

with the information it expects to use to rebut the classified information. The court may place the United States under a continuing duty to disclose such rebuttal information. If the United States fails to comply with its obligation under this subsection, the court may exclude any evidence not made the subject of a required disclosure and may prohibit the examination by the United States of any witness with respect to such information.

(Pub. L. 96-456, § 6, Oct. 15, 1980, 94 Stat. 2026.)

#### § 7. Interlocutory appeal

(a) An interlocutory appeal by the United States taken before or after the defendant has been placed in jeopardy shall lie to a court of appeals from a decision or order of a district court in a criminal case authorizing the disclosure of classified information, imposing sanctions for nondisclosure of classified information, or refusing a protective order sought by the United States to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

(b) An appeal taken pursuant to this section either before or during trial shall be expedited by the court of appeals. Prior to trial, an appeal shall be taken within fourteen days after the decision or order appealed from and the trial shall not commence until the appeal is resolved. If an appeal is taken during trial, the trial court shall adjourn the trial until the appeal is resolved and the court of appeals (1) shall hear argument on such appeal within four days of the adjournment of the trial, excluding intermediate weekends and holidays, (2) may dispense with written briefs other than the supporting materials previously submitted to the trial court, (3) shall render its decision within four days of argument on appeal, excluding intermediate weekends and holidays, and (4) may dispense with the issuance of a written opinion in rendering its decision. Such appeal and decision shall not affect the right of the defendant, in a subsequent appeal from a judgment of conviction, to claim as error reversal by the trial court on remand of a ruling appealed from during trial.

(Pub. L. 96-456, § 7, Oct. 15, 1980, 94 Stat. 2028; Pub. L. 111-16, § 4, May 7, 2009, 123 Stat. 1608.)

#### AMENDMENTS

2009—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 111-16, § 4(1), substituted “fourteen days” for “ten days”.

Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 111-16, § 4(2), inserted “excluding intermediate weekends and holidays,” after “adjournment of the trial.”

Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 111-16, § 4(3), inserted “excluding intermediate weekends and holidays,” after “argument on appeal.”

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2009 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 111-16 effective Dec. 1, 2009, see section 7 of Pub. L. 111-16, set out as a note under section 109 of Title 11, Bankruptcy.

#### § 8. Introduction of classified information

(a) CLASSIFICATION STATUS.—Writings, recordings, and photographs containing classified information may be admitted into evidence without change in their classification status.

(b) PRECAUTIONS BY COURT.—The court, in order to prevent unnecessary disclosure of clas-

sified information involved in any criminal proceeding, may order admission into evidence of only part of a writing, recording, or photograph, or may order admission into evidence of the whole writing, recording, or photograph with excision of some or all of the classified information contained therein, unless the whole ought in fairness be considered.

(c) TAKING OF TESTIMONY.—During the examination of a witness in any criminal proceeding, the United States may object to any question or line of inquiry that may require the witness to disclose classified information not previously found to be admissible. Following such an objection, the court shall take such suitable action to determine whether the response is admissible as will safeguard against the compromise of any classified information. Such action may include requiring the United States to provide the court with a proffer of the witness’ response to the question or line of inquiry and requiring the defendant to provide the court with a proffer of the nature of the information he seeks to elicit.

(Pub. L. 96-456, § 8, Oct. 15, 1980, 94 Stat. 2028.)

#### § 9. Security procedures

(a) Within one hundred and twenty days of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Justice of the United States, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense, shall prescribe rules establishing procedures for the protection against unauthorized disclosure of any classified information in the custody of the United States district courts, courts of appeal, or Supreme Court. Such rules, and any changes in such rules, shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress and shall become effective forty-five days after such submission.

(b) Until such time as rules under subsection (a) first become effective, the Federal courts shall in each case involving classified information adapt procedures to protect against the unauthorized disclosure of such information.

(Pub. L. 96-456, § 9, Oct. 15, 1980, 94 Stat. 2029; Pub. L. 108-458, title I, § 1071(f), Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3691.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The date of the enactment of this Act, referred to in subsec. (a), means Oct. 15, 1980.

#### AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 108-458 substituted “Director of National Intelligence” for “Director of Central Intelligence”.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2004 AMENDMENT

For Determination by President that amendment by Pub. L. 108-458 take effect on Apr. 21, 2005, see Memorandum of President of the United States, Apr. 21, 2005, 70 F.R. 23925, set out as a note under section 401 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

Amendment by Pub. L. 108-458 effective not later than six months after Dec. 17, 2004, except as otherwise expressly provided, see section 1097(a) of Pub. L. 108-458, set out as an Effective Date of 2004 Amend-