

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9565

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, to implement large-scale, non-intrusive inspection technology at land ports of entry identified as high risk, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 2026

Mr. SCHWEIKERT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, to implement large-scale, non-intrusive inspection technology at land ports of entry identified as high risk, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Enhanced Counter-
3 Narcotics Detection and Technology Act”.

4 **SEC. 2. LARGE-SCALE, NON-INTRUSIVE INSPECTION TECH-**
5 **NOLOGY AT LAND PORTS OF ENTRY IDENTI-**
6 **FIED AS HIGH RISK.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle B of title IV of the
8 Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211 et seq.)
9 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:
10 **“SEC. 420. LARGE-SCALE, NON-INTRUSIVE INSPECTION**
11 **TECHNOLOGY AT LAND PORTS OF ENTRY**
12 **IDENTIFIED AS HIGH RISK.**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
14 date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting
15 through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border
16 Protection (in this section referred to as the ‘Commis-
17 sioner’), shall establish an annual process to identify the
18 land ports of entry that, on the basis of drug seizure vol-
19 ume, are either of the following:

20 “(1) At or above the 70th percentile of all land
21 ports of entry with respect to the northern border of
22 the United States.

23 “(2) At or above the 70th percentile of all land
24 ports of entry with respect to the southern border of
25 the United States.

1 “(b) HIGH-RISK PORT.—A land port of entry identi-
2 fied under subsection (a) shall be referred to as a ‘high-
3 risk port’.

4 “(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than one year
5 after the Commissioner identifies a high-risk port under
6 subsection (a), the Commissioner shall carry out the fol-
7 lowing:

8 “(1) Implement in the screening of cargo at
9 such port large-scale, non-intrusive inspection tech-
10 nology, unless the Commissioner determines, based
11 on metrics and criteria established under paragraph
12 (2), that such technology is not effective.

13 “(2) Establish metrics and criteria for deter-
14 mining the effectiveness of such technology.

15 “(d) SCREENING.—Beginning not later than one year
16 after large-scale, non-intrusive inspection technology has
17 been implemented at a high-risk port pursuant to sub-
18 section (c)(1), the Commissioner shall utilize such tech-
19 nology in the screening of the following:

20 “(1) Not less than 40 percent of the passenger
21 vehicles entering the United States through such
22 port and for which such technology is feasible for
23 such screening.

24 “(2) Not less than 70 percent of the commer-
25 cial vehicles entering the United States through such

1 port and for which such technology is feasible for
2 such screening.

3 “(e) TRAINING.—The Commissioner shall ensure rel-
4 evant personnel of U.S. Customs and Border Protection
5 receive training on any large-scale, non-intrusive inspec-
6 tion technology implemented pursuant to subsection
7 (c)(1).

8 “(f) NEW TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than one year
9 after large-scale, non-intrusive inspection technology has
10 been implemented pursuant to subsection (c)(1) and annu-
11 ally thereafter, the Commissioner shall seek to identify
12 technology that satisfies the following requirements:

13 “(1) Has not been so implemented.

14 “(2) Has potential to improve the screening of
15 cargo at high-risk ports.

16 “(g) REPORTS.—Not later than one year after large-
17 scale, non-intrusive inspection technology has been imple-
18 mented pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (c) and
19 annually thereafter, the Commissioner shall submit to
20 Congress a report that includes information relating to the
21 following for the annual period covered by such report:

22 “(1) The effectiveness of such technology, based
23 on metrics and criteria established under paragraph
24 (2) of such subsection.

1 “(2) The technology, if any, identified pursuant
2 to subsection (f).

3 “(h) LARGE SCALE, NON-INTRUSIVE INSPECTION
4 TECHNOLOGY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘large-
5 scale, non-intrusive inspection technology’ means an x-ray,
6 gamma-ray, or other passive imaging system, that satisfies
7 the following requirements:

8 “(1) Can be utilized to inspect cargo for contra-
9 band, hazards, and anomalies that indicate potential
10 threats.

11 “(2) Any other requirement the Commissioner
12 determines appropriate.”.

13 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
14 in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is
15 amended by inserting after the item relating to section
16 419 the following new item:

 “Sec. 420. Large-scale, non-intrusive inspection technology at land ports of
 entry identified as high risk.”.

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