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H.R.27 - HALT Fentanyl Act

119th Congress (2025-2026) | [Get alerts](#)

Sponsor: [Rep. Griffith, H. Morgan \[R-VA-9\]](#) (Introduced 01/03/2025)
Committees: House - Energy and Commerce; Judiciary | Senate - Judiciary
Latest Action: Senate - 02/10/2025 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. ([All Actions](#))
Roll Call Votes: There have been [2 roll call votes](#)
Tracker:  Introduced > **Passed House** > Passed Senate > To President > Became Law

Summary(1) [Text\(3\)](#) [Actions\(18\)](#) [Titles\(7\)](#) [Amendments\(2\)](#) [Cosponsors\(61\)](#) [Committees\(3\)](#) [Related Bills\(1\)](#)



There is one summary for H.R.27. [Bill summaries](#) are authored by [CRS](#).

Shown Here:

Introduced in House (01/03/2025)

Halt All Lethal Trafficking of Fentanyl Act or the HALT Fentanyl Act

This bill permanently places fentanyl-related substances as a class into schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. A schedule I controlled substance is a drug, substance, or chemical that has a high potential for abuse; has no currently accepted medical value; and is subject to regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal penalties under the Controlled Substances Act.

Under the bill, offenses involving fentanyl-related substances are triggered by the same quantity thresholds and subject to the same penalties as offenses involving fentanyl analogues (e.g., offenses involving 100 grams or more trigger a 10-year mandatory minimum prison term).

Additionally, the bill establishes a new, alternative registration process for certain schedule I research.

The bill also makes several other changes to registration requirements for conducting research with controlled substances, including

- permitting a single registration for related research sites in certain circumstances,
- waiving the requirement for a new inspection in certain situations, and
- allowing a registered researcher to perform certain manufacturing activities with small quantities of a substance without obtaining a manufacturing registration.

Finally, the bill expresses the sense that Congress agrees with the interpretation of Controlled Substances Act in *United States v. McCray*, a 2018 case decided by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York. In that case, the court held that butyryl fentanyl, a controlled substance, can be considered an analogue of fentanyl even though, under the Controlled Substances Act, the term *controlled substance analogue* specifically excludes a controlled substance.