



Legislation Details (With Text)

**File #:** Res 0777-2023      **Version:** \*      **Name:** Designate Xylazine as a Schedule III depressant. (S.5439/A.5914)  
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**On agenda:** 9/14/2023

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**Title:** Resolution calling on the New York State Legislature to pass, and the Governor to sign, S.5439/A.5914, to designate Xylazine as a Schedule III depressant.

**Sponsors:** Carlina Rivera, Kevin C. Riley

**Indexes:**

**Attachments:** 1. Res. No. 777, 2. September 14, 2023 - Stated Meeting Agenda, 3. Hearing Transcript - Stated Meeting 9-14-23, 4. Minutes of the Stated Meeting - September 14, 2023

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
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12/31/2023	*	City Council	Filed (End of Session)	

Res. No. 777

Resolution calling on the New York State Legislature to pass, and the Governor to sign, S.5439/A.5914, to designate Xylazine as a Schedule III depressant.

By Council Members Rivera and Riley

Whereas, According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), over 75 percent of all drug overdose deaths in the United States (U.S.) in 2021 involved an opioid, including prescription opioids, heroin, and synthetic opioids; and

Whereas, Opioid-involved drug overdose deaths increased nationally by more than eight times since 1999, accounting for over 932,000 deaths between 1999 and 2020; and

Whereas, Per CDC, the number of opioid-involved drug overdose deaths in the U.S. in 2021 was ten times the number of such deaths in 1999; and

Whereas, CDC data show that opioid-involved drug overdoses killed over 80,000 Americans in 2021, and almost 88 percent of those deaths involved synthetic opioids; and

Whereas, CDC data also reveal that in 2020, 70 percent of all drug overdose deaths in the U.S. involved illicitly-manufactured varieties of fentanyl-a synthetic opioid; and

Whereas, Incidences of drug overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone, including fentanyl and fentanyl analogs, increased more than 22 percent from 2020 to 2021 across the U.S.; and

Whereas, Moreover, in November 2022, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued a Public Safety Alert, in which it warned about a sharp increase in the trafficking of fentanyl adulterated with xylazine in 48 of 50 U.S. states; and

Whereas, According to the November 8, 2022 alert to healthcare professionals by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), xylazine is a highly potent non-opioid sedative and analgesic that was approved in 1972 exclusively for use in veterinary medicine; and

Whereas, Per the FDA, exposure to xylazine produces a number of life-threatening effects, including respiratory depression, dangerously low blood pressure, low body temperature, disrupted cardiac activity, and coma; and

Whereas, Additionally, the FDA stressed that repeated exposure to xylazine, especially through intravenous injections, causes the development of severe, necrotic skin ulcerations that necessitate amputation in some cases, as well as physical dependence and withdrawal symptoms, including agitation and severe anxiety; and

Whereas, Crucially, the FDA emphasized that since xylazine is not an opioid, administration of naloxone-a standard treatment to reverse an opioid overdose-would not address xylazine's effects, and that currently, there is no approved xylazine reversal agent known to be safe and effective in humans; and

Whereas, The FDA also noted that routine toxicology tests do not detect xylazine, and, compounded by xylazine's rapid elimination from a human system, exposure to it is likely to be underdiagnosed and underreported; and

Whereas, According to an October 2022 report by the DEA, drug traffickers and dealers add xylazine,

colloquially known by its street names of “tranq,” “tranq dope,” “sleep-cut,” “Philly dope,” and “zombie drug,” to heroin, fentanyl, cocaine, and methamphetamine as an adulterant to increase the weight, the effects, and therefore, the profits; and

Whereas, The FDA and DEA warned in November 2022 that many substance users may not even be aware of the presence of xylazine in their drug supply; and

Whereas, In the November 2022 Public Safety Alert, DEA reported that in 2022, about 23 percent of fentanyl powder and 7 percent of fentanyl pills seized by the agency were adulterated with xylazine; and

Whereas, Per DEA, between 2020 and 2021, all four geographic regions of the U.S. experienced an increase in the number of xylazine-involved overdose deaths: by 750 percent in the West, by 516 percent in the Midwest, by 1,127 percent in the South, and by 103 percent in the Northeast; and

Whereas, The New York State Department of Health reported that there were 135 xylazine-involved opioid overdose deaths in New York State, excluding New York City, in 2021, accounting for 5.2 percent of all opioid overdose deaths in that year, and all of those deaths involved a mixture of xylazine and fentanyl; and

Whereas, Per the New York State Department of Health, there were 429 xylazine-involved opioid overdose deaths in New York City in 2021, or 19.1 percent of all opioid overdose deaths in that period, and all of those deaths involved a combination of xylazine and fentanyl; and

Whereas, To stem the rising tide of the xylazine-involved mortality, State Senator James Skoufis introduced S.5439 in the New York State Senate, and Assembly Member Carrie Woerner introduced companion bill A.5914 in the New York State Assembly, which would amend Schedule III of Section 3306 of the Public Health Law to include xylazine as a Schedule III controlled substance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York calls on the New York State Legislature to pass, and the Governor to sign, S.5439/A.5914, to designate Xylazine as a Schedule III depressant.

LS #14192  
08/30/2023  
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