this subject. Correspondence regarding this letter should be sent to shareholderproposals@gibsondunn.com. If we can be of any further assistance in this matter, please do not hesitate to call me at (202) 955-8671, or Irving S. Gomez, the Company's Senior Counsel, Corporate Legal Group, at (408) 653-7868.

Sincerely,



Ronald O. Mueller

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
January 13, 2014
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Enclosures

cc: Irving S. Gomez, Intel Corporation
John Chevedden

101643783.8

EXHIBIT A

From: *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***
Sent: Wednesday, November 20, 2013 9:31 PM
To: Klafter, Cary
Cc: Gomez, Irving S
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Proposal (INTC)``

Mr. Klafter,
Please see the attached Rule 14a-8 Proposal.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

JOHN CHEVEDDEN

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

Mr. Andy D. Bryant
Chairman
Intel Corporation (INTC)
2200 Mission College Blvd.
Santa Clara CA 95052
PH: 408 765-8080
FX: 408-653-8050

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Bryant,

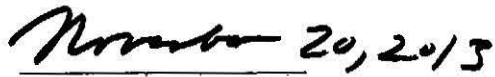
This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is submitted for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and presentation of the proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication.

In the interest of company cost savings and improving the efficiency of the rule 14a-8 process please communicate via email to *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email to *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***

Sincerely,


John Chevedden


Date

cc: Cary I. Klafter <cary.klafter@intel.com>
Corporate Secretary
Rachel Kosmal
PH: 408 765-8080
Irving S. Gomez <irving.s.gomez@intel.com>

4* – Confidential Voting

Shareholders request our Board of Directors to take the steps necessary to adopt a policy that prior to the Annual Meeting, the outcome of votes cast by proxy on uncontested matters, including a running tally of votes for and against, shall not be available to management or the Board and shall not be used to solicit votes. This enhanced confidential voting requirement should apply to (i) management-sponsored or Board-sponsored resolutions seeking approval of executive pay or for other purposes, including votes mandated under NYSE rules; (ii) proposals required by law, or the Company's Bylaws, to be put before shareholders for a vote (e.g., say-on-pay votes); and (iii) shareholder resolutions submitted for inclusion in the proxy pursuant to SEC Rule 14a-8.

This enhanced confidential voting requirement shall not apply to elections of directors, or to contested proxy solicitations, except at the Board's discretion. Nor shall this proposal impede the Company's ability to monitor the number of votes cast for the purpose of achieving a quorum, or to conduct solicitations for other proper purposes.

Although “confidential voting” rules guarantee a secret ballot, management is able to monitor voting results and take active steps to influence the outcome even on matters, such as ratification of stock options or other executive pay plans, where they have a direct personal stake in the outcome.

As a result, a Yale Law School study concluded: “Management-sponsored proposals (the vast majority of which concern the approval of stock options or other bonus plans) are overwhelmingly more likely to win a corporate vote by a very small amount than lose by a very small amount to a degree that cannot occur by chance.”

“The results on close proxy votes indicate that, at some point in the voting process, management obtains highly accurate information about the likely voting outcome and, based on that information, acts to influence the vote,” concluded Yale Professor Yair Listokin's study “Management Always Wins the Close Ones.”

This proposal should also be more favorably evaluated due to our Company's clearly improvable corporate governance performance as reported in 2013:

GMI Ratings, an independent investment research firm, rated our board F for executive pay – \$39 million for our CEO and shareholders faced a potential 16% dilution. CEO pay increased while company performance lagged. The CEO equity ownership guideline was too low. Executives also received an additional discretionary bonus. Discretionary bonuses undermine pay-for-performance.

GMI rated our board F. Five directors served on at least three boards – over-committed. Reed Hundt was negatively flagged due to his involvement with the Allegiance Telecom board when it went bankrupt. David Yoffie, on our executive pay committee and with 24-years long-tenure, received 15% in negative votes. Charlene Barshefsky was on 4 company boards and received 10% in negative votes.

Returning to the core topic of this proposal from the context of our clearly improvable corporate performance, please vote to protect shareholder value:

Confidential Voting – Proposal 4*

Notes:

John Chevedden,
proposal.

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

sponsored this

Please note that the title of the proposal is part of the proposal.

If the company thinks that any part of the above proposal, other than the first line in brackets, can be omitted from proxy publication based on its own discretion, please obtain a written agreement from the proponent.

*Number to be assigned by the company.

Asterisk to be removed for publication.

This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including (emphasis added):

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(l)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

We believe that it is appropriate under rule 14a-8 for companies to address these objections in their statements of opposition.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

Stock will be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***

From: *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***
Sent: Friday, November 29, 2013 5:39 PM
To: Klafter, Cary
Cc: Gomez, Irving S
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Proposal (INTC)``

Mr. Klafter,
Please see the attached Rule 14a-8 Proposal revision.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

received
11-29-13

JOHN CHEVEDDEN

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

Mr. Andy D. Bryant
Chairman
Intel Corporation (INTC)
2200 Mission College Blvd.
Santa Clara CA 95052
PH: 408 765-8080
FX: 408-653-8050

NOV. 29, 2013 REVISION

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Bryant,

This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is submitted for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and presentation of the proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication.

In the interest of company cost savings and improving the efficiency of the rule 14a-8 process please communicate via email to *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email to *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***

Sincerely,


John Chevedden

November 20, 2013
Date

cc: Cary I. Klafter <cary.klafter@intel.com>
Corporate Secretary
Rachel Kosmal
PH: 408 765-8080
Irving S. Gomez <irving.s.gomez@intel.com>

[INTC: Rule 14a-8 Proposal, November 20, 2013, Revised November 29, 2013]

4* – Confidential Voting

Shareholders request our Board of Directors to take the steps necessary to adopt a policy that prior to the Annual Meeting, the outcome of votes cast by proxy on uncontested matters, including a running tally of votes for and against, shall not be available to management or the Board and shall not be used to solicit votes. This enhanced confidential voting requirement should apply to 1) management-sponsored or Board-sponsored resolutions seeking approval of executive pay or for other purposes, including votes mandated under applicable stock exchange rules; 2) proposals required by law, or the Company's Bylaws, to be put before shareholders for a vote (e.g., say-on-pay votes); and 3) shareholder resolutions submitted for inclusion in the proxy pursuant to SEC Rule 14a-8.

This enhanced confidential voting requirement shall not apply to elections of directors, or to contested proxy solicitations, except at the Board's discretion. Nor shall this proposal impede the Company's ability to monitor the number of votes cast for the purpose of achieving a quorum, or to conduct solicitations for other proper purposes.

Although "confidential voting" rules guarantee a secret ballot, management is able to monitor voting results and take active steps to influence the outcome even on matters, such as ratification of stock options or other executive pay plans, where they have a direct personal stake in the outcome.

As a result, a Yale Law School study concluded: "Management-sponsored proposals (the vast majority of which concern the approval of stock options or other bonus plans) are overwhelmingly more likely to win a corporate vote by a very small amount than lose by a very small amount to a degree that cannot occur by chance."

"The results on close proxy votes indicate that, at some point in the voting process, management obtains highly accurate information about the likely voting outcome and, based on that information, acts to influence the vote," concluded Yale Professor Yair Listokin's study "Management Always Wins the Close Ones."

This proposal should also be more favorably evaluated due to our Company's clearly improvable corporate governance performance as reported in 2013:

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GMI rated our board F. Five directors served on at least three boards – over-committed. Reed Hundt was negatively flagged due to his involvement with the Allegiance Telecom board when it went bankrupt. David Yoffie, on our executive pay committee and with 24-years long-tenure, received 15% in negative votes. Charlene Barshefsky was on 4 company boards and received 10% in negative votes.

Returning to the core topic of this proposal from the context of our clearly improvable corporate performance, please vote to protect shareholder value:

Confidential Voting – Proposal 4*

Notes:

John Chevedden,
proposal.

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

sponsored this

Please note that the title of the proposal is part of the proposal.
If the company thinks that any part of the above proposal, other than the first line in brackets, can be omitted from proxy publication based on its own discretion, please obtain a written agreement from the proponent.

*Number to be assigned by the company.
Asterisk to be removed for publication.

This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including (emphasis added):

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(l)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

We believe that it is appropriate under rule 14a-8 for companies to address these objections in their statements of opposition.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

The stock supporting this proposal is intended to be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email

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

Personal Investing

P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0045

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	11-29-13	# of pages ▶
To	Cory Klaffer	From	John Chevedden	
Co./Dept./		Co.		
Phone #		Phone #	FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***	
Fax #	408-653-8050	Fax #		

November 29, 2013

John R. Chevedden

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

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is provided at the request of Mr. John R. Chevedden, a customer of Fidelity Investments.

Please accept this letter as confirmation that according to our records Mr. Chevedden has continuously owned no fewer than 100 shares of FirstEnergy Corp. (CUSIP: 337932107, trading symbol: FE), no fewer than 100 shares of Home Depot, Inc. (CUSIP: 437076102, trading symbol: HD), no fewer than 100 shares of Aetna Inc. (CUSIP: 00817Y108, trading symbol: AET), no fewer than 48 shares of Comcast Corp. (CUSIP: 20030N101, trading symbol: CMCSA) and no fewer than 100 shares of Intel Corp. (CUSIP: 458140100, trading symbol: INTC) since September 1, 2012.

The shares referenced above are registered in the name of National Financial Services LLC, a DTC participant (DTC number: 0226) and a Fidelity Investments affiliate.

I hope you find this information helpful. If you have any questions regarding this issue, please feel free to contact me by calling 800-800-6890 between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time (Monday through Friday). Press 1 when asked if this call is a response to a letter or phone call; press *2 to reach an individual, then enter my 5 digit extension 27937 when prompted.

Sincerely,

George Stasinopoulos
Client Services Specialist

Our File: W954539-29NOV13

EXHIBIT B

December 3, 2013

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL

Mr. John Chevedden

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

Dear Mr. Chevedden:

I am writing on behalf of our client, Intel Corporation (the "Company"), which received on November 20, 2013, your stockholder proposal entitled "4* - Confidential Voting" and on November 29, 2013, your revision to that proposal submitted pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 14a-8 for inclusion in the proxy statement for the Company's 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proposal").

The Proposal contains certain procedural deficiencies, which SEC regulations require the Company to bring to your attention. Rule 14a-8(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, provides that stockholder proponents must submit sufficient proof of their continuous ownership of at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of a company's shares entitled to vote on the proposal for at least one year as of the date the stockholder proposal was submitted. The Company's stock records do not indicate that you are the record owner of sufficient shares to satisfy this requirement. In addition, to date the Company has not received proof that you have satisfied Rule 14a-8's ownership requirements as of the date that the Proposal was submitted to the Company.

To remedy this defect, you must submit sufficient proof of your continuous ownership of the requisite number of Company shares for the one-year period preceding and including the date the Proposal was submitted to the Company (November 20, 2013). As explained in Rule 14a-8(b) and in SEC staff guidance, sufficient proof must be in the form of:

- (1) a written statement from the "record" holder of your shares (usually a broker or a bank) verifying that you continuously held the requisite number of Company shares for the one-year period preceding and including the date the Proposal was submitted (November 20, 2013); or
- (2) if you have filed with the SEC a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 or Form 5, or amendments to those documents or updated forms, reflecting your ownership of the requisite number of Company shares as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins, a copy of the schedule and/or form, and any subsequent amendments reporting a change in the ownership level and a written statement that you continuously held the requisite number of Company shares for the one-year period.

If you intend to demonstrate ownership by submitting a written statement from the "record" holder of your shares as set forth in (1) above, please note that most large U.S. brokers

GIBSON DUNN

and banks deposit their customers' securities with, and hold those securities through, the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), a registered clearing agency that acts as a securities depository (DTC is also known through the account name of Cede & Co.). Under SEC Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14F, only DTC participants are viewed as record holders of securities that are deposited at DTC. You can confirm whether your broker or bank is a DTC participant by asking your broker or bank or by checking DTC's participant list, which may be available at either <http://www.dtcc.com/downloads/membership/directories/dtc/alpha.pdf> or <http://www.dtcc.com/~-/media/Files/Downloads/client-center/DTC/alpha.ashx>. In these situations, stockholders need to obtain proof of ownership from the DTC participant through which the securities are held, as follows:

- (1) If your broker or bank is a DTC participant, then you need to submit a written statement from your broker or bank verifying that you continuously held the requisite number of Company shares for the one-year period preceding and including the date the Proposal was submitted (November 20, 2013).
- (2) If your broker or bank is not a DTC participant, then you need to submit proof of ownership from the DTC participant through which the shares are held verifying that you continuously held the requisite number of Company shares for the one-year period preceding and including the date the Proposal was submitted (November 20, 2013). You should be able to find out the identity of the DTC participant by asking your broker or bank. If your broker is an introducing broker, you may also be able to learn the identity and telephone number of the DTC participant through your account statements, because the clearing broker identified on your account statements will generally be a DTC participant. If the DTC participant that holds your shares is not able to confirm your individual holdings but is able to confirm the holdings of your broker or bank, then you need to satisfy the proof of ownership requirements by obtaining and submitting two proof of ownership statements verifying that, for the one-year period preceding and including the date the Proposal was submitted (November 20, 2013), the requisite number of Company shares were continuously held: (i) one from your broker or bank confirming your ownership, and (ii) the other from the DTC participant confirming the broker or bank's ownership.

In addition, Rule 14a-8(d) of the Exchange Act requires that any stockholder proposal, including any accompanying supporting statement, not exceed 500 words. The Proposal, including the supporting statement, exceeds 500 words. In reaching this conclusion, we have counted symbols as words and have counted numbers, acronyms and hyphenated terms as multiple words. To remedy this defect, you must revise the Proposal so that it does not exceed 500 words.

Finally, we note that the supporting statement accompanying the Proposal purports to summarize statements from GMI Ratings. The source for these assertions is not publicly available. In order that the Company can verify that the referenced statements are attributable to GMI Ratings and are not being presented in the supporting statement in a false and misleading manner, you should provide the Company a copy of the referenced report or other source for the statements obtained from GMI Ratings.

GIBSON DUNN

The SEC's rules require that any response to this letter be postmarked or transmitted electronically no later than 14 calendar days from the date you receive this letter. Please address any response to Irving S. Gomez, Senior Attorney – Corporate Affairs Group, Intel Corporation, 2200 Mission College Blvd., MS RNB4-151, Santa Clara, CA 95054-1549. Alternatively, you may transmit any response by facsimile to Mr. Gomez at (408) 653-8050.

If you have any questions with respect to the foregoing, please contact me at (202) 955-8671. For your reference, I enclose a copy of Rule 14a-8 and Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14F.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Ronald O. Mueller in black ink.

Ronald O. Mueller

cc: Irving S. Gomez, Intel Corporation

Enclosures

Rule 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.



**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 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.

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 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 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 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

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.

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.").

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

<http://www.sec.gov/interps/legal/cfslb14f.htm>

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Modified: 10/18/2011

EXHIBIT C

Page 45 redacted for the following reason:

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

Page 46 redacted for the following reason:

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

EXHIBIT D

From: *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***
Sent: Saturday, December 07, 2013 6:39 AM
To: Gomez, Irving S
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Proposal (INTC) gmi`

Mr. Gomez,
I hope this is useful in regard to GMI.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

With regard to complimentary reports, we provide corporate issuers with 1 complimentary overview copy of our ESG and AGR reports for their company every 12-months upon request. The request must come directly from the corporation and we will only provide complimentary copies directly to corporate issuers, not their outside counsel. Corporate issuers interested in requesting a complimentary copy should be directed here: <http://www3.gmiratings.com/home/contact-us/company-rating/>
<<http://www3.gmiratings.com/home/contact-us/company-rating/>>

We always encourage corporate issuers and law firms to utilize one of our subscription options to GMI Analyst so they can efficiently monitor ESG and AGR data, events, ratings (the ratings are subject to change monthly and quarterly, respectively), and Key Metrics throughout the year. We have approximately 100 corporate issuers who subscribe to GMI Analyst and we work with many law firms (either within the law libraries or at the associate level) who utilize GMI Analyst as a ESG and forensic-accounting risk research product.

From: *** FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***
Date: December 11, 2013 at 9:44:08 AM PST
To: "Irving S. Gomez" <irving.s.gomez@intel.com<mailto:irving.s.gomez@intel.com>>
Cc: "Cary I. Klafter" <cary.klafter@intel.com<mailto:cary.klafter@intel.com>>
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Proposal (INTC) nfn

Mr. Gomez,
Attached is the second rule 14a-8 proposal stock ownership letter which is not necessary per No Acton precedent. It is furnished as a special accommodation to the company. Please acknowledge receipt.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

December 11, 2013

John R. Chevedden

Via facsimile to: OMB Memorandum M-07-16 ***

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is provided at the request of Mr. John R. Chevedden, a customer of Fidelity Investments.

Please accept this letter as confirmation that according to our records Mr. Chevedden has continuously owned no fewer than 100 shares of Intel Corporation (CUSIP: 458140100, trading symbol: INTC), no fewer than 60 shares of Advance Auto Parts (CUSIP: 00751Y106, trading symbol: AAP), no fewer than 70 shares of Quest Diagnostics Inc. (CUSIP: 74834L100, trading symbol: DGX) and no fewer than 100 shares of the Southern Company (CUSIP: 842587107, trading symbol: SO) since September 1, 2012.

The shares referenced above are registered in the name of National Financial Services LLC, a DTC participant (DTC number: 0226) and a Fidelity Investments affiliate.

I hope you find this information helpful. If you have any questions regarding this issue, please feel free to contact me by calling 800-800-6890 between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time (Monday through Friday). Press 1 when asked if this call is a response to a letter or phone call; press *2 to reach an individual, then enter my 5 digit extension 27937 when prompted.

Sincerely,



George Stasinopoulos
Client Services Specialist

Our File: W522603-10DEC13