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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

MARCH 8, 2017

Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution;
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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 prescription opioid and heroin overdose epidemic that claimed more than 33,000 lives in 2015;

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 2014 and 2015, the death rate from overdoses caused by synthetic opioids, including illicit fentanyl and synthetic opioid pain relievers other than methadone and heroin, increased 72 percent;

Whereas, in 2016, 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) the greatest criminal drug threat 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 in 2015, there were more than 9,580 overdose deaths in the United States caused by synthetic opioids, including—

(1) illicit fentanyl; and

(2) synthetic opioid pain relievers other than methadone and heroin;

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, in October 2015, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention issued a health advisory through its Health Alert Network—

- (1) to make public health officials aware of the increase in fentanyl-related overdose fatalities;
- (2) to provide recommendations for improving detection of fentanyl-related overdose outbreaks; and
- (3) to encourage States to expand access to, and training on, naloxone;

Whereas, in August 2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention updated the health advisory issued in October 2015 to make public health officials aware of the increasing—

- (1) availability of counterfeit pills containing various amounts of fentanyl and fentanyl-related compounds; and
- (2) frequency with which fentanyl-related compounds are mixed with, or sold as, heroin;

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 produc-

tion of illicit fentanyl and its trafficking into the
United States;

(4) the United States should—

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

(B) take further measures to reduce and
prevent heroin and fentanyl consumption
through—

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

(ii) increased use of evidence-based
prevention, treatment, and recovery serv-
ices; and

(5) the United States Government, including
the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the
Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of
the Office of National Drug Control Policy, should
use the broad diplomatic and law enforcement re-
sources of the United States, in partnership with the
Governments of Mexico and China, to stop the pro-
duction of illicit fentanyl and its trafficking into the
United States.

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