



**Officers**

**Chair**

Judith L. Lichtman  
National Partnership for  
Women & Families

**Vice Chairs**

Margaret Huang  
Southern Poverty Law Center  
Derrick Johnson  
NAACP  
Thomas A. Saenz  
Mexican American Legal  
Defense and Educational Fund

**Secretary**

Fatima Goss Graves  
National Women's Law Center

**Treasurer**

Lee A. Saunders  
American Federation of State,  
County and Municipal Employees

**Board of Directors**

AFL-CIO  
American Association of People  
with Disabilities (AAPD)  
AAUW  
American Civil Liberties Union  
American Federation of Teachers  
American-Arab Anti-Discrimination  
Committee - ADC  
Anti-Defamation League  
Arab American Institute  
Asian Americans Advancing  
Justice | AAJC  
Common Cause  
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority,  
Incorporated  
HRC | Human Rights Campaign  
International Union, UAW  
Japanese American Citizens  
League - JACL  
Jewish Council for Public Affairs (JCPA)  
Lawyers' Committee for Civil  
Rights Under Law  
League of United Latin  
American Citizens (LULAC)  
League of Women Voters  
NAACP Legal Defense &  
Educational Fund, Inc (LDF)  
National Congress of American  
Indians (NCAI)  
National Council of Jewish Women  
National Education Association  
National Fair Housing Alliance  
National Organization for Women  
National Partnership for  
Women & Families  
National Urban League  
People for the American Way  
Religious Action Center of  
Reform Judaism  
Service Employees International Union  
Sikh Coalition  
UnidosUS

**President and CEO**

Maya Wiley

June 9, 2025

**Oppose S. 331, the HALT Fentanyl Act**

Dear Representative,

On behalf of The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, a coalition charged by its diverse membership of more than 240 national organizations to promote and protect civil and human rights in the United States, we write to express our strong opposition to S. 331, the Halt All Lethal Trafficking (HALT) of Fentanyl Act, and to urge the House to reject this bill. **The Leadership Conference will score the House's vote in our Voting Record for the 119th Congress.** Instead of actually tackling the overdose crisis, this legislation will simply perpetuate the mistakes of the War on Drugs.

This bill permanently schedules fentanyl-related substances (FRS) on schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) based on a flawed class definition. Additionally, it imposes mandatory minimums and fails to provide an off-ramp for removing inert or harmless substances from the drug schedule. The classwide scheduling that this bill would impose would exacerbate pretrial detention, mass incarceration, and racial disparities in the prison system, doubling down on a fear-based, enforcement-first response to a public health challenge.

Under the classwide control, any offense involving a “fentanyl-related substance” is subject to federal criminal prosecution, even if the substance in question is helpful or has no potential for abuse. The case of Todd Coleman is instructive. Mr. Coleman was sentenced to a mandatory minimum of 10 years for selling 30 grams of cocaine — about two tablespoons — because a local lab said that they were laced with three illegal fentanyl analogues.<sup>1</sup> But none of the substances were illegal fentanyl analogues, and one was a substance called “Benzyl Fentanyl” that the Drug Enforcement Administration has long known is not dangerous or illegal.<sup>2</sup>

Moreover, the HALT Fentanyl Act enshrines mandatory minimums for distribution of FRS under the Controlled Substances Act, which could criminalize inert or harmless substances. This bill expands mandatory minimums for both foreign importation crimes and domestic drug distribution offenses, including nonviolent drug distribution involving small quantities

<sup>1</sup> Schwartzapfel, Beth. “Biden could have taken the war on drugs down a notch. He didn't.” *The Marshall Project*. June 16, 2021. <https://www.themarshallproject.org/2021/06/16/biden-could-have-taken-the-war-on-drugs-down-a-notch-he-didn-t>.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

June 9, 2025  
Page 2 of 3

of drugs. As mandatory minimums eliminate judicial discretion, judges are prevented from tailoring punishment to a particular defendant by taking into account an individual's background and the circumstances of their offenses when determining the sentence. Mandatory minimums instead place more power in the hands of prosecutors and their charging decisions, which is particularly concerning given that prosecutors are more likely to charge Black people with a crime that carries a mandatory minimum than a White person.<sup>3</sup> The HALT Fentanyl Act threatens to replicate this pattern and deepen these disparities.

This Congress should not repeat its past mistakes when it comes to policy responses to fentanyl and its analogues. Beginning in the 1980s, draconian drug laws with harsh mandatory minimums and their resulting enforcement under the banner of the "war on drugs" fueled skyrocketing prison populations.<sup>4</sup> In the ensuing decades, Black people have been disproportionately incarcerated and sentenced to mandatory minimum sentences for small amounts of crack cocaine, despite the fact that White people are more likely than Black people to use crack cocaine in their lifetimes.<sup>5</sup> Similar trends for FRS are emerging: Between 2015 and 2019, prosecutions for fentanyl-analogue offenses increased by more than 5,000 percent, with no corresponding decrease in the use of FRS or in overdose deaths.<sup>6</sup> In 2019, 58.9 percent of those sentenced in fentanyl-analogue cases were Black.<sup>7</sup> Any further extension of the classwide scheduling policy threatens to repeat past missteps with crack cocaine that policymakers are still working to rectify.<sup>8</sup>

Harsh federal drug laws and mandatory minimums have caused the federal prison population to explode. The Urban Institute has found that increases in expected time served for drug offenses was the largest contributor to growth in the federal prison population between 1998 and 2010.<sup>9</sup> Currently, people convicted of drug offenses make up 43.3 percent of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) population.<sup>10</sup> There is no

---

<sup>3</sup> Starr, Sonja B., and M. Marit Rehani. "Racial Disparity in Federal Criminal Sentences." University of Michigan Law School Scholarship Repository. 2014. Pg. 1323.

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., "Drivers of Growth in the Federal Prison Population." *Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections*. March 2015. <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/43681/2000141-Drivers-of-Growth-in-the-Federal-Prison-Population.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> 6.3 percent of people sentenced under these laws are White, while 77.1 percent are Black. "Quick Facts: Crack Cocaine Trafficking Offenses, FY2020." *U.S. Sentencing Commission*. 2020. [https://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/quick-facts/Crack\\_Cocaine\\_FY20.pdf](https://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/quick-facts/Crack_Cocaine_FY20.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Sentencing Comm'n. "Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analogues: Federal Trends and Trafficking Patterns." Jan. 2021. P. 4. [https://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/research-publications/2021/20210125\\_Fentanyl-Report.pdf](https://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/research-publications/2021/20210125_Fentanyl-Report.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid at 24.

<sup>8</sup> See, e.g., H.R. 1062, the Eliminating a Quantifiably Unjust Application of the Law (EQUAL) Act (118<sup>th</sup> Cong.).

<sup>9</sup> Mallik-Kane, Kamala & Parthasarathy, Barbara & Adams, William. "Examining Growth in the Federal Prison Population, 1998 to 2010." *Urban Institute*. 2012. Pg. 3. <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/26311/412720-Examining-Growth-in-the-Federal-Prison-Population-to-.PDF>.

<sup>10</sup> "Statistics: Inmate Offenses." *Federal Bureau of Prisons*. Updated May 31, 2025. [https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics\\_inmate\\_offenses.jsp](https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics_inmate_offenses.jsp).

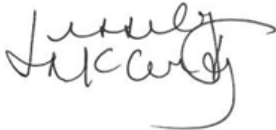
June 9, 2025  
Page 3 of 3

indication that overly punitive sentences or mass incarceration deter crime, protect public safety, or decrease drug use or trafficking.<sup>11</sup>

We share your concerns about fentanyl-related deaths and support effective health-based approaches to mitigating this public health crisis, but classwide scheduling and mandatory minimums merely repeat the mistakes of the past by exacerbating our incarceration problem. We welcome continued dialogue with you about how to move forward on this important topic. However, we must reiterate our firm opposition to classwide emergency scheduling and to mandatory minimum sentencing.

We strongly urge Congress to take bold steps on these issues and transform our criminal-legal system into one that delivers true justice and equality. For this reason, **we ask you to vote NO on the HALT Fentanyl Act.** Thank you for your time and attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Chloé White, senior policy counsel, justice, at [white@civilrights.org](mailto:white@civilrights.org).

Sincerely,



Jesselyn McCurdy  
Executive Vice President of Government Affairs

---

<sup>11</sup> See, e.g., Luna, Erik. "Mandatory Minimums." The Academy for Justice. 2017. Pgs. 127-130. [https://law.asu.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/academy\\_for\\_justice/7\\_Criminal\\_Justice\\_Reform\\_Vol\\_4\\_Mandatory-Minimums.pdf](https://law.asu.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/academy_for_justice/7_Criminal_Justice_Reform_Vol_4_Mandatory-Minimums.pdf); Nat'l Inst. of Justice. "Five Things about Deterrence." June 5, 2016. <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/five-things-about-deterrence>.