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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
NORTHERN DISTRICT O	OF CALIFORNIA	
TASH HEPTING, GREGORY HICKS, )		
On Behalf of Themselves and All Others )	Case No. C-06-0672-VRW	
Similarly Situated,	CLASSIFIED DECLARATION	
Plaintiffs, )	OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE,	
) v.	DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE	
ATTER CORD ATTER INC		
DOES 1-20, inclusive,	SUBMITTED IN CAMERA, EX PARTE	
Defendants	Hon. Vaughn R, Walker	
Defendants.	non. Vaugnii K, Waiker	
IN CAMERA, EX PARTE DECLARATIO	NOFIGHND NEGROPONTE	
I, John D. Negroponte, do hereby state and declare as follows:		
(U) INTRODUCTION		
1. (U) I am the Director of National Intel	ligence (DNI) of the United States. I have	
held this position since April 21, 2005. From June 28, 2004, until appointed to be DNI, I served		
	<u></u>	
as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Sec	urity Affairs (1987-1989),	
2. (U) In the course of my official duties	, I have been advised of this lawsuit and the	
allegations at issue in this case. The statements made	herein are based on my personal	
knowledge as well as on information provided to me	in my official capacity as Director of	
National Intelligence. In particular, as set forth below	w, I have read and personally considered the	
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CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW		
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	UNITED STATES DIST NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CAROLYN JEWEL, and ERIK KNUTZEN ON Behalf of Themselves and All Others Similarly Situated, Plaintiffs, V.  AT&T CORP., AT&T INC., and DOES 1-20, inclusive, Defendants.  IN CAMERA, EX PARTE DECLARATION DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL I, John D. Negroponte, do hereby state and de (U) INTRODUCE  1. (U) I am the Director of National Intel held this position since April 21, 2005. From June 20 as United States Ambassador to Iraq. From Septemb served as the United States Permanent Representative as Ambassador to Honduras (1981-1985), Mexico (19 as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Sec 2. (U) In the course of my official duties allegations at issue in this case. The statements made knowledge as well as on information provided to me National Intelligence. In particular, as set forth below CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW  —TOP SECRET//COMINIT	

TOP SECRET//COMINT PROPERTY OR PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE United States and, therefore, the 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

ISP//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.

7. — (TS//SI Surveillance Program (TSP), a controlled access signals intelligence program authorized by the President in response to the attacks of September 11, 2001. Information pertaining to this program is denoted with the special marking "TSP."

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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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 (II) ASSERTION OF STATE SECRETS PRIVILEGE

Gen. 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)(i). 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//Silent Land 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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disclosure in this lawsuit must be understood in the context of the extremely serious threat faced

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

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by the United States.

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 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

(U) With the attacks of September 11, al Qaeda demonstrated its ability to

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."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Available at <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov//news/releases/2005/12/20051219-2.html">http://www.whitehouse.gov//news/releases/2005/12/20051219-2.html</a>. CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW

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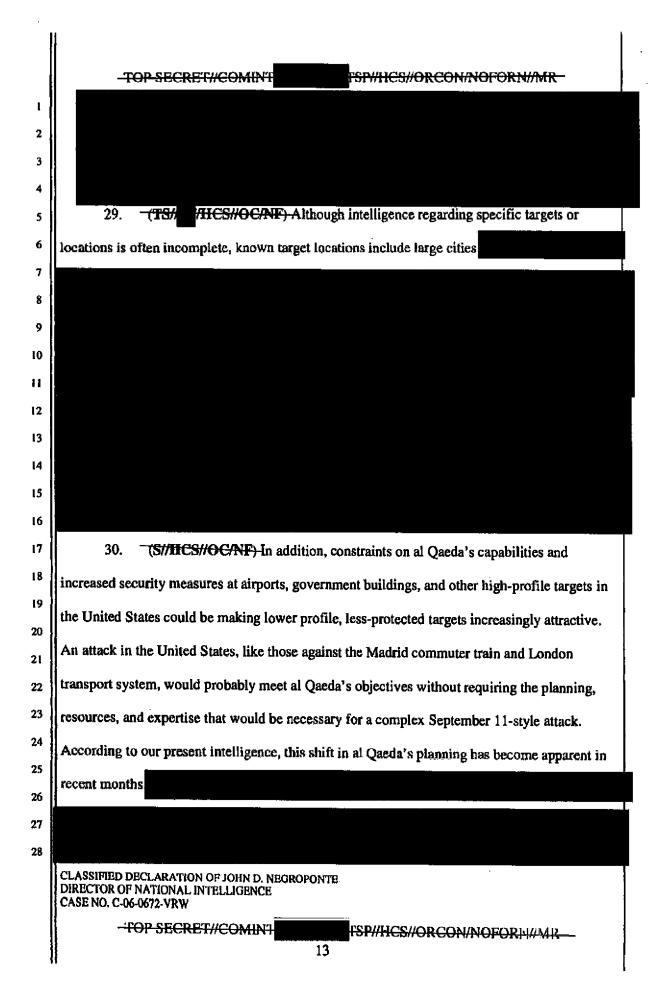
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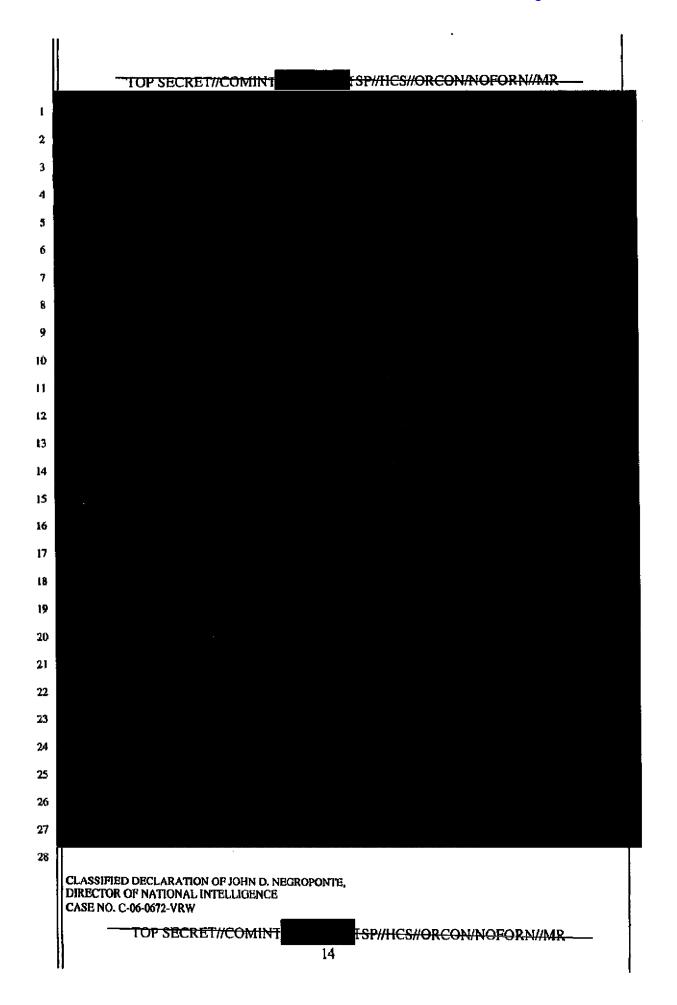
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	TOP SECRET//COMINT TSP://HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR have become increasingly attractive. Specific softer targets include tourist sites, shopping	
1 2	centers, and passenger trains.	
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9	24. (S//HCS/INF) We have numerous reasons to believe al Qaeda is still plotting	
10	another attack on U.S. soil. The Al-Jazirah television network aired an audiotape in January	
11	2006 in which Osama bin Laden said that preparations were under way for attacks inside the	
13	United States and that al Qaeda's failure to strike the United States since September 11, 2001	
14	was not due to improved U.S. security measures. Bin Laden's deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, also	
15	issued threats against the United States in statements in January and March of this year. In	
16	addition, an al Qaeda media facilitator released a statement on September 11, 2005, threatening	
17 18	new attacks on the United States, specifically naming Los Angeles as a target.	
19	25. (S//HCS//OC/NF)	
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40	CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW	
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3	26. (S//HCS//OC/NF) Our intelligence also indicates that al Qaeda is interested in
4	using Mexico as a point of entry into the United States.
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6	Our intelligence also indicates that al Qaeda is continually looking for operatives
8	capable of entering the United States without undue scrutiny,
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12	Possible al Qaeda Targets and Attacks
13	27. (TS// While any attack on the Homeland would be viewed by al
14	Qaeda as a success
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21   22	28. (S//HCS//OC/NF) Al Qaeda's signature attack is one that would be impressive in
23	its scope or audacity and that hits either multiple targets simultaneously or a single high-profile
24	place or person. According to the April 2006 NCTC assessment, reporting
25	has identified a variety of potential targets that would be attractive to group
26	operatives:
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	CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW
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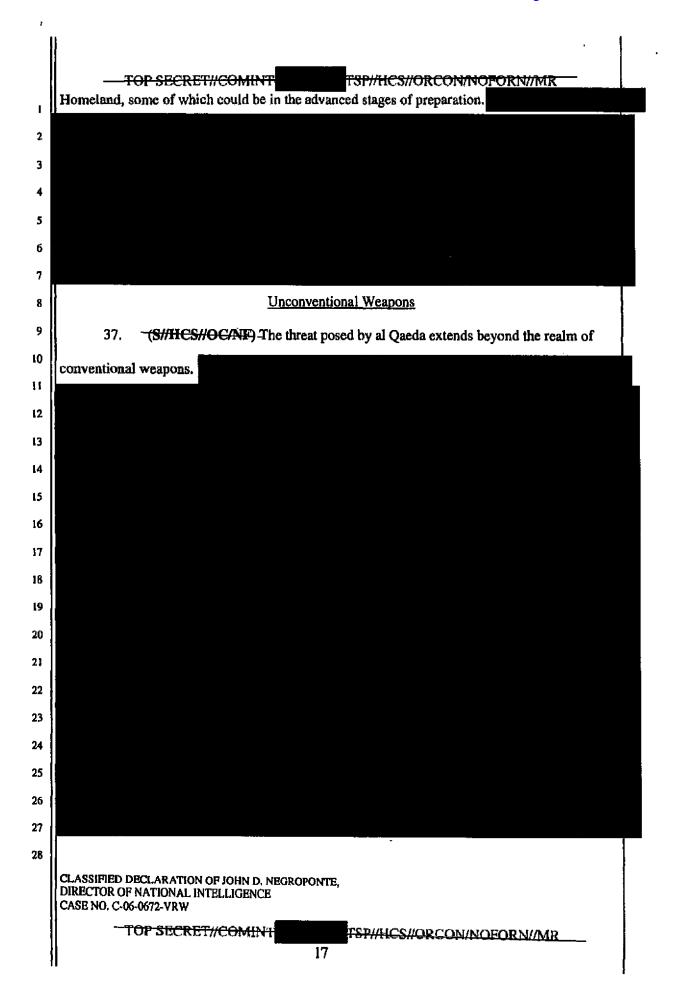
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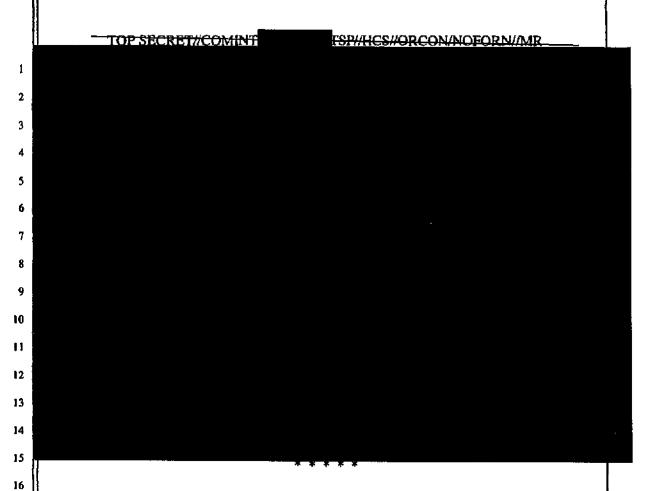
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40. (TS/SH/OC/NF) These various examples of some of our intelligence information demonstrate that the al Qaeda network continues to plan ways to inflict a catastrophic attack. In sum, based on all of the intelligence presently available to us, it is 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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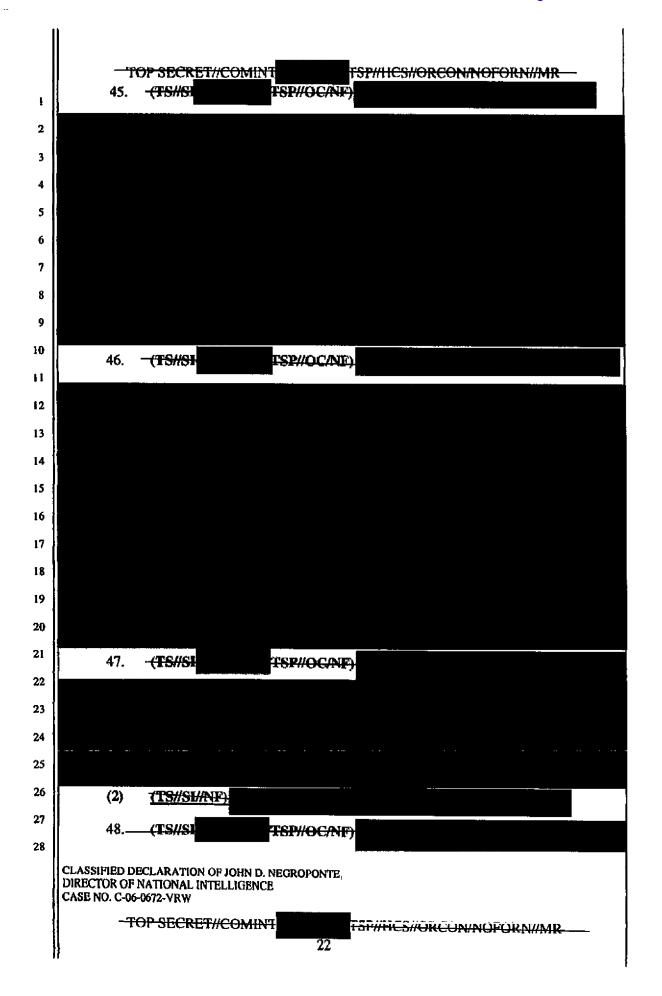
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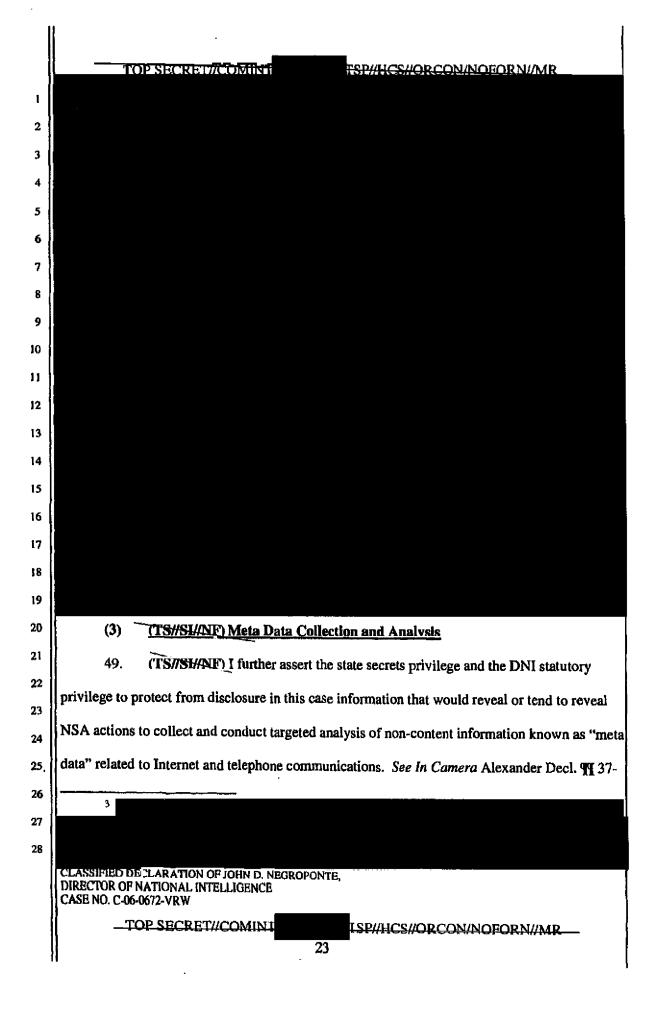
TOP SECRET//COMIN'I FSP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR legality of the intelligence activities being challenged, since to do so obviously would disclose to ŧ our adversaries what we know of their plans and how we may be obtaining information about 2 3 them. Such disclosure would lead our adversaries to not only 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 **Intelligence Sources and Methods** В. 13 14 41. (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. T 17-20; 21-24. In carrying out these intelligence activities and 19 20 others, the NSA utilizes various sources and methods, including 21 <u>ld.</u> ¶ 21. 22 23 24 authorizations of the President and Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court ("FISC"), NSA is 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

**ISP//OC/NF)** As set forth in Gen. Alexander's Declaration, Id. In addition, pursuant to "SP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR

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TOP SECRET//COMINT FSP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR preventing attacks, such as the TSP and meta data collection and analysis, thereby enabling any foreign adversary 1 to compromise, detect, and evade NSA surveylance. 2 3 Revealing information regarding the success of NSA activities implicated by this case, which would disclose the substantive knowledge of the United States 4 Government as to terrorist plans and activities, and also could tend to reveal the sources and methods by which the United States obtained such information. 5 б **(2)** Revealing information regarding who is or is not targeted for surveillance by the NSA, or the basis on which individuals are targeted, thereby allowing any foreign 7 adversary to compromise, detect, or evade U.S. survemance operations. 8 9 In Camera Alexander Decl. ¶ 62. I describe the harm that would be caused by the disclosure of 10 the information in each category at issue further below. In addition, I concur with Gen. 11 Alexander's assessment that even bits of information or seemingly innocuous facts can, in the 12 context of this case or in conjunction with unclassified information, reveal a fuller picture of 13 highly classified government activities and cause severe harm to national security interests. Id. 14 15 (TS//SI 16 ISP//OC/NF) 17 1 R 19 20 21 22 23 25 26 27 28 CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW -TOP SECRET//COMINT <del>rsp://Hcs//orcon/noforn//mr</del> 21





TOP SECRET//COMINT FSP//HCS//ORGON/NOFORN//MR 44. 1 50. (TS//ST/NF) As Gen. Alexander explains, meta data is non-content 2 3 header/router/addressing information, such as the "to," "from," "cc," and "bcc" lines (as opposed 4 to the body or "re" lines) of a standard email, for certain communications. See In Camera 5 Alexander Decl. ¶ 39. The NSA collects, in bulk, meta data associated with electronic 6 communication: 7 8 9 10 Id. The NSA also collects, in bulk, telephony meta data 11 Id. ¶¶ 24, 44. The collection of Internet and telephony meta data was authorized 12 by the President after the September 11 attacks. Id. ¶ 23 n.7. In July 2004, the Foreign 13 Intelligence Surveillance Court also authorized the bulk collection of Internet meta data and has 14 15 reauthorized that collection approximately every 90 days since. Id. 16 51. (TSHSUINF) The bulk collection of meta data allows NSA to use critical and 17 unique analytical capabilities to track, historically, the contacts of 18 known terrorists, a tool that has been highly useful in detecting previously unknown terrorists 19 20 and unknown terrorist accounts. In Camera Alexander Decl. 99 40-42; 44. Although the NSA is 21 collecting meta data in bulk, it is only authorized to query the archived meta data using email 22 addresses or telephone numbers for which there are facts giving rise to a reasonable, articulable 23 suspicion that the email address is associated with 24 *Id.* ¶¶ 23, 24, 39. 25 26 27 28 CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW TOP SECRET//COMINT. ASP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR 24

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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.

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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

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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.

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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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 data activities.

## 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. -<del>(TS//SI/AVE)</del>

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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TOP SECRET//COMINT HSP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR 1 2 3 The only recourse for NSA is to 4 neither confirm nor deny whether someone has been targeted or subject to NSA collection, 5 regardless of whether the individual has been targeted or not. To say otherwise when challenged 6 in litigation would result in the frequent, routine exposure of NSA information, sources, and 7 methods and would severely undermine surveillance activities in general. 8 9 (U) RISK OF LITIGATION t0 CTS//SI OCAR) Finally, I concur with Gen. Alexander's conclusion 11 that further litigation of this case will inherently risk the disclosure of highly classified activities. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 60. DC/NF) In addition, as Gen. Alexander explains, Plaintiffs' 25 26 central claims are simply inaccurate: NSA is not sweeping up the content of millions of 27 domestic Internet communications. The content of email and telephone communications are 28 CLASSIFIED DECLARATION OF JOHN D. NEGROPONTE. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CASE NO. C-06-0672-VRW TOP SECRET//COMINT FSP//HCS//ORCON/NOFORN//MR 29

collected by NSA pursuant to the 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

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.

- 61. (TS//SI/OC/NF)—The stakes we face in the U.S. Intelligence Community are of 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,
- 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 them from disclosure.
  - 62. (TS//NF)—For these reasons, in addition to invoking the state secrets and DNI

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	TOP SECRET//COMINT TO SECRET//				
1	statutory privilege to protect the intelligence information, sources, and methods at issue, I join				
2	with Gen. Alexander in respectfully urging the Court to dismiss this case.				
3	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.				
4	DATE: 5/12/2006 Frm mysogrando				
5	JOHN D. NEGROPONTE				
6	Director of National Intelligence				
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