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S. RES. 535

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the trafficking of illicit fentanyl
into the United States from Mexico and China.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14, 2016

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr.
KING) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Com-
mittee on Foreign Relations

_____, (legislative day, _____), _____

Reported by Mr. CORKER, with an amendment and an amendment to the
preamble

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in *italic*]

[Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in *italic*]

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the trafficking
of illicit fentanyl into the United States from Mexico
and China.

Whereas the United States continues to experience a pre-
~~scription opioid and heroin~~ use epidemic that claimed at
least 30,000 lives in 2014;

Whereas fentanyl is a synthetic opioid and the euphoric effects of fentanyl are sometimes indistinguishable from the euphoric effects of heroin or morphine;

Whereas the effect of fentanyl can be approximately 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times stronger than morphine;

Whereas although pharmaceutical fentanyl can be diverted for misuse, most fentanyl deaths are believed to be linked to illicitly manufactured fentanyl and illicit versions of chemically similar compounds known as fentanyl analogs (collectively referred to in this preamble as “illicit fentanyl”);

Whereas illicit fentanyl is potentially lethal even if only a very small quantity of illicit fentanyl is ingested or inhaled;

Whereas across the United States, illicit fentanyl use and related deaths are rising at alarming rates;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is cheaper to manufacture than heroin and the sale of illicit fentanyl is highly profitable for drug dealers;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is sold for its heroin-like effects and illicit fentanyl is often mixed with heroin, cocaine, or methamphetamine as a combination product, with or without the knowledge of the user;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is often produced to physically resemble other opioid pain medicines, such as oxycodone, which sell for high amounts on the street;

Whereas drug users often overdose on illicit fentanyl because users are unaware that they are ingesting illicit fentanyl and do not anticipate the toxicity and potential lethality of illicit fentanyl;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, between 2013 and 2014, the death rate from the use of synthetic opioids, including illicit fentanyl and synthetic opioid pain relievers other than methadone, increased 80 percent, and those deaths are largely attributable to fentanyl rather than other prescription synthetics;

Whereas, in 2015, the Drug Enforcement Administration (referred to in this preamble as the "DEA") issued a National Drug Threat Assessment Summary, which found that Mexican transnational criminal organizations are—

- (1) one of the greatest criminal drug threats to the United States; and

- (2) poly-drug organizations that use established transportation routes and distribution networks to traffic heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana throughout the United States;

Whereas, in 2016, the DEA issued a National Heroin Threat Assessment Summary, which found that "starting in late 2013, several States reported spikes in overdose deaths due to fentanyl and its analog ~~acetyl~~fentanyl";

Whereas the 2016 National Heroin Threat Assessment Summary found that—

- (1) Mexican drug traffickers are expanding their operations to gain a larger share of eastern United States heroin markets; and
- (2) the availability of heroin is increasing throughout the United States;

Whereas between 2013 and 2014, more than 700 fentanyl-related deaths in the United States were attributable to illicit fentanyl;

Whereas the number of deaths attributable to illicit fentanyl may be significantly underreported because—

- (1) coroners and medical examiners do not test, or lack the resources to test, routinely for fentanyl;
- (2) crime laboratories lack the resources to test routinely for fentanyl; and
- (3) illicit fentanyl deaths may erroneously be attributed to heroin;

Whereas, in March 2015, the DEA issued a nationwide alert on illicit fentanyl as a threat to health and public safety;

Whereas illicit fentanyl has the potential to endanger public health workers, first responders, and law enforcement personnel who may unwittingly come into contact with illicit fentanyl by accidentally inhaling airborne powder;

Whereas the 2015 National Drug Threat Assessment Summary found that—

- (1) Mexico is the primary source for illicit fentanyl trafficked into the United States; and
- (2) distributors in China are the source of the fentanyl analogs and the precursor chemicals to manufacture fentanyl analogs that are found in Mexico;

Whereas fentanyl produced illicitly in Mexico is—

- (1) smuggled across the southwest border of the United States, or delivered through mail and express communication couriers; and
 - (2) often mixed with heroin or diluents in the United States and then distributed in the same United States markets in which white powder heroin is distributed; and
- Whereas United States law enforcement officials have recently seen—

(1) an influx of illicit fentanyl into the United States directly from China; and

(2) shipments of the equipment to manufacture illicit fentanyl, such as pill presses. Now, therefore, be it

Whereas the United States continues to experience a prescription opioid and heroin overdose epidemic that claimed almost 30,000 lives in 2014;

Whereas fentanyl is a synthetic opioid and the euphoric effects of fentanyl are sometimes indistinguishable from the euphoric effects of heroin or morphine;

Whereas the effect of fentanyl can be up to 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times stronger than morphine;

Whereas although pharmaceutical fentanyl can be diverted for misuse, most fentanyl deaths are believed to be linked to illicitly manufactured fentanyl and illicit versions of chemically similar compounds known as fentanyl analogs (collectively referred to in this preamble as “illicit fentanyl”);

Whereas illicit fentanyl is potentially lethal even if only a very small quantity is ingested or inhaled;

Whereas across the United States, illicit fentanyl use and related deaths are rising at alarming rates;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is cheaper to manufacture than heroin and the sale of illicit fentanyl is highly profitable for drug dealers;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is sold for its heroin-like effects and illicit fentanyl is often mixed with heroin, cocaine, or methamphetamine as a combination product, with or without the knowledge of the user;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is often produced to physically resemble other opioid pain medicines, such as oxycodone, which sell for high amounts on the street;

Whereas drug users often overdose on illicit fentanyl because users are unaware that they are ingesting illicit fentanyl and do not anticipate the toxicity and potential lethality of illicit fentanyl;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, between 2013 and 2014, the death rate from overdoses caused by synthetic opioids, including illicit fentanyl and synthetic opioid pain relievers other than methadone, increased 80 percent;

Whereas, in 2015, the Drug Enforcement Administration (referred to in this preamble as the “DEA”) issued a National Drug Threat Assessment Summary, which found that Mexican transnational criminal organizations are—
(1) one of the greatest criminal drug threats to the United States; and

(2) poly-drug organizations that use established transportation routes and distribution networks to traffic heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana throughout the United States;

Whereas, in 2016, the DEA issued a National Heroin Threat Assessment Summary, which found that “starting in late 2013, several states reported spikes in overdose deaths due to fentanyl and its analog acetyl-fentanyl”;

Whereas the 2016 National Heroin Threat Assessment Summary found that—

(1) Mexican drug traffickers are expanding their operations to gain a larger share of eastern United States heroin markets; and

(2) the availability of heroin is increasing throughout the United States;

Whereas between 2013 and 2014, there were more than 700 fentanyl-related deaths in the United States;

Whereas the number of deaths attributable to illicit fentanyl may be significantly underreported because—

(1) coroners and medical examiners do not test, or lack the resources to test, routinely for fentanyl;

(2) crime laboratories lack the resources to test routinely for fentanyl; and

(3) illicit fentanyl deaths may erroneously be attributed to heroin;

Whereas, in March 2015, the DEA issued a nationwide alert on illicit fentanyl as a threat to health and public safety;

Whereas illicit fentanyl has the potential to endanger public health workers, first responders, and law enforcement personnel who may unwittingly come into contact with illicit fentanyl by accidentally inhaling airborne powder;

Whereas, according to the DEA—

(1) Mexico is the primary source for illicit fentanyl trafficked into the United States; and

(2) distributors in China are the source of the fentanyl analogs and the precursor chemicals to manufacture fentanyl analogs that are found in Mexico and Canada;

Whereas fentanyl produced illicitly in Mexico is—

(1) smuggled across the southwest border of the United States, or delivered through mail and express consignment couriers; and

(2) often mixed with heroin or diluents in the United States and then distributed in the same United States markets in which white powder heroin is distributed; and

Whereas United States law enforcement officials have recently seen—

(1) an influx of illicit fentanyl into the United States directly from China;

(2) shipments of the equipment to manufacture illicit fentanyl, such as pill presses; and

(3) some illicit fentanyl products being smuggled into the United States across the northern border with Canada: Now, therefore, be it

1 Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

2 (1) the use of illicit fentanyl in the United
3 States and the resulting overdose deaths are a public
4 health crisis;

5 (2) the trafficking of illicit fentanyl into the
6 United States, especially the trafficking of illicit
7 fentanyl by transnational criminal organizations, is a
8 problem that requires close cooperation between the
9 United States Government and the Governments of
10 Mexico and China;

11 (3) the United States Government and the Gov-
12 ernments of Mexico and China have a shared inter-
13 est in, and responsibility for, stopping the trafficking
14 of fentanyl into the United States and all 3 coun-
15 tries should develop joint actions to attain that goal;
16 (4) the United States should—

1 (A) support the Governments of Mexico
2 and China in the efforts of the Governments of
3 Mexico and China to stop the trafficking of il-
4 licit fentanyl into the United States;

5 (B) take further measures to reduce and
6 prevent heroin and fentanyl consumption
7 through the use of evidence-based prevention,
8 treatment, and recovery services; and

9 (C) provide access to treatment and reha-
10 bilitation to help individuals with substance use
11 disorders recover; and

12 (5) the United States Government, including
13 the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the
14 Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of
15 the Office of National Drug Control Policy, should
16 use the broad diplomatic and law enforcement re-
17 sources of the United States, in partnership with the
18 Governments of Mexico and China, to stop the traf-
19 ficking of illicit fentanyl into the United States.

20 *That it is the sense of the Senate that—*

21 (1) *the use of illicit fentanyl in the United States*
22 *and the resulting overdose deaths are a public health*
23 *crisis;*

24 (2) *the trafficking of illicit fentanyl into the*
25 *United States, especially the trafficking of illicit*

1 *fentanyl by transnational criminal organizations, is*
2 *a problem that requires close cooperation between the*
3 *United States Government and the Governments of*
4 *Mexico and China;*

5 (3) *the United States Government and the Gov-*
6 *ernments of Mexico and China have a shared interest*
7 *in, and responsibility for, stopping the production of*
8 *illicit fentanyl and its trafficking into the United*
9 *States;*

10 (4) *the United States should—*

11 (A) *support efforts by the Governments of*
12 *Mexico and China to stop the production of il-*
13 *licit fentanyl and its trafficking into the United*
14 *States; and*

15 (B) *take further measures to reduce and*
16 *prevent heroin and fentanyl consumption*
17 *through—*

18 (i) *enhanced enforcement to reduce the*
19 *illegal supply; and*

20 (ii) *increased use of evidence-based pre-*
21 *vention, treatment, and recovery services;*
22 *and*

23 (5) *the United States Government, including the*
24 *Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Sec-*
25 *retary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the*

1 *Office of National Drug Control Policy, should use the*
2 *broad diplomatic and law enforcement resources of*
3 *the United States, in partnership with the Govern-*
4 *ments of Mexico and China, to stop the production of*
5 *illicit fentanyl and its trafficking into the United*
6 *States.*