

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	Re: Anthony Stephen Harrington (7 pages)	10/21/1999	P2
002. memo	Karen Kucik to Stacy Reynolds and Virginia Canter, re: Anthony S. Harrington (4 pages)	02/11/1998	P2, P6/b(6)
003a. form	Supplement to Standard Form 86 (2 pages)	11/10/1997	P6/b(6)
003b. paper	Attachment to Supplement to Form 86 (1 page)	ca. 11/1997	P6/b(6)
003c. resume	Anthony Stephen Harrington [partial] (3 pages)	11/1997	P6/b(6)
004. form	Office of Counsel to the President, Interview of Proposed Presidential Sub-Cabinet Appointee (10 pages)	12/01/1997	P2, P6/b(6)
005. report	Re: Anthony S. Harrington (4 pages)	10/23/1997	P2
006. report	Re: Anthony S. Harrington [with annotations] (5 pages)	10/23/1997	P2, P6/b(6)
007a. memo	Frank Fountain to Karen Kucik, re: Review of Form 450 of Anthony S. Harrington (1 page)	02/10/1998	P2, P6/b(6)
007b. memo	Frank Fountain to Karen Kucik, re: Review of Form 450 of Anthony S. Harrington (1 page)	02/10/1998	P2, P6/b(6)
008. form	OGE 450 [5 USC app § 107 (a)] (17 pages)	11/20/1997	P3/b(3), P4/b(4), P6/b(6)
009. memo	Virginia Canter to Frank Fountain, re: Attached OGE-450 from Anthony Harrington (1 page)	01/30/1998	P2, P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Counsel's Office

OA/Box Number: CF 1510

FOLDER TITLE:

[Appointees] Harrington, Anthony [Member, President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board] [1]

Kara Ellis
2006-1008-F
kel643

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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010. form	SF 86 (10 pages)	11/20/1997	P6/b(6)
011a. memo	Internal Revenue Service Memorandum [26 USC 6103] (1 page)	12/02/1997	P3/b(3), P6/b(6)
011b. memo	Internal Revenue Service Memorandum [26 USC 6103] (1 page)	12/02/1997	P3/b(3), P6/b(6)
012a. paper	Personal Data Statement for Anthony Stephen Harrington [5 USC app § 107 (a)] (5 pages)	11/20/1997	P3/b(3), P6/b(6)
012b. resume	Anthony Stephen Harrington [partial] (2 pages)	11/1997	P6/b(6)
013. form	Acknowledgement and Consent Regarding Intent to Nominate or Appoint [partial] (1 page)	11/10/1997	P6/b(6)

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Kara Ellis
2006-1008-F
ke1643

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PERSONNEL INFORMATION - TREAT ACCORDINGLY

ANTHONY STEPHEN HARRINGTON

Prospective Nominee to be Ambassador to Brazil,
Department of State (PAS)

Since 1968, Mr. Harrington has been a partner at the law firm of Hogan & Hartson. At the firm he oversees the firm's corporate practice in telecommunications and technology industries, chairs the hiring committee, and serves as head of the corporate and securities practice on the firm's executive committee. Also, Mr. Harrington is Vice Chair of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and Chair of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board. Further, he has been involved in various new venture companies as a founder, director, and/or investor.

Allegations That Campaign Funds Were Used to Settle A Sexual Harassment Claim

A February 15, 1995 article in THE WASHINGTON POST reported that Kimberly Moore joined the Clinton/Gore campaign in 1991 to head up the campaign's five-person accounting team. Later, she alleged that David Watkins, one of the campaign's top aides who later became a senior White House official, made a sexual advance toward her and occasionally made sexually tinged remarks to her. She asserted that because she did not respond to Watkins he complained about her job performance to others. According to the article, the campaign paid Ms. Moore \$37,500 in "consulting fees" as reported in FEC filings in exchange for her promise that she would not file a lawsuit. The article mentioned that Mr. Harrington drew up the "settlement" and also wrote a letter to the FEC stating that "The payment in question was made to a former employee for transitional consulting services to be provided to the [campaign] committee over a period of approximately four months." The article noted that the FEC decided that the information provided by the campaign was insufficient to justify the use of federal funds. With the campaign's repayment of the funds, the FEC closed the matter.

An April 24, 1995 article in THE NATION reported that Mr. Harrington, as general counsel to the DNC in the 1980's and then the Clinton/Gore campaign, was involved in an alleged cover-up "to hide the improper use of campaign funds to pay a \$37,5000 settlement to a campaign worker who charged a Clinton aide with sexual harassment." According to the article, the campaign refunded the federal portion of the "pay-off" when detected by an audit performed by the Federal Election Commission. The article noted that Mr. Harrington sincerely commented that he was committed to a thorough investigation but the article criticized Mr. Harrington because "he has no proven record as an unveiler of government dirty work" but is better known for his political savvy.

Allegations that Campaign Failed to Pay Social Security Taxes for Campaign Workers

An April 18, 1993 NEW YORK TIMES article reported that allegations circulated that the Clinton/Gore campaign violated tax laws in failing to pay social security taxes for campaign advance workers. According to the article, the campaign reported to the FEC that these employees were independent contractors, not employees, who were responsible for paying their

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own social security taxes. The article further noted that the Bush campaign paid social security taxes for its advance workers. In response to this information, the article reported that Mr. Harrington stated that it was his understanding that some other Republican campaigns had shared the Clinton campaign's interpretation of the tax laws and had not paid social security taxes for advance workers. Further, the article stated that although Mr. Harrington believed the independent contractor issue was a gray area of the law he was "sure that the campaign had correctly classified its workers." The article noted that Dee Dee Myers stated that the campaign had not sought a legal opinion on the issue from Mr. Harrington because the law was clear and the campaign's accountants were familiar with IRS regulations.

Involvement on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board ("PFIAB")

A March 6, 1998 article in BMD MONITOR reported that Mr. Harrington, a member of the Commission on Roles and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community, was appointed Vice-Chair of PFIAB in conjunction with former Senator Warren Rudman.

A March 19, 1999 AP ONLINE article reported that President Clinton ordered a review of the security at the nation's nuclear weapons laboratories by members of PFIAB. The article noted that the President had spoken with Mr. Rudman about spearheading the review. The article stated that four other members of PFIAB, including Mr. Harrington, would perform the review.¹

A May 21, 1999 INVESTOR'S BUSINESS DAILY article criticized Samuel Berger's qualifications to serve as the President's national security advisor and stated that "Berger may be poorly serving Clinton." The article furthered its point by asserting that Berger is tapping individuals, such as Anthony Harrington, to serve in national security positions despite the lack of substantive knowledge in the area. The article noted that Harrington was a member of PFIAB, which had been tasked in March to "assess the damage from national security compromises involving China," and was also Chair of the Intelligence Oversight Board. The article stated that "Harrington, like Berger, isn't a foreign policy veteran" but was a partner at Berger's old law firm, Hogan & Hartson.

Intelligence Oversight Board ("IOB") and Its Investigation of the CIA's Role in Guatemala

A March 9, 1999 article in THE GAZETTE reported that declassified documents released by the Clinton administration demonstrated that the CIA was involved in counterinsurgency efforts in Guatemala from the 1950's until the 1980's. It further reported that a Guatemalan truth commission implicated these counterinsurgency efforts in the death of approximately 200,000 people during the reign of a Guatemalan rightist regime, which sought to suppress potential opposition. The article stated that the IOB investigated these allegations against the CIA and that

¹ I asked Mr. Harrington if this article was accurate and he stated that although he was asked to serve on the review committee he declined because he wanted to avoid any appearance of a conflict-of-interest. Members of his firm have held high-level positions at the Department of Energy and the National Security Council. Further, sometimes his firm represents various foreign governments. He added that when the prospect for his nomination arose he fire-walled himself from receiving any firm income received from representation of foreign governments or entities in order to comply with the Emoluments Clause of the Constitution as interpreted by OLC.

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Mr. Harrington, who leads the board, commented that upon completion of its investigation "The board asked itself: the Cold War's over – what are we doing down there?"

A June 29, 1996 HOUSTON CHRONICLE article reported that the IOB cleared the CIA and its agents of involvement in killings or having advance knowledge of intended murders. The article noted that the IOB did criticize the CIA for recruiting and forming relationships with Guatemalan military officers with "reprehensible" records on human rights issues without adequately informing Congress about the situation. Further, the article stated that Representative Robert Torricelli (D – N.J.) criticized the panel for its findings because the CIA used tax dollars "to pay Guatemalans who murdered, tortured and then covered up their crimes." The article then reported that Mr. Harrington stated that the review was "unprecedented" in its scope because it covered not only the CIA but other U.S. intelligence agencies as well.

A June 29, 1996 AP WORLDSTREAM article reported that the IOB issued a study at the direction of the President following allegations that the CIA may have engaged in improper activities in Guatemala and that IOB Chair Harrington briefed reporters on the study. The article stated that study reported that "credible evidence suggest[ed] that several CIA agents in Guatemala ordered, planned, and took part in human rights abuses since 1984."

IOB and Its Investigation of Iranian Arms Transfers to Bosnia in 1994

A May 17, 1996 INVESTOR'S BUSINESS DAILY article reported that the Clinton Administration's decision to permit secret shipments of arms from Iran to Bosnia despite an international arms embargo on Bosnia was "terrible policy." The article stated that "Anthony Harrington, the official who led the internal White House review of the Iranian arms policy, refused to testify under oath before Congress or to give copies of his probe to the House and Senate [under a claim of executive privilege]. As a result, the House voted to give its committee subpoena powers."

An April 18, 1996 article by William Safire in the THREE STAR EDITION reported that President Clinton claimed executive privilege over the "Iran-Bosnia blunder" and that "the President was determined to keep from public scrutiny the secret green light he gave to a terrorist state to supply and penetrate the Muslims in Bosnia." Further, according to the article, the President received a report from the IOB and that evidently the report was "too damning even to be seen by Congress' intelligence oversight committees." The article reported that Mr. Harrington was called by the Senate intelligence committee to discuss the report but that Mr. Harrington refused to testify under oath because he did not want to be held accountable for his testimony.

A May 1, 1996 WASHINGTON TIMES article criticized the IOB investigation for failing to question Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, senior U.S. policymaker on Bosnia, about the Clinton Administration's role in "allowing covert Iranian arms shipments to Bosnia-Herzegovina." The article stated that Mr. Harrington met with members of the House Intelligence Committee and confirmed that Mr. Talbott was not questioned during the inquiry.

The article quoted Mr. Harrington as stating that "We did not feel, after talking with the Secretary of State and the Undersecretary [for political affairs] and others, that it was necessary to talk with him [Talbott]."

The March 13, 1997 FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE transcript of the confirmation hearing of Anthony Lake to be Director of the CIA before the Senate Intelligence Committee contained discussion the Administration's role in the sale of arms to Bosnia from Iran and the IOB's inquiry of the sales. During the hearing, Senator Allard commented that the IOB was "secretly commissioned" to investigate the arms transfers and to determine if covert action laws were violated.² He further noted that the IOB issued a classified report concluding that the Administration's actions were exempt from covert action laws. Questioning ensued regarding whether Mr. Harrington could discuss the report with members of Congress.

May 21, 1996³ and May 23, 1996 FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE transcripts of Senator Arlen Specter's prepared statement before the Senate Intelligence Committee mentioned that Mr. Harrington had previously met with the committee in closed hearings and informal sessions regarding the question of U.S. support for Iranian and other arms transfers to the Bosnian army in 1994 and 1995.

A May 6, 1996 article in THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER defended Mr. Starr's ethics against attacks that conflicts of interest existed in Mr. Starr acting as Independent Counsel while maintaining his private practice. The article stated that conflicts-of-interest existed in the President picking his friends to serve as advisors in the Administration. To illustrate its point, the article quipped that Anthony Harrington, former legal advisor to the DNC and the Clinton-Gore campaign, headed the secret panel (IOB) that concluded that the President did not violate any laws when the President sent arms to Bosnia via Iran. The article stated "that the administration has a long history of tapping old pals to conduct supposed investigations that condone fishy behavior."

Financial Investments

An April 30, 1999 BUSINESS WIRE article noted that Mr. Harrington, among others, was an investor and "backer" of a "cutting-edge" internet company called Electrifier, Inc., a company that had recently raised \$1.5 million to expand its business providing internet solutions. The article stated that Electrifier's services are "critical" to various telecommunications companies, television and cable networks, financial institutions, and e-commerce sites. The article commented that Mr. Harrington was senior partner at Hogan & Hartson, co-founder of TelecomUSA, and co-founder and director of Ovation Television.

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position

² An April 25, 1996 DALLAS MORNING NEWS article explained that statutorily any action constituting "covert action" as defined by law required a written "finding" by the President and notification to Congressional intelligence committees.

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First Pup Buddy

A December 29, 1997 article in THE NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL reported that Mr. Harrington helped the first family find Buddy, who is the nephew of the Harringtons' black lab. The article stated that Mr. Harrington has strong ties to the Administration. It noted the following ties: he served as general counsel and overall legal advisor to the 1992 Clinton-Gore campaign, his law partner Samuel Berger handled national security issues for the first-term transition team, he was formerly general counsel at the Democratic National Committee, he is a member of PFIAB and Chair of the Intelligence Oversight Board, and he was a member of the Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community.

Client Matters

An October 20, 1997 LEGAL TIMES article reported that the company Orion Network Systems Inc. hired Mr. Harrington and other Hogan & Hartson attorneys to work on a merger between it and Loral Space & Communications Ltd. Orion produced satellite systems for communications and was based in Maryland.³

An April 16, 1990 LEGAL TIMES article reported that Telecom USA hired Mr. Harrington and other Hogan & Hartson attorneys to represent it in the purchase of its company by MCI Communications Corp.

A March 17, 1986 LEGAL TIMES article reported that the DNC recruited a network of lawyers, including Mr. Harrington, to handle its various legal matters.

Federal Election Campaign Act

A November 20, 1981 article by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that the Republicans and Democrats disagreed over proposals to ease campaign spending limits for political parties. The article stated that Mr. Harrington, counsel to the Democratic Party, commented that removing limits on how much the parties may spend "might well fly in the face of the purpose" of the spending law.

According to a May 17, 1983 article by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Democrats and Republicans differed on proposed changes to the existing campaign finance laws. The article reported that Republicans supported increased campaign contributions because it would diminish the influence of political action committees; whereas, the Democrats opposed greater party financing for campaigns. The article commented that Mr. Harrington "told the Senate Rules Committee his political party is opposed to any substantial increase in contributions and

³ I asked Mr. Harrington whether he still represented Orion or was now representing Loral as a result of the merger. He stated that he only represented Orion in that particular negotiation. He added that he currently is not representing any defense systems or satellite companies.

spending” and that he later said “Republicans may get more smaller contributions through direct mail and direct mail is not a measure of democracy at its highest levels.”

Cases

A search of Lexis did not reveal any cases in which Mr. Harrington was a party.⁴ However, the search revealed that Mr. Harrington represented various clients in the following cases:

- Federal Election Cmmn. V. National Conservative Political Action Cmte. et al., 470 U.S. 480 (1985) – represented the DNC;
- United States v. Western Electric Co., 900 F.2d 283 (D.C. Cir. 1990) – represented National Telecommunications network;
- Florida Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services v. Califano, 585 F.2d 150 (5th Cir. 1978) – represented National Rehabilitation Association;
- Bachur v. Democratic National Party, 666 F. Supp. 763 (MD 1987) – represented the DNC; and
- Democratic Party of the United States v. National Conservative Political Action Cmte., 578 F. Supp. 797 (E.D. Pa 1983) – represented DNC.

A review of these cases did not reveal any discernible issues related to Mr. Harrington's nomination.

October 21, 1999

⁴ Mr. Harrington did disclose on his Personal Data Statement Questionnaire as well as in the interview that he was one of several plaintiffs in an injunctive relief action in state court that was ultimately settled. See Interview Results.

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ANTHONY S. HARRINGTON
Candidate for Member (PA)
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

Anthony Harrington has been a partner at the Washington law firm of Hogan & Hartson since 1968.¹

White House Board Exonerates CIA in Guatemala Killings

On July 26, 1995, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that the White House said that the President's Intelligence Oversight Board "exonerated the CIA of involvement in the deaths of an American hotel owner and a rebel commander in Guatemala." The article quoted Mr. Harrington, Board President, as saying, "The CIA inspector general did a 'thorough and responsible job' in its 700-page report. However, the board will withhold overall judgment on the CIA's conclusions until after reviewing information that is still coming in from other government agencies." The article reported that White House Press Secretary Mike McCurry rebutted allegations made in an unsigned letter to Representative Robert Torricelli (D-NJ), on National Security Agency letterhead, that U.S. intelligence officials destroyed records to cover up their knowledge of the deaths. According to the article, Mr. Harrington said, "it appeared the letter was 'of a crank nature' written by someone outside the intelligence community."

*under
Dept. of
Defense*

Report Faults CIA on Hiring of Informers in Guatemala

On June 29, 1996, the NEW YORK TIMES reported that the Intelligence Oversight Board concluded that the Central Intelligence Agency ("CIA") knowingly hired as paid informers a number of Guatemalan military officers suspected of political assassinations, torture of prisoners, and concealment of the alleged crimes. According to the article, Mr. Harrington said, "One officer on the CIA payroll was said to have 'ordered and planned assassinations of political opponents,' a second to have taken part in 'assassinations or assassination attempts,' and a third to have 'participated in assassination, extrajudicial killing and kidnaping during and before his time as an

¹ Mr. Harrington received his A.B. in 1963 from the University of North Carolina and LL.B. in 1966 from Duke Law School.

Mr. Harrington served as Special Assistant to North Carolina Governor, Terry Sanford in 1964, and from 1966 to 1968, he served as Assistant Dean at Duke Law School.

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asset.” According to the article, Mr. Harrington said that “[t]he 67-page report is the first published by the Intelligence Oversight Board.” The article also reported that, according to the Board report, “the agency never told the United States ambassadors to Guatemala that it had suspected killers and torturers on its payroll, despite a 1977 agreement between the CIA and the State Department stating clearly that the station chief must tell the ambassador who his agents were.” In the article, Mr. Harrington reportedly said that “the board wondered why the CIA maintained its relations with violent military officers in Guatemala.”

Alleged Cover-Up to Hide Improper Use of Campaign Funds to Settle a Sexual Harassment Claim

On April 24, 1995, THE NATION reported that Mr. Harrington was general counsel to the Democratic National Committee through much of the 1980s and then to the Clinton/Gore campaign. According to the article, when Mr. Harrington was general counsel to the Clinton/Gore campaign, “he was involved in an apparent cover-up to hide the improper use of campaign funds to pay a \$37,500 settlement to a campaign worker who charged a Clinton aide with sexual harassment.” The article reported that when the Federal Election Commission discovered the payment during an audit, the campaign had to refund the federal portion of this payoff. According to the article, Mr. Harrington said that “he is committed to a thorough investigation, but he has no proven record as an unveiler of government dirty work.” A law firm colleague reportedly “observe[d] that he is best known for his political savvy.”

Probe into Arms Sale to Bosnia via Iran

On May 6, 1996, the CINCINNATI ENQUIRER reported that Mr. Harrington, as head of the President’s Intelligence Oversight Board, headed a “secret panel that said Mr. Clinton did not break any laws when he sent arms to Bosnia via Iran.”

On April 25, 1996, the LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that the House Republican leaders announced that they will create a special investigative committee to probe the Clinton administration’s role in Iranian arms shipments to Bosnia. According to the article, Mr. Harrington, chairman of the Intelligence Oversight Board, “conducted a secret, six-month investigation into the Clinton policy. The board concluded last year that the Iran arms policy did not constitute an illegal covert action and that the administration was not required to notify Congress.”

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On May 5, 1996, the WASHINGTON POST reported that "Democrats pointed out that congressional committees already are investigating Bosnia's receipt of arms from Iran." The article reported that Mr. Harrington "looked into the question of whether any actions violated laws governing covert activities."

On April 24, 1996, the BUFFALO NEWS reported that Mr. Harrington "refused to testify under oath before the Senate Intelligence Committee, and the White House had asserted the right to keep his report secret under the doctrine of executive privilege."

On April 17, 1996, the NEW YORK TIMES reported that the White House asserted executive privilege and refused to give Congress a secret internal report on President Clinton's 1994 decision to do nothing about weapons shipments from Iran to Bosnian Muslims. The article reported that Mr. Harrington said "nothing approaching covert action was involved" in the policy, "even if you take a sinister view." According to the article, "[A]ll covert action -- secret intelligence activities intended to change the course of events abroad -- must be supported by a written Presidential order and reported to Congress."

Iran Arms Sale to Bosnia

On April 5, 1996, the LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that then-White House counsel Abner Mikva referred to the Intelligence Oversight Board for investigation of the issue of any alleged role that the Administration had regarding Iranian arms shipment to Bosnia. According to the article, "Harrington said the board concluded in May [1995], in consultation with Mikva, that no U.S. Laws had been broken. The administration's actions did not constitute a covert action under the legal definition of the term, so no 'finding' or congressional notification was legally required."

Campaign Workers Avoid Taxes

On April 18, 1993, the NEW YORK TIMES reported on a CBS News report that Mr. Clinton's 1992 presidential campaign listed scores of campaign workers as self-employed consultants, allowing the campaign to avoid paying the Social Security taxes that employers must pay their employees. The article reported that Dee Dee Myers, then White House Press Secretary, "had not sought a legal opinion on the issue from Mr. Harrington," the campaign's general counsel. The article reported that Ms. Schenk, a professor of law at New York University and an authority on tax law, said

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that "based on the information provided to her by CBS News, she believed that the advance workers should have been considered employees and that the campaign should have paid Social Security taxes on them." According to the article, Mr. Harrington said, "he was sure the campaign had correctly classified its workers."

Aside from the above, a limited review of the available public record revealed no information that might bear negatively on Mr. Harrington's candidacy, generate controversy, or disqualify him from serving as a Member of the Presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

October 23, 1997

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Kara Ellis
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006. report	Re: Anthony S. Harrington (1 page) ✓	03/30/1993	P2
007. form	SF 86 (10 pages)	11/20/1997	P6/b(6)
008. form	Internal Revenue Service Tax Check Waiver [3 copies] (6 pages)	11/20/1997	P6/b(6)
009. form	Internal Revenue Service Tax Check Waiver (2 pages)	11/20/1997	P6/b(6)
010. form	Disclosure and Authorization Pertaining to Consumer Reports Pursuant to the Fair Credit Reporting Act (1 page)	12/17/1997	P6/b(6)
011. report	Re: Anthony S. Harrington (1 page) ✓	03/30/1993	P2
012a. form	Appointment Affidavits (1 page)	06/18/1996	P6/b(6)
012b. form	SF 50-B (1 page)	09/30/1995	P6/b(6)
012c. form	SF-52 (1 page)	12/26/1995	P6/b(6)
012d. form	Appointment Affidavits (1 page)	09/29/1993	P6/b(6)
012e. form	SF 50-B (1 page)	09/29/1993	P6/b(6)
012f. form	SF 52 (1 page)	09/29/1993	P6/b(6)

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FOLDER TITLE:

[Appointees] Harrington, Anthony [Member, President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board] [2]

Kara Ellis
2006-1008-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012g. form	SF 86 (5 pages)	04/20/1993	P6/b(6)
013. list	[Anthony Harrington financial information] [5 USC app § 107 (a)] (6 pages)	03/31/1993	P3/b(3), P6/b(6)
014. list	[Anthony Harrington financial information] [5 USC app § 107 (a)] (2 pages)	03/31/1993	P3/b(3), P6/b(6)
015. list	[Anthony Harrington financial information] [5 USC app § 107 (a)] (1 page)	12/31/1992	P3/b(3), P6/b(6)
016. note	Handwritten note (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

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INITIALS: KDE DATE: 06/29/12
2006-1008-F

ANTHONY S. HARRINGTON
Candidate for Member of the
Presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

Anthony Harrington has been a partner at the Washington law firm of Hogan & Hartson since 1968. His practice has focused primarily in the areas of corporate and securities law, with emphases on emerging companies, venture capital, acquisitions and financing and development of technology related companies.

Mr. Harrington was Special Assistant to North Carolina Governor, Terry Sanford in 1964 and from 1966 through 1968, prior to joining Hogan and Hartson, he was Assistant Dean at Duke University Law School.

Mr. Harrington was General Counsel for the Clinton/Gore '92 campaign and acted as Counsel to the 1993 Presidential Inaugural. He is a founder and member of the Board of Directors of Ovation: The Fine Arts Channel, which was formed early this year. He has been intimately involved in the Democratic party, acting amongst other things, as General Counsel to the Democratic National Committee from 1981-1985. He currently sits on the boards of numerous corporations, and national and local organizations.

The public record reveals that Mr. Harrington was legal counsel for the Embassy of Japan in 1971 and was required to register as an agent under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Also, Mr. Harrington's firm has registered as a foreign agent for numerous entities, including the Embassy of Japan, United Arab Emirates, the Government of Saudi Arabia, the Government of the Republic of Uganda, and the China External Trade Development Company. There is nothing in the public record which indicates that Mr. Harrington lobbied for Hogan and Hartson on behalf of any of these clients.

A review of the public record reveals nothing which would tend to bear negatively on Mr. Harrington's nomination to the Presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

March 30, 1993

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