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exceptionally grave damage to the national security of the United States and, therefore, the information should be excluded from any use in this case. In addition, I concur with Gen.

Alexander's conclusion that, because the very subject matter of this lawsuit concerns highly classified and critically important foreign intelligence activities, the risk is great that further litigation will lead to the disclosure of information harmful to U.S. national security and, accordingly, that this case should be dismissed. See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 76.

(U) CLASSIFICATION OF DECLARATION

5. (S) Pursuant to the standards in Executive Order No. 12958, as amended by Executive Order No. 13292, this declaration is classified as: TOP SECRET//COMINT

TSP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN/MR. The details concerning these classification markings are set forth in the Alexander Declaration at ¶ 5-8 and are briefly summarized here. Under Executive Order No. 12958, information is classified "TOP SECRET" if unauthorized disclosure of the information reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security of the United States; "SECRET" if unauthorized disclosure of the information reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to national security; and "CONFIDENTIAL" if unauthorized disclosure of the information reasonably could be expected to cause identifiable damage to national security. At the beginning of each paragraph of this declaration, the letters "U," "C," "S," and "TS" indicate respectively that the information is either UNCLASSIFIED, or is classified CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, or TOP SECRET.

6. (S) Additionally, this declaration also contains Sensitive Compartmented
Information (SCI), which is "subject to special access and handling requirements because it
involves or derives from particularly sensitive intelligence sources and methods." 28 C.F.R.

§ 17.18(a). This declaration references communications intelligence (COMINT), also referred to

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as special intelligence (SI), which is a subcategory of SCI that identifies information that was derived from exploiting cryptographic systems or other protected sources by applying methods or techniques, or from intercepted foreign communications. This declaration also references human intelligence (HCS), another subcategory of SCI that identifies information derived from individuals who provide intelligence information.

8. (S) Finally, information labeled "NOFORN" may not be released to foreign governments, foreign nationals, or non-U.S. citizens without permission of the originator and in accordance with DNI policy. The "ORCON" designator means that the originator of the information controls to whom it is released. Finally, this document is marked Manual Review ("MR") indicating that it is not subject to automatic declassification at any specific date.

(U) BACKGROUND ON DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

9. (U) The position of Director of National Intelligence was created by Congress in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Pub. L. 108-458, §§ 1011(a) and 1097, 118 Stat. 3638, 3643-63, 3698-99 (2004) (amending sections 102 through 104 of Title I of the National Security Act of 1947). Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the President, the Director of National Intelligence serves as the head of the U.S. Intelligence

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Community and as the principal adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council for intelligence matters related to the national security. See 50
U.S.C. § 403(b)(1), (2).

- Director of National Intelligence; the Central Intelligence Agency; the National Security

 Agency; the Defense Intelligence Agency; the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency; the

 National Reconnaissance Office; other offices within the Department of Defense for the

 collection of specialized national intelligence through reconnaissance programs; the intelligence
 elements of the military services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the

 Treasury, the Department of Energy, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Coast

 Guard; the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State; the elements of the

 Department of Homeland Security concerned with the analysis of intelligence information; and
 such other elements of any other department or agency as may be designated by the President, or
 jointly designated by the DNI and heads of the department or agency concerned, as an element of
 the Intelligence Community. See 50 U.S.C. § 401a(4).
- are set forth in the National Security Act. See 50 U.S.C. § 403-1. These responsibilities include ensuring that national intelligence is provided to the President, the heads of the departments and agencies of the Executive Branch, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and senior military commanders, and the Senate and House of Representatives and committees thereof. 50 U.S.C. § 403-1(a)(1). The DNI is also charged with establishing the objectives of, determining the requirements and priorities for, and managing and directing the tasking, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of national intelligence by elements of the Intelligence

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TOP SECRET//COMINT Community. Id. § 403-1(f)(1)(A)(i) and (ii). The DNI is also responsible for developing and determining, based on proposals submitted by the heads of agencies and departments within the Intelligence Community, an annual consolidated budget for the National Intelligence Program for presentation to the President, and for ensuring the effective execution of the annual budget for intelligence and intelligence-related activities, and for managing and allotting appropriations for the National Intelligence Program. Id. § 403-1(c)(1)-(5).

- 12. (U) In addition, the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, provides that "[t]he Director of National Intelligence shall protect intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure." 50 U.S.C. § 403-1(i)(1). Consistent with this responsibility, the DNI establishes and implements guidelines for the Intelligence Community for the classification of information under applicable law, Executive orders, or other Presidential directives and access to and dissemination of intelligence. *Id.* § 403-1(i)(2)(A), (B). In particular, the DNI is responsible for the establishment of uniform standards and procedures for the grant of access to Sensitive Compartmented Information ("SCI") to any officer or employee of any agency or department of the United States, and for ensuring the consistent implementation of those standards throughout such departments and agencies. *Id.* § 403-1(j)(1), (2).
- 13. (U) By virtue of my position as the Director of National Intelligence, and unless otherwise directed by the President, I have access to all intelligence related to the national security that is collected by any department, agency, or other entity of the United States.

 Pursuant to Executive Order No. 12958, 3 C.F.R. § 333 (1995), as amended by Executive Order 13292 (March 25, 2003), reprinted as amended in 50 U.S.C.A. § 435 at 93 (Supp. 2004), the President has authorized me to exercise original TOP SECRET classification authority.

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TOP SECRET//COMINT SP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR (U) ASSERTION OF STATE SECRETS PRIVILEGE

Qen. Alexander, see Alexander Decl. ¶ 3, various classified facts and categories of classified information related to national intelligence activities are implicated by the Plaintiffs' claims in this case. After careful and actual personal consideration of the matter, based upon my own knowledge and information obtained in the course of my official duties, including the Declaration of Gen. Alexander, I have determined that the disclosure of the information described herein concerning intelligence information, sources, and methods reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security of the United States and must be excluded from disclosure and use in this case. In addition, it is my judgment that sensitive state secrets are so central to the subject matter of the litigation that any attempt to proceed in the case will substantially risk the disclosure of the secrets described herein and will cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security of the United States.

(U) ASSERTION OF STATUTORY PRIVILEGE UNDER NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

15. —(TS//SI/NF) Through this declaration, I also hereby invoke and assert a statutory privilege held by the Director of National Intelligence under the National Security Act to protect intelligence sources and methods at issue in this case, see 50 U.S.C. § 403-1(i)(l). My assertion of this statutory privilege for intelligence sources and methods is coextensive with my state secrets privilege assertion as to intelligence sources and methods.

(U) INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CLAIM OF PRIVILEGE

16. —(TS//SI TSP//OC/NF) The information related to the Plaintiffs' claims that is subject to the state secrets and statutory privileges I am asserting includes the following:

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- A. Information Concerning the Continuing al Qaeda Terrorist Threat
- B. Intelligence Sources and Methods
 - (1) (2)
 - (3) Meta Data Collection and Analysis
 - (4) The Terrorist Surveillance Program
 - (a) Focus of the TSP on al Qaeda Terrorist Targets
 - (b) Importance of the TSP
- C. Information that Would Confirm or Deny Intelligence Targets

 I first describe the al Qaeda terrorist threat, which forms the foundation of my assertion of privilege, because it is the threat at which the challenged intelligence activities are directed. I then summarize the intelligence sources and methods at issue in this case described by Gen.

 Alexander. I also discuss the harm that would result to U.S. national security if the privileged information at issue were disclosed.

(U) DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION AND HARM OF DISCLOSURE

- A. (U) Information Concerning the Continuing al Queda Terrorist Threat
- 17. (S#OC/NF) Based on all of the intelligence information presently available to us, it is the judgment of the U.S. Intelligence Community that the al Qaeda terrorist network has the intention and the potential capability to carry out catastrophic terrorist acts on the U.S. Homeland. Indeed, intelligence indicates that al Qaeda's central leadership is pursuing multiple, possibly related, paths to an attack against the Homeland. This is so notwithstanding a series of setbacks to the al Qaeda terrorist network. Preventing such attacks is the U.S. Intelligence Community's highest priority. The intelligence activities that are implicated by and put at risk of

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by the United States.

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- 18. (U) With the attacks of September 11, al Queda demonstrated its ability to introduce agents into the United States undetected and to perpetrate devastating attacks. As the President has recently made clear, "[t]he terrorists want to strike America again, and they hope to inflict even more damage than they did on September the 11th." Press Conference of President Bush (Dec. 19, 2005). For this reason, as the President explained, finding al Qaeda sleeper agents in the United States remains one of the paramount concerns in the War on Terror to this day. Id.
- 19. (U) Since September 11, al Qaeda leaders have repeatedly promised to deliver another, even more devastating attack on America. For example, in October 2002, al Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri stated in a video addressing the "citizens of the United States": "I promise you that the Islamic youth are preparing for you what will fill your hearts with horror." In October 2003, Osama bin Laden stated in a released videotape that "We, God willing, will continue to fight you and will continue martyrdom operations inside and outside the United States" And again in a videotape released on October 24, 2004, bin Laden warned United States citizens of further attacks and asserted that "your security is in your own hands."
- 20. (U) In recent months, al Qaeda has reiterated its intent to inflict a catastrophic terrorist attack on the United States. On December 7, 2005, al-Zawahiri professed that al Qaeda is spreading, growing, and becoming stronger," and that al Qaeda is "waging a great historic battle in Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine, and even in the Crusaders' own homes."

Available at http://www.whitehouse.gov//news/releases/2005/12/20051219-2.html. CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW

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21. (U) Since the September 11 attacks, al Qaeda has staged several large-scale attacks around the world, including in Indonesia, Madrid, and London, killing hundreds of innocent people.

(SHOC/NF) Al Oaeda's Likely Presence in the United States

- 22. (St/HCS//OC/NF) Classified intelligence information provides a more specific and alarming picture of the continuing terrorist threat to the Homeland posed by al Qaeda. In sum, the U.S. Intelligence Community believes that the al Qaeda terrorist network intends to execute a catastrophic terrorist attack on the U.S. Homeland. That threat is the reason that the President authorized the Terrorist Surveillance Program and related activities described herein. The intelligence activities at issue in this case are thus being utilized to meet a known, real, and perhaps imminent threat to the lives of thousands of Americans and, indeed, to the continuity of the United States Government. The threat that we face cannot be understated and may be of the most extreme nature.
- 23. (SI THCS//OC/NF) In particular, based on the most recent assessment issued on April 20, 2006, by the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), an entity that I oversee as DNI, the U.S. Intelligence Community continues to receive reliable intelligence intelligence sources that al Qaeda remains intent on conducting a grand-scale

attack on the Homeland with a likely focus on U.S. symbols of power or economic might. Al

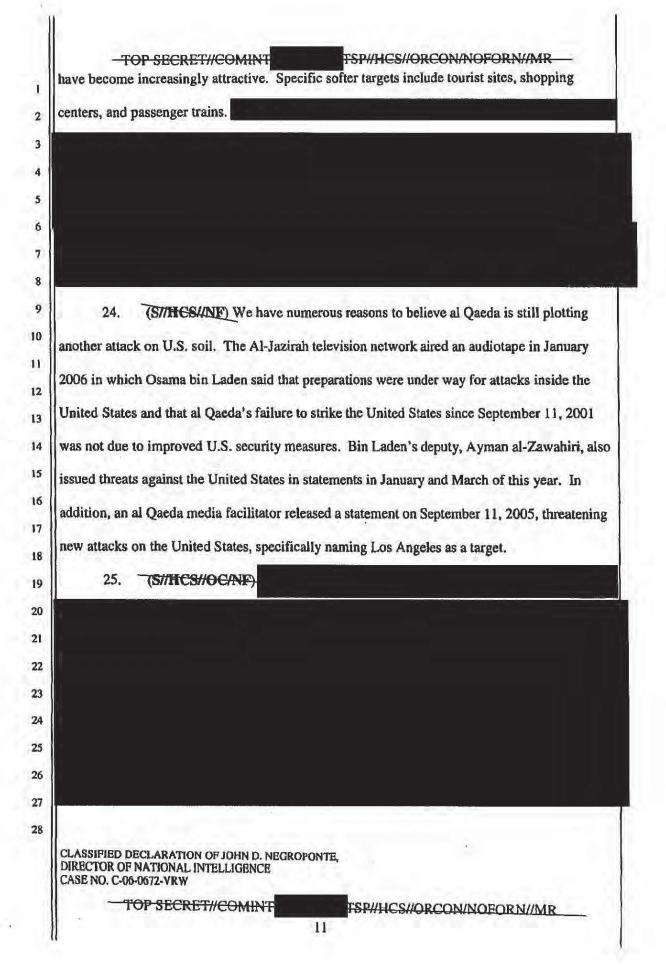
Qaeda continues to have these intentions despite the degradation of its leadership, resources, and
operational capability in the wake of a steady stream of deaths, captures, and disruptions.

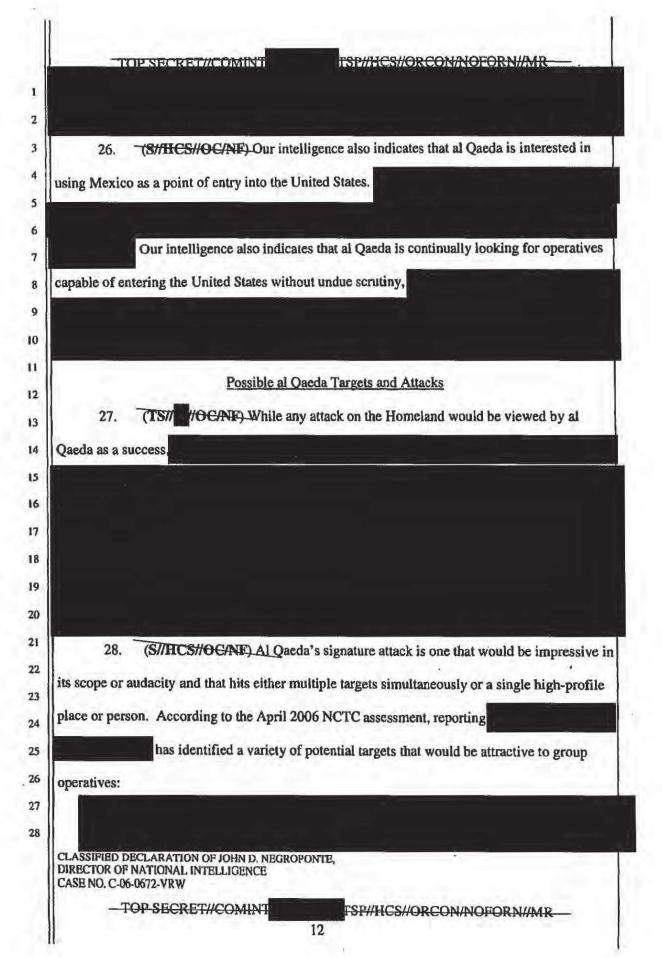
As a result of our

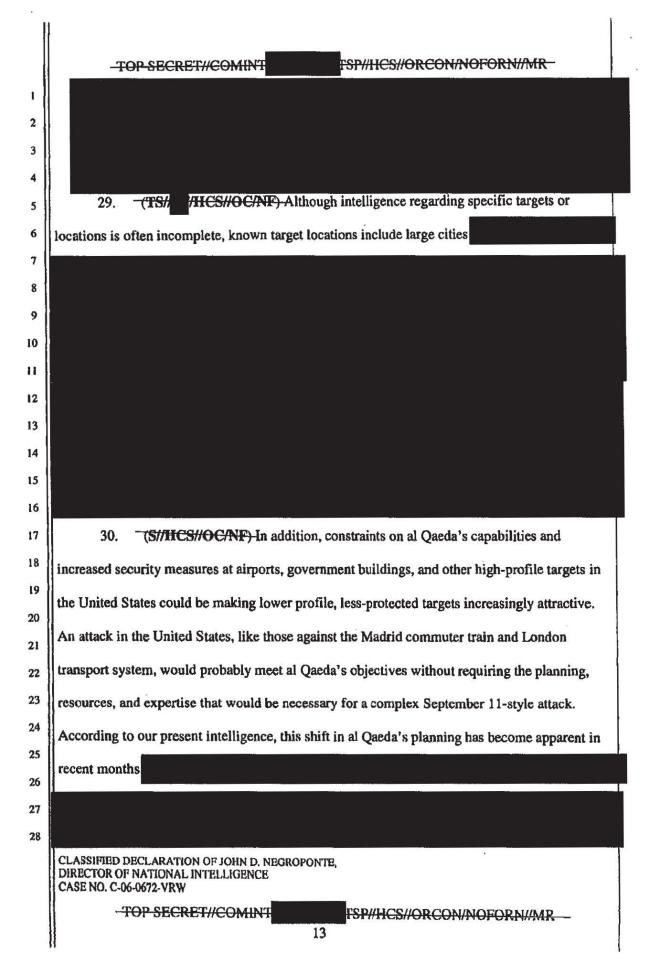
disruptions of the group's planning and increased security measures, however, "softer" targets

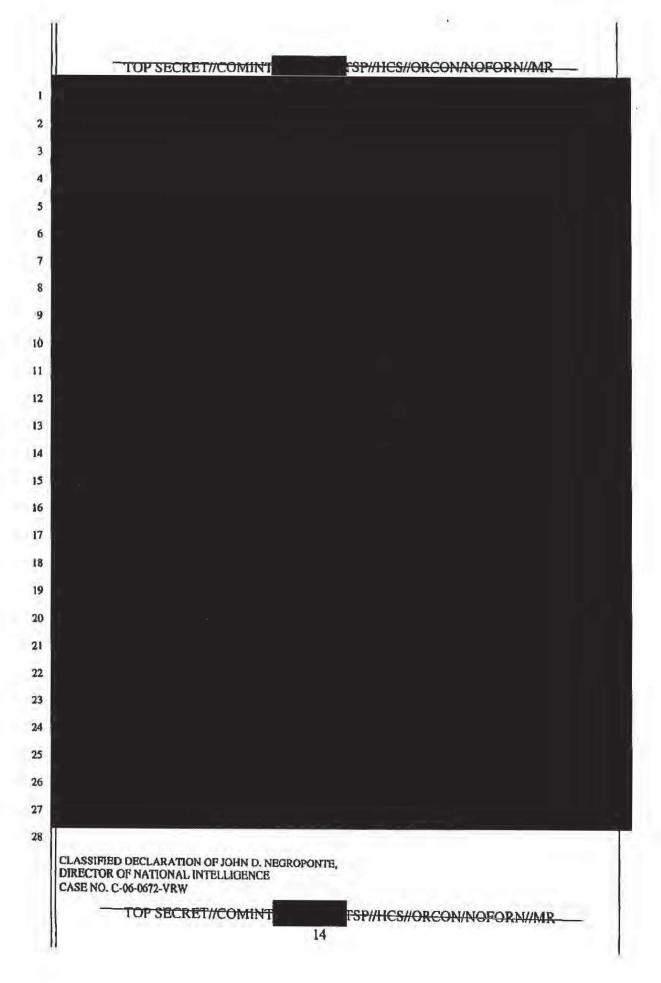
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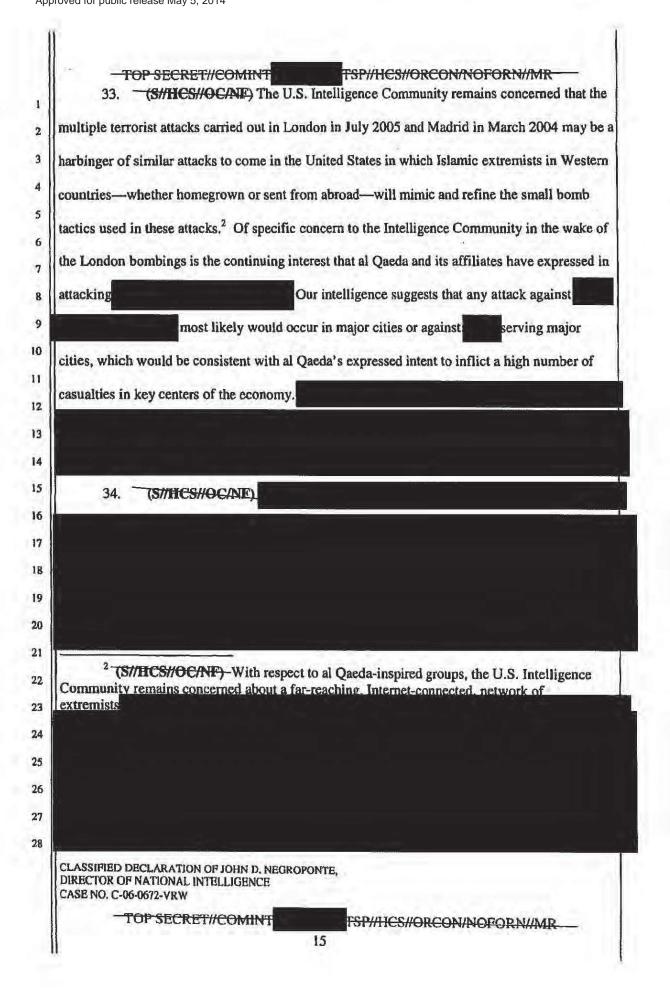
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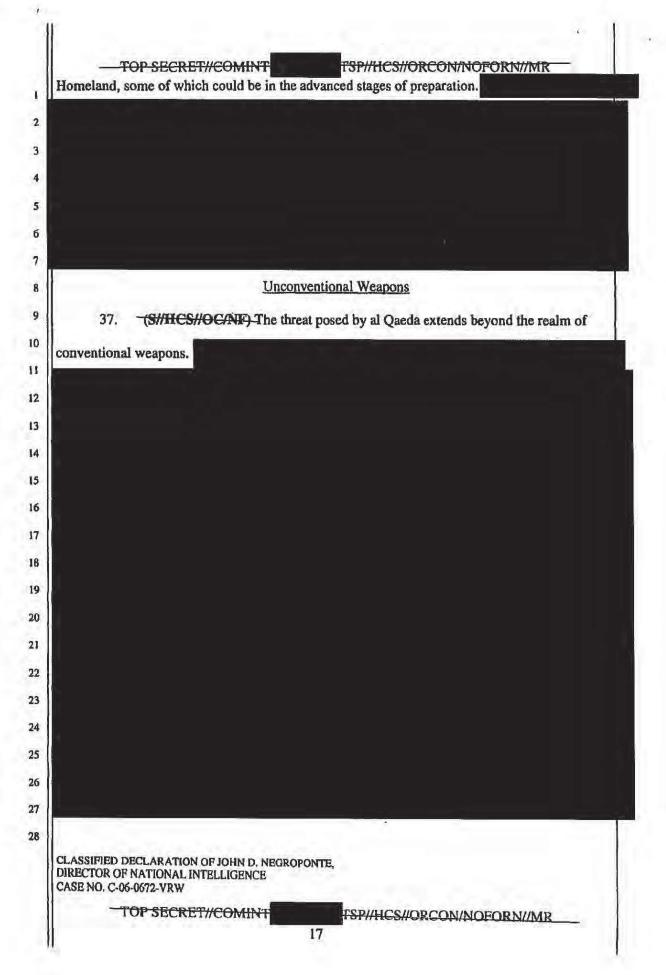


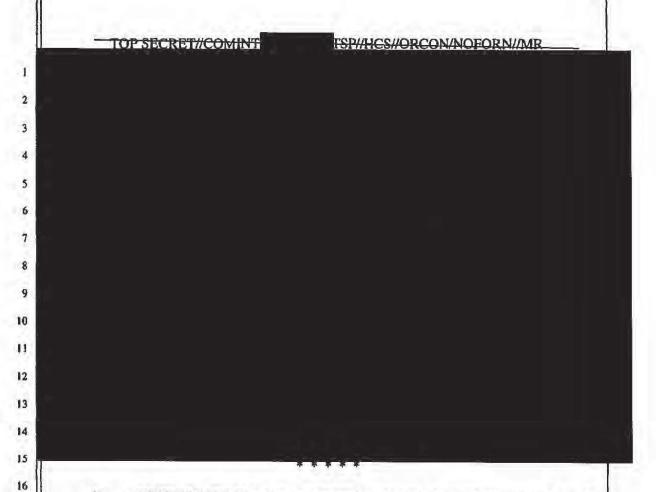






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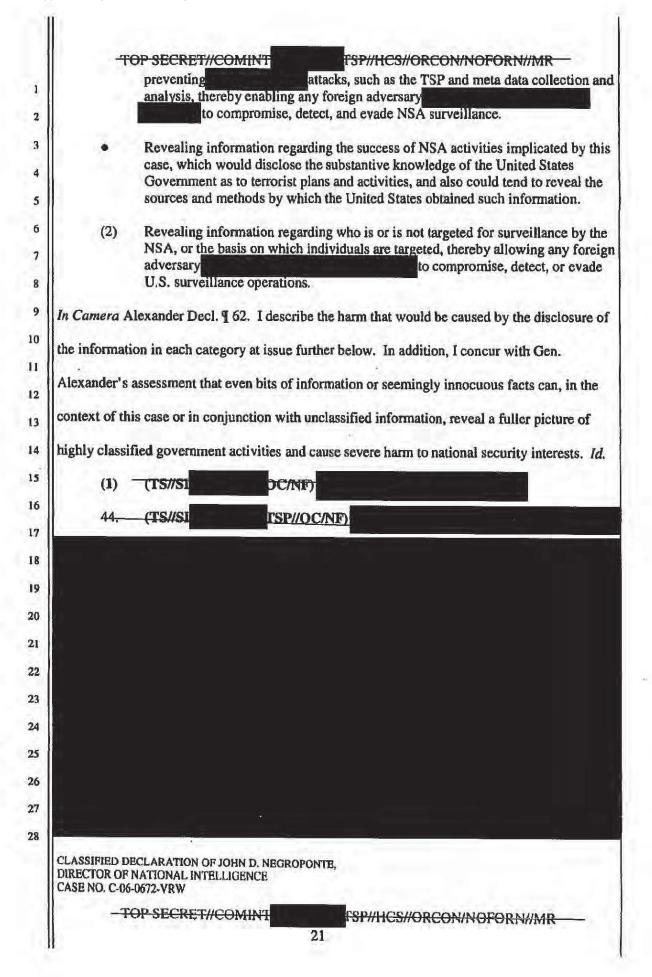


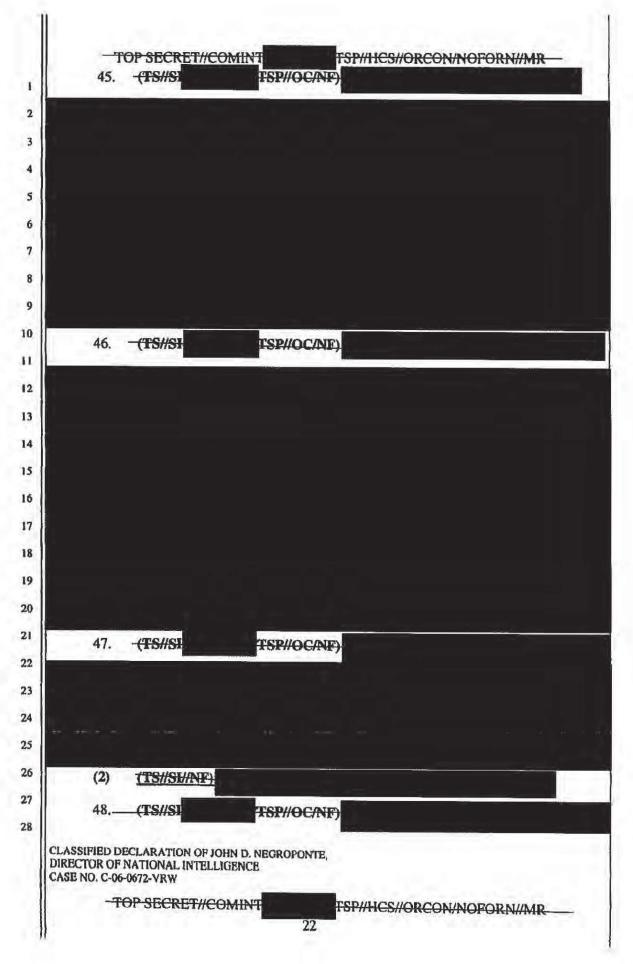
40. (TS/SI/OC/NF) These various examples of some of our intelligence information demonstrate that the al Qaeda network continues to plan ways to inflict a catastrophic attack. In sum, based on all of the intelligence presently available to us, it is the U.S. Intelligence Community's judgment that al Qaeda poses a grave danger to the U.S. Homeland. The severity of that threat, and the difficulty of tracking al Qaeda members, is precisely the reason the government is utilizing all lawful intelligence-gathering capabilities. I set forth this threat information not only to provide the court with crucial background as to why the intelligence activities at issue in this case are being undertaken, but also to assert a claim of privilege over this threat information. Although the foregoing threat assessment demonstrates precisely why we undertake these activities, the government cannot disclose this information in defending the

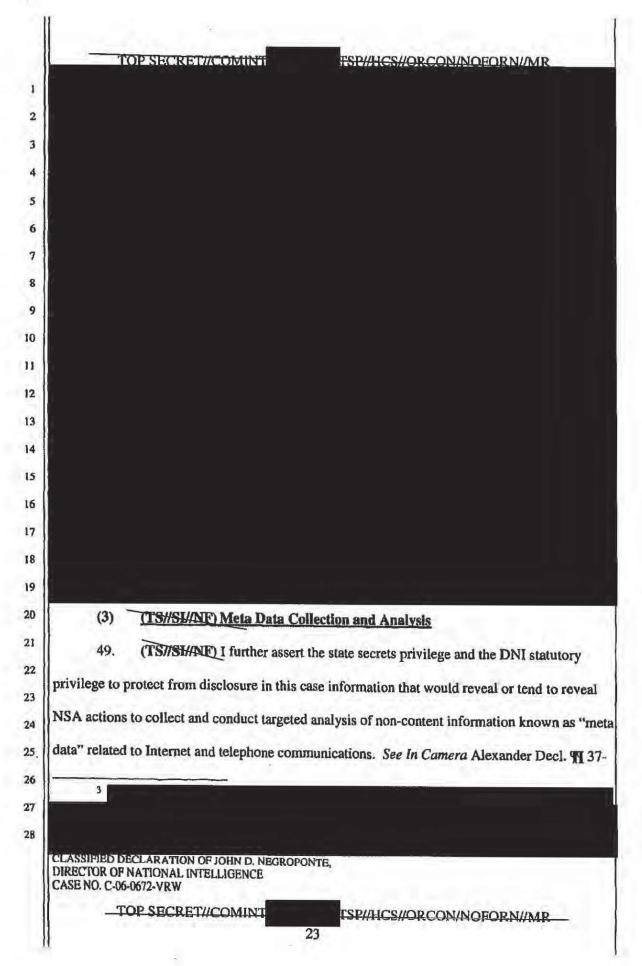
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FOP SECRET//COMIN'I FSP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR legality of the intelligence activities being challenged, since to do so obviously would disclose to our adversaries what we know of their plans and how we may be obtaining information about 2 3 them. Such disclosure would lead our adversaries to not only alter their plans, but to implement 4 greater security for their communications, thereby increasing the risk of non-detection. In 5 addition, disclosure of threat information might reveal human sources for the United States and, 6 thus, compromise those sources and put lives at danger. Accordingly, while I believe that such 7 threat information is crucial to understanding the context in which NSA conducts the intelligence 8 9 activities put at issue by Plaintiffs' lawsuit, I must assert the state secrets privilege and DNI 10 statutory privilege over the information because of the grave damage to national security that 11 could reasonably be expected to result from its disclosure. 12 B. Intelligence Sources and Methods 13 41. FSP//OC/NF) As set forth in Gen. Alexander's Declaration, 14 (TS//SI 15 the United States faced urgent and immediate intelligence challenges after the September 11 16 attacks, and the President authorized signals intelligence activities designed to meet those 17 challenges and to detect and prevent future terrorist attacks by al Qaeda and its affiliates. See In 18 Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 17-20; 21-24. In carrying out these intelligence activities and 19 20 others, the NSA utilizes various sources and methods, including 21 ld. 9 21. 22 23 Id. In addition, pursuant to 24 authorizations of the President and Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court ("FISC"), NSA is 25 26 collecting non-content "meta data" related to Internet communications for the purpose of 27 conducting targeted analysis to uncover the contacts 28 CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW TOP SECRETHCOMINT FSP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR







TOP SECRET//COMINT TSP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR plans as possible. Id. ¶ 43.

- analyze critical communications that identify those communicating and collaborating with coperatives. See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 43. Without this method of analysis, NSA would be left with individual communications conducted, for example, with email addresses that may quickly vanish. Id. In order to ascertain as rapidly as possible the potential terrorist threats facing the United States, NSA must know not only what a foreign terrorist target says in a particular telephone or Internet intercept, but with whom that person has been communicating. Id.
- data, including the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court's authorization of bulk Internet meta data collection, would cause exceptionally grave harm to the national security of the United States. As Gen. Alexander explains, NSA's collection and analysis of meta data is a unique and highly valuable tool for quickly assessing the identities, whereabouts, and relationships of individuals involved in terrorist activities. See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 70. The loss of this technique would cause exceptionally grave harm, and indeed, grave danger, because

seek already to utilize significant measures to hide their communications. The loss of any tool to help track this severe terrorist threat to the U.S. Homeland, but particularly one so sophisticated, could have devastating results—in loss of life, or the economic, social, and governmental stability of the United States.

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(4) (U) The Terrorist Surveillance Program

statutory privilege to protect from disclosure in this case information that would reveal or tend to reveal classified information concerning the operation of the Terrorist Surveillance Program acknowledged by the President in December 2005. See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 45-58. While public speculation about the TSP tends to assume that the program collects a wide range of domestic communications, that is not the case. The program is narrowly focused on collecting the communications of an agent, member, of associate of al Qaeda. Under the TSP, communications are intercepted only if they either originated or terminated outside the United States and only if a party to the communication is a member or affiliate of al Qaeda. As Gen. Alexander explains, NSA's decision to collect the content of phone calls or emails turns on factors that are all linked to whether an al Qaeda connection is at issue. See In Camera Alexander Decl ¶ 46-60.

intercepts telephone and email address that, through analysis, are reasonably believed to be that of an agent, member, of associate of al Qaeda. *Id.* ¶¶ 49, 52. Among the highly classified aspects of the TSP is its relationship to meta data collection and analysis. NSA SIGINT activities typically interrelate, and in this instance the importance and effectiveness of the TSP is that, in conjunction with meta data analysis, it provides an unmatched operational swiftness for targeting not just one suspected terrorist, but for ascertaining those who are collaborating with that terrorist. *Id.* ¶¶ 56-57.

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55. (TS://SI:/TSP://OC/NF) Information about how the TSP is operated could not be revealed without causing exceptionally grave damage to the national security. The factors on which NSA relies to target someone under the TSP but would tip-off adversaries as to how they might get caught in this surveillance. The interaction between the TSP and meta data analysis, while important to understanding the speed and flexibility of the program, would also reveal to adversaries that

As Gen. Alexander explains, armed with this knowledge, an adversary could take steps to avoid detection,

See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 70. In short, anything that compromises how NSA collects vital intelligence on the terrorist threat within the United States will make it harder to detect that threat, and more likely that a terrorist attack will be successful.

56. TS//SH/TSP//OC/NF) Finally, disclosure of information that would reveal or tend to reveal the success of the NSA activities at issue would cause exceptionally grave harm to the national security. As Gen. Alexander explains, these activities constitute highly important intelligence tools available to the United States for protecting the Homeland from another terrorist attack. See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 58(a)-(e). The interception of communications under the TSP, in conjunction with meta data analysis, has been successful in helping to find terrorists in our midst. Id. But, as again should be clear, the government cannot disclose how the challenged activities have worked to protect the national security of the United States without compromising those very activities and revealing the substantive knowledge of the United States Government as to terrorist plans and activities. Nor can the government use the examples of successes to demonstrate that the central focus of the program is on al Qaeda terrorist threats, nor the significant benefits already served by the activities at issue.

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data activities.

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Accordingly, while this information would help demonstrate the importance of the activities and compelling interests at stake would itself harm national security, I must assert the state secrets privilege and DNI statutory privilege over the successful application of the NSA TSP and meta

C. (U) Information That Would Confirm or Deny Intelligence Targets

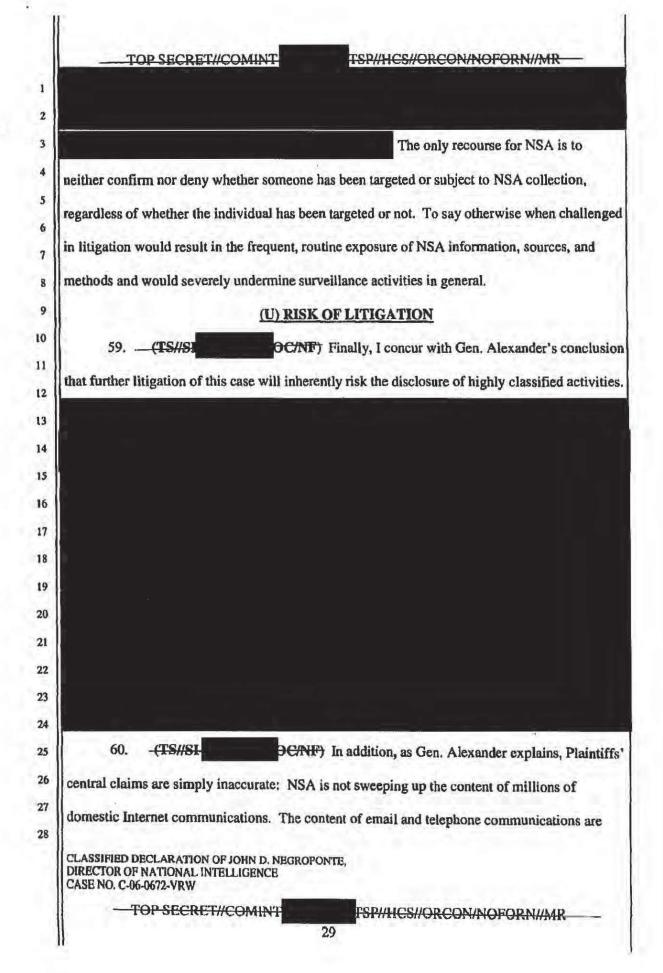
57. (TS//SI/NF) I further assert the state secrets privilege and the DNI statutory privilege to protect from disclosure in this case information that would reveal or tend to reveal whether or not the four Plaintiffs in this case have had the contents of their telephone and Internet communications and information related to those communications intercepted, disclosed, divulged, and/or used without judicial or other lawful authorization. See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 61.

58. (TS//SI/NF)

See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 74-75. As should be obvious, to confirm or deny whether someone is a target of surveillance would disclose either who is being targeted—thus compromising that collection—or who is not being targeted, thus revealing to adversaries that an individual is a secure source for communicating or, more broadly, the methods being used to conduct surveillance. See id. ¶ 75. While it may seem innocuous to disclose that law-abiding citizens are not being targeted, this may provide insight to a trained eye as to the scope of NSA's activities. Moreover, providing assurances that someone is not being targeted becomes unworkable, and itself revealing, in cases where an individual may be targeted. A refusal to confirm or deny only in cases where surveillance is occurring would effectively disclose and compromise that surveillance.

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them from disclosure.

TOP SECRET//COMINT TSP only if at least one party to the communication is a member or affiliate of al Qaeda and such communication originated or terminated outside the United States; meta data, which is non-content information, is collected in bulk but only queried and viewed in limited circumstances in order to track terrorist groups.

See In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 45. Moreover, since July 2004, Internet meta data is being collected pursuant to FISC authorization—not, as Plaintiffs allege, without a warrant. Id.

Nonetheless, any attempt to adjudicate the lawfulness of classified intelligence programs at issue, including to demonstrate why Plaintiffs' allegations are inaccurate, would not only require a exposition of the facts to demonstrate their lawfulness, but would risk disclosure of those facts in the process.

- the highest magnitude. We know al Qaeda is planning to attack inside the United States again, whether it be a "small" scale attack on shopping malls or "fun" places that kills dozens, a devastating attack on aviation or rail systems that kills hundreds, a catastrophic, mass-casualty attack that kills thousands, an attack on government or economic sector infrastructure that would cause severe economic harm or threaten the continuity of government, or perhaps in the future, the unthinkable prospect of a nuclear or radiological attack of some kind. NSA's activities, authorized by the President after 9/11, and one crucial tool authorized by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, are all directed at this terrible threat. NSA's activities at risk of disclosure in this case an essential tools in detecting and preventing the threat of a future terrorist attack on the United States and great care must be taken to protect
 - 62. (TS//NF)—For these reasons, in addition to invoking the state secrets and DNI

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statuto	TOP SECRET//CO ory privilege to protect the		the state of the s	ON/NOFORN//MR and methods at issue	, I join
with C	Gen. Alexander in respec	tfully urging th	ne Court to dismiss thi	s case.	
	I declare under penalty	of perjury that	the foregoing is true	and correct.	
DATE	5/12/200	6	Am min	arroche	
			JOHN D. NEGROPO Director of National I		

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