



1 within six months of the unintended ingestion. This presumption of fault is established in  
2 favor of all persons suffering serious bodily injury or death in this state as a result of  
3 unintended ingestion of illicit fentanyl beginning January 1, 2015, pursuant to credible  
4 information or statistical data pertaining to, in accordance with House Bill No. 586, and  
5 particularly as an expression of legislative intent, pertaining to the findings of the Legislature  
6 of Louisiana; and

7 WHEREAS, the legislature finds that in order to give credence to the stated purpose  
8 of House Bill No. 586 to provide civil litigants who have suffered serious bodily injury or  
9 death beginning January 1, 2015, as a result of the unintended ingestion of illicit fentanyl in  
10 this state with the broadest possible basis to seek relief in keeping with the stated purpose  
11 of House Bill No. 586 and particularly to facilitate the prosecution of the action established  
12 for such civil litigants by the Act; and

13 WHEREAS, the legislature wishes to express its intent regarding the intended  
14 meaning of the law and its application of House Bill No. 586 pertaining to its finding of  
15 credible information and statistical data of the United States government and of the state of  
16 Louisiana pertaining to illicit fentanyl trafficking from sources whose accuracy cannot  
17 reasonably be questioned. The legislature does hereby find the following to be credible  
18 information or statistical data from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned  
19 and sufficient evidence in order for the plaintiff to meet the burden of proof for the  
20 establishment of an action brought pursuant to House Bill No. 586:

21 (1) International illicit fentanyl trafficking and its related commercial activity is a  
22 serious and deadly problem that threatens the vital interests of the United States, the state  
23 of Louisiana, and the safety and health of every citizen.

24 (2) Illicit fentanyl is primarily produced in laboratories in Mexico by drug cartels  
25 and trafficked into the United States and Louisiana in powder and pill form, including  
26 fentanyl-laced substances, counterfeit pills, and fentanyl analogues.

27 (3) The People's Republic of China, hereinafter China, is the primary source country  
28 of fentanyl precursor chemicals used to manufacture the illicit fentanyl.

1 (4) Since 2013, China has been the principal source of the fentanyl flooding the  
2 United State illicit drug market through its production of fentanyl precursor agents and  
3 fueling the deadly drug epidemic in the history of the United States.

4 (5) In 2016, the United States Customs and Border Protection agency seized nearly  
5 two hundred pounds of fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, primarily from along the  
6 southwest border of the United States. This is a twenty-five-fold increase over seizures in  
7 2015. Between 2014 and 2015, deaths involving synthetic opioids, including fentanyl,  
8 increased by seventy-two percent and took more than nine thousand five hundred American  
9 lives.

10 (6) The Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking, established under  
11 Section 7221 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2020, reported in  
12 2022 that China, which supplied seventy to eighty percent of fentanyl seized by federal  
13 authorities between 2014 and 2019, has been surpassed by Mexico as the "dominant source"  
14 of illicit fentanyl in the United States.

15 (7) Illicit fentanyl is primarily trafficked by land into the United States through legal  
16 ports of entry at the Mexican border, as well as between such ports of entry, with some  
17 trafficking facilitated by domestic and foreign-based social media and encrypted  
18 communication applications.

19 (8) In fiscal years 2021 and 2022, the United States Customs and Border Protection  
20 agency seized over twenty four thousand pounds of fentanyl at ports of entry at the Mexican  
21 border, a two hundred percent increase from the amounts seized in fiscal years 2019 and  
22 2020.

23 (9) In August 2022, the United States Department of Justice reported that Mexican  
24 cartels are increasingly manufacturing fentanyl for distribution and sale into the United  
25 States.

26 (10) Deaths caused by the trafficking of illicit fentanyl have reached epidemic  
27 proportions in the United States with fentanyl being involved in nearly two hundred  
28 thousand deaths in the United States between 2014 and 2020.

1 (11) The number of drug overdose deaths in the United States surpassed one hundred  
2 thousand during the period between May 2020 and April 2021, with sixty four thousand  
3 deaths being related to fentanyl.

4 (12) Fentanyl and other synthetic opioids caused approximately two thirds of the  
5 fatal overdoses in the United States in 2021.

6 (13) The Louisiana Department of Health reported in June 2019 that deaths  
7 involving fentanyl have increased by more than five hundred percent since the end of 2014.

8 (14) The Louisiana Department of Health reported in December 2022 that fentanyl-  
9 related deaths increased from fewer than two hundred statewide in 2017 to nearly one  
10 thousand in 2021, representing an approximate five hundred percent increase in fentanyl-  
11 related deaths in Louisiana.

12 (15) The New Orleans division of the Drug Enforcement Administration attributes  
13 the increase in the amount of fentanyl transported into Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and  
14 Alabama to the activities of China and the Mexican drug cartels Sinaloa and Jalisco.

15 (16) The New Orleans division of the Drug Enforcement Administration reported  
16 a seizure of over twenty million fatal doses in 2022, or enough fentanyl to wipe out the  
17 population of four states and including more than five hundred thousand pills and over six  
18 hundred pounds of powder containing fentanyl.

19 THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby  
20 express its intent regarding the intended meaning and application of the Act originating as  
21 House Bill No. 586 of the 2023 Regular Session pertaining to the credible information or  
22 statistical data constituting sufficient evidence in order for the plaintiff to meet the burden  
23 of proof for the establishment of an action brought pursuant to the Act originating as House  
24 Bill No. 586 of the 2023 Regular Session and more particularly to give credence to the stated  
25 purpose of the Act originating as House Bill No. 586 of the 2023 Regular Session, to provide  
26 civil litigants who have suffered serious bodily injury or death beginning January 1, 2015,  
27 as a result of the unintended ingestion of illicit fentanyl in this state, with the broadest  
28 possible basis to seek relief, and to provide a mechanism to facilitate an expeditious  
29 prosecution of the action established for such civil litigants by the Act originating as House  
30 Bill No. 586 of the 2023 Regular Session.

1 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby further  
2 express its intent regarding the intended meaning and application of the Act originating as  
3 House Bill No. 586 of the 2023 Regular Session by finding, upon the foregoing credible  
4 information or statistical data, provided in this Resolution, from sources whose accuracy  
5 cannot reasonably be questioned:

6 (1) Since 2013, China and the Mexican drug cartels have been engaging in or  
7 facilitating illicit fentanyl trafficking into the United States constituting a regular course of  
8 conduct of commercial activity within the meaning of the Federal Sovereign Immunities Act,  
9 28 U.S.C. §1603 and 1605.

10 (2) Beginning January 1, 2015, the illicit fentanyl trafficking by China and the  
11 Mexican drug cartels has had substantial contact with and a direct effect in the state of  
12 Louisiana within the meaning of the Federal Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. §1603  
13 and 1605, particularly, in accordance with statistics reported by the Louisiana Department  
14 of Health in June 2019 showing that fentanyl-related deaths have increased in Louisiana by  
15 more than five hundred percent since the end of 2014, and further reporting in December  
16 2022 of an approximate five hundred percent increase of fentanyl-related deaths in Louisiana  
17 between 2017 and 2021.

18 (3) Illicit fentanyl trafficking, or its related commercial activity, by China and the  
19 Mexican drug cartels has continued through the date of the passage of this Act to have a  
20 substantial conduct with and a direct effect in the State of Louisiana within the meaning of  
21 the Federal Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. §1603 and 1605, through the date of the  
22 passage of the Act originating as House Bill No. 586 of the 2023 Regular Session,  
23 particularly pertaining to the number of fentanyl related deaths and the amount of illicit  
24 fentanyl seized in Louisiana.

25 (4) The illicit fentanyl trafficking by China and the Mexican drug cartels, in  
26 solidarity with each other, beginning on January 1, 2015, has played a substantial part in  
27 causing or bringing about injury or death to all persons in this state resulting from the  
28 unintended ingestion of illicit fentanyl.

1           BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby express  
2 its intent regarding the application of the Act originating as House Bill No. 586 of the 2023  
3 Regular Session.

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DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

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HCR 126 Original

2023 Regular Session

Stefanski

Expresses the intent of the legislature regarding House Bill No. 586 of the 2023 Regular Session.