

June 3, 2008

Harris Corporation
1025 W. NASA Blvd.
Melbourne, FL 32919-0001

Dear Sir or Madam:

Sometime in the next few weeks, the Project On Government Oversight (POGO) will update its Federal Contractor Misconduct Database (<http://www.contractormisconduct.org/>), a compilation of information from public resources regarding government contractors, including Harris Corporation. On April 10, 2007, we sent Harris Corporation information regarding findings in POGO's database. As of today, we have not received a response from you. I have enclosed the findings relevant to your company, and I am seeking verification of this data.

Any response would be greatly appreciated, as the accuracy of this information is in the best interest of all parties. Out of fairness to Harris Corporation, please be assured that any response received by POGO will be posted on the website along with the data.

The biggest change we will be making to the database is the inclusion of more federal contractors (the top 100). We are also adding new instances that we have found in recent months and updating instances already in the database with new information. Please note that the database also includes pending instances, but these are kept separate from resolved instances and are not included in the totals.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at (202) 347-1122. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Neil Gordon
Investigator

Enclosure

Instances

1. Improperly Obtaining Information to Win a Government Contract

Date: 06/21/1995 (Date of Settlement Announcement)

Misconduct Type: Government Contract Fraud

Enforcement Agency: Homeland Security

Contracting Party: Homeland Security

Court Type: Civil

Amount: \$1,600,000

Disposition: Settlement

Synopsis: "Harris Corporation of Melbourne, Florida, will forego as much as \$1.6 million in federal payments to settle allegations the company improperly obtained information to win a communications system contract from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Justice announced today...Harris will release its right to receive \$613,000 currently due from FEMA and an additional amount that could be as much as \$1 million that would have become due under the contract...the United States alleged that in 1983 Harris employees got information from a FEMA employee relating to the agency's criteria for evaluating bids. The information could have been used to give Harris a competitive advantage in obtaining the contract, which involved building a communications system to operate during a nuclear war or other major catastrophe."

2. Boyd v. Harris Corporation (Workers' Compensation)

Date: 03/18/2003 (Date of Settlement Approval)

Misconduct Type: Labor

Enforcement Agency: Labor

Contracting Party: None

Court Type: Administrative

Amount: Undisclosed

Disposition: Settlement

Synopsis: On March 18, 2003 the Department of Labor issued an order approving a settlement in the case of Boyd v. Harris Corporation. "This case involves a claim arising under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 901, et. seq." The settlement agreement included partial payment of medical expenses and payment for attorney's fees.

3. Patent Infringement

Date: 08/04/2005 (Date of Settlement Agreement)

Misconduct Type: Intellectual Property

Enforcement Agency: Non-Governmental

Contracting Party: None

Court Type: Civil

Amount: \$0

Disposition: Settlement

Synopsis: On August 4, 2005, Harris Corporation announced a global settlement with NEC Corporation regarding patent infringement litigation. "In conjunction with the settlement, Harris has agreed to dismiss its patent infringement lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court for the Eastern

District of Texas, and NEC has agreed to dismiss its patent infringement lawsuits filed in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California and the Federal Court of Canada. As a result of the settlement, Harris has granted NEC a royalty-bearing, non-exclusive license for its telephone switching patents including patents for Private Branch Exchanges and Key Telephone Systems. Harris developed the technology for most of the referenced patents in its former telecom switch business. NEC has also granted Harris a royalty-bearing, non-exclusive license under NEC's Digital Microwave Radio patents. In addition, NEC agreed to sell, and Harris agreed to purchase certain of its PBX patents. Also, the parties agreed to a patent cross license as to all other product categories.” Other settlement terms were kept confidential.