



LCI INDUSTRIES

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

ADDENDUM
FOR
RESTRICTED PERSONS

To help prevent inadvertent violation of the Federal securities laws and to avoid the appearance of trading while in possession of or while aware of inside information, the Company's Board of Directors has adopted this Addendum to the Company's insider trading policy. This addendum applies to Directors, Officers, Accounting and Finance Department management, Disclosure Committee Members, all Company Vice Presidents, and all employees in the LCI Industries corporate office ("Restricted Persons"). The Company may from time to time designate other individuals who are subject to this addendum.

This addendum is in addition to and supplements the Company's insider trading policy.

Pre-clearance Procedures

Restricted Persons, together with their family members and other members of their household, may not engage in any transaction in the Company's securities (including a stock plan transaction such as an option exercise, gift, loan, contribution to a trust, pledge or any other transfer) without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the EVP & Chief Legal Officer and the EVP & Chief Financial Officer. A request for pre-clearance should be submitted to the Company's EVP & Chief Legal Officer and EVP & Chief Financial Officer by completing and signing the Pre-Clearance Authorization Form included with this Addendum at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction. The Company's EVP & Chief Legal Officer and EVP & Chief Financial Officer are under no obligation to approve a trade submitted for pre-clearance, and may determine not to permit the trade. If the EVP & Chief Legal Officer or EVP & Chief Financial Officer wishes to obtain pre-clearance of a transaction, the chair of the Corporate Governance, Nominating, and Sustainability will replace him or her in the clearance process. Clearance of a transaction is valid only for a 48-hour period.

The pre-clearance procedures outlined above are intended to help decrease the risk that Restricted Persons will inadvertently violate Federal securities laws.

The Company may on occasion issue interim earnings guidance or other potentially material information by means of a press release, SEC filing on Form 8-K or other means designed to achieve widespread dissemination of the information. You should anticipate that trades are

unlikely to be pre-cleared while the Company is in the process of assembling the information to be released and until the information has been released and fully absorbed by the market.

10b5-1 Plans

Any person subject to the pre-clearance requirements who wishes to implement a trading plan under SEC Rule 10b5-1 must first pre-clear the plan with the Company's EVP & Chief Legal Officer and EVP & Chief Financial Officer. As required by Rule 10b5-1, you may enter into a trading plan only when you are not in possession of material nonpublic information. In addition, you may not enter into a trading plan during a blackout period. Transactions effected pursuant to a pre-cleared trading plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the transaction if the plan specifies either (including by formula) the amount, pricing and timing of transactions in advance or delegates discretion on those matters to an independent third party of the contemplated trades, or establishes a formula for determining the dates, prices and amounts.

Hedging Transactions

Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow a person to lock in much of the value of his or her stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the stock. These transactions allow the person to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the person may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other stockholders. Therefore, the Company's directors, officers, other employees and their designees are prohibited from purchasing any financial instruments (including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds), or otherwise engaging in transactions, that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of the Company's common stock. The foregoing restriction applies to all shares of the Company's common stock owned directly or indirectly by the Company's directors, officers, employees and their respective designees, including shares granted to the individual by the Company as part of his or her compensation and all other shares held, directly or indirectly, by the individual. Nothing in this hedging transaction restriction shall preclude the Company's directors, officers, employees and their designees from engaging in general portfolio diversification.

Margin Accounts and Pledges

Securities held in a margin account may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. A margin or foreclosure sale that occurs when you are aware of material nonpublic information may, under some circumstances, result in unlawful insider trading. Because of this danger, you should exercise caution in holding Company securities in a margin account or pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan. Therefore, a person who wishes to pledge Company securities as collateral for a loan (not including margin debt) must clearly demonstrate the financial capacity to repay the loan without resort to the pledged securities. Any Restricted Person who wishes to pledge Company securities as collateral for a loan must submit a request for approval to the Audit Committee at least four weeks prior to the proposed execution of documents evidencing the proposed pledge.

Short-Swing Trading Prohibition

Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, subjects directors and executive officers to liability to disgorge profits realized in short-swing transactions. Therefore, Directors and Executive Officers who purchase or sell Company securities in a non-exempt transaction may not sell or purchase, respectively, Company securities in a non-exempt transaction during the six months following the initial transaction. “Non-exempt transactions” include open market purchases and sales, as well as private purchases and sales, of Company securities. This prohibition on short-swing transactions also applies to purchases and sales by any person (such as certain family members) or entity that may be attributable to a Director or Executive Officer, including as a result of the Director or Executive Officer being deemed to beneficially own Company securities held by that person or entity. When requesting pre-clearance for a transaction, Restricted Persons are required to list any trades completed in the previous six months in an effort to provide a check against transactions that could create short-swing profit liability for that Restricted Person.

Company Assistance

Any person who has a question about this memorandum or its application to any proposed transaction may obtain additional guidance from the Company’s EVP & Chief Legal Officer or the EVP & Chief Financial Officer.

Certifications

All Restricted Persons subject to the procedures set forth in this addendum must certify their understanding of and intent to comply with this addendum to the Company's insider trading policy, including the procedures set forth in this memorandum.