

(C) detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent fentanyl, other synthetic opioids, and other narcotics and psychoactive substances and associated contraband from entering the United States;

(2) describes circumstances in which effective technology in use at certain ports of entry smart cannot be implemented at other ports of entry, including—

(A) infrastructure constraints that would impact the ability to deploy detection equipment to improve the ability of such officers to identify such drugs and other dangers that are being illegally transported into the United States; and

(B) mitigation measures that could be implemented at these ports of entry; and

(3) includes other improvements to infrastructure and safety equipment that are needed to protect officers from inclement weather, surveillance by smugglers, and accidental exposure to narcotics or other dangers associated with the inspection of potential drug traffickers.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to implement the plans required under this section.

SEC. 2302. DEPLOYING SMART TECHNOLOGY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to develop and implement a strategy to manage and secure the southern border of the United States by deploying smart technology—

(1) to enhance situational awareness along the border; and

(2) to counter transnational criminal networks.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The smart technology strategy described in subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a comprehensive assessment of the physical barriers, levees, technologies, tools, and other devices that are currently in use along the southern border of the United States;

(2) the deployment of technology between ports of entry that focuses on flexible solutions that can expand the ability to detect illicit activity, evaluate the effectiveness of border security operations, and be easily relocated, broken out by U.S. Border Patrol sector;

(3) the specific steps that may be taken in each U.S. Border Patrol sector during the next 5 years to identify technology systems and tools that can help provide situational awareness of the southern border;

(4) an explanation for why each technology, tool, or other device was recommended to achieve and maintain situational awareness of the southern border, including—

(A) the methodology used to determine which type of technology, tool, or other device was recommended;

(B) a specific description of how each technology will contribute to the goal of evaluating the performance and identifying the effectiveness rate of U.S. Border Patrol agents and operations; and

(C) a privacy evaluation of each technology, tool, or other device that examines their potential impact on border communities;

(5) cost-effectiveness calculations for each technology, tool, or other device that will be deployed, including an analysis of the cost per mile of border surveillance;

(6) a cost justification for each instance a more expensive technology, tool, or other device is recommended over a less expensive option in a given U.S. Border Patrol sector; and

(7) performance measures that can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of each technology deployed and of U.S. Border Patrol operations in each sector.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement this section.



SEC. 2303. INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT ON PRIVACY RIGHTS.

The Office of the Inspector General for the Department of Homeland Security shall conduct oversight to ensure that—

(1) the technology used by U.S. Customs and Border Protection is—

- (A) effective in serving a legitimate agency purpose;
- (B) the least intrusive means of serving such purpose; and
- (C) cost effective;

(2) guidelines are developed for using such technology to ensure appropriate limits on data collection, processing, sharing, and retention; and

(3) the Department of Homeland Security has consulted with stakeholders, including affected border communities, in the development of any plans to expand technology.

SEC. 2304. TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION.

(a) **MANDATORY TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION TO PROMOTE AGENT AND OFFICER SAFETY AND PROFESSIONALISM.**—The Secretary is authorized to establish policies and guidelines to ensure that every agent and officer of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement receives training upon onboarding regarding accountability, standards for professional and ethical conduct, and oversight.

(b) **CURRICULUM.**—The training required under subsection (a) shall include—

- (1) best practices in community policing, cultural awareness, and carrying out enforcement actions near sensitive locations, responding to grievances, and how to refer complaints to the Immigration Detention Ombudsman;
- (2) interaction with vulnerable populations; and
- (3) standards of professional and ethical conduct.

(c) **CONTINUING EDUCATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall require all agents and officers of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement who are required to undergo training under subsection (a) to participate in continuing education.

(2) **CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY SUBJECT MATTER.**—Continuing education required under paragraph (1) shall include training regarding—

- (A) the protection of the civil, constitutional, human, and privacy rights of individuals; and
- (B) use of force policies applicable to agents and officers.

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Courses offered as part of continuing education under this subsection shall be administered in coordination with the Federal Law Enforcement