

(b) Report violations of the provisions of this regulation to the Chief Security Officer committed by employees of their component, as required;

(c) Ensure that employees of their component acquire adequate security education and training, as required by the DHS classified information security procedures;

(d) Continuously review the requirements for personnel access to classified information as a part of the continuous need-to-know evaluation, and initiate action to administratively withdraw or reduce the level of access authorized, as appropriate; and

(e) Cooperate fully with any request from the Chief Security Officer for assistance in the implementation of this part.

§ 7.12 Violations of classified information requirements.

(a) Any person who suspects or has knowledge of a violation of this part, including the known or suspected loss or compromise of classified information, shall promptly report such violations or possible violations, pursuant to requirements set forth in DHS directives.

(b) DHS employees and detailees may be reprimanded, suspended without pay, terminated from classification authority, suspended from or denied access to classified information, or subject to other sanctions in accordance with applicable law and DHS regulations or directives if they:

(1) Knowingly, willfully, or negligently disclose to unauthorized persons information properly classified under Executive Order 12958, as amended, or its predecessor orders;

(2) Knowingly, willfully, or negligently classify or continue the classification of information in violation of Executive Order 12958, as amended, or its implementing directives; or

(3) Knowingly, willfully, or negligently violate any other provision of Executive Order 12958, as amended, or DHS implementing directives; or

(4) Knowingly, willfully, or negligently grant eligibility for, or allow access to, classified information in violation of Executive Order 12958, or its implementing directives, this part, or

DHS implementing directives promulgated by the Chief Security Officer.

§ 7.13 Judicial proceedings.

(a) Any DHS official or organization receiving an order or subpoena from a Federal or State court, or an administrative subpoena from a Federal agency, to produce classified information (see 6 CFR 5.41 through 5.49), required to submit classified information for official DHS litigative purposes, or receiving classified information from another organization for production of such in litigation, shall notify the Office of the General Counsel, unless the demand for production is made by the Office of the General Counsel, and immediately determine from the agency originating the classified information whether the information can be declassified. If declassification is not possible, DHS representatives will take appropriate action to protect such information, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(b) If a determination is made to produce classified information in a judicial proceeding in any manner, the DHS General Counsel attorney, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, shall take appropriate steps to protect classified information in judicial proceedings and retrieve the information when the information is no longer required in such judicial proceedings, in accordance with the Department of Justice procedures, and in Federal criminal cases, pursuant to the requirements of Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA), Public Law 96-456, 94 Stat. 2025, (18 U.S.C. App.), and the "Security Procedures Established Pursuant to Public Law 96-456, 94 Stat. 2025, by the Chief Justice of the United States for the Protection of Classified Information," and other applicable authorities.

Subpart B—Classified Information

§ 7.20 Classification and declassification authority.

(a) Top Secret original classification authority may only be exercised by the Secretary of Homeland Security and by officials to whom such authority is delegated in writing by the Secretary. The Chief Security Officer, as the Senior