



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

OFFICE OF NATIONAL
DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Fiscal Year 2026



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Fiscal Year 2026 Budget

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) advises the Administration on domestic and international drug control policies and strategies and works to ensure the effective coordination of drug programs within the National Drug Control Program Agencies (NDCPA) and with various other governmental, non-profit, and private entities.

For the FY 2026 Budget Submission, the total request is \$21,785,000 and 72 FTE to support our mission.

ONDCP FUNDING SUMMARY
(\$ in thousands)

Appropriation/Program	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Salaries & Expenses:	\$34,830	\$21,785	\$21,785
Operations	\$21,785	\$21,785	\$21,785
Congressionally Directed Spending*	\$13,045	\$0	\$0
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)**:	\$298,579	\$298,579	\$0
Grants and Federal Transfers	\$292,579	\$292,579	\$0
HIDTA Auditing Services and Associated Activities	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
Grants Management System	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Other Federal Drug Control Programs**:	\$136,150	\$136,150	\$0
Drug-Free Communities Support Program (DFC)	\$109,000	\$109,000	\$0
Anti-Doping Activities	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$0
Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0
Model Acts Program	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$0
World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Membership Dues	\$3,700	\$3,700	\$0
Section 103 of P.L. 114-198	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$0
Total	\$469,559	\$456,514	\$21,785

* FY 2024 Enacted: Funding includes \$21,785,000 for Operations and \$13,045,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending as allocated in the Explanatory Statement of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

** For FY 2026, the Budget proposes to transfer the HIDTA program to the Department of Justice. Also, the Budget proposes to transfer the DFC program, the Anti-Doping Activities program, and WADA Dues to the Department of Health and Human Services. These proposals will enable ONDCP to focus resources on its core mission: to reduce drug use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of U.S. drug policy.

The following has been added to reflect the proposed transfer of the programs in FY 2026.

Language Provision	Explanation
<p><i>Sec. 203. Section 703 of the Office of National Drug Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, Public Law 105-277 as amended (21 U.S.C. 1702) is amended—</i></p> <p><i>(a) in subsection (a)(5) by inserting "and" at the end;</i></p> <p><i>(b) by striking "(a)(6) administer the Drug-Free Communities Program, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, and other grant programs directly authorized to be administered by the Office in furtherance of the National Drug Control Strategy; and"; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) by redesignating subsection (a)(7) to subsection(a)(6).</i></p>	<p>Proposed language enables the transfer of grant programs from ONDCP to the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services.</p>

II. MISSION

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) advises the President on domestic and international drug control policies and programs and works to ensure the effective coordination of drug control programs within the federal government and with various other governmental, non-profit, and private entities. ONDCP works to reduce substance abuse and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of United States drug control policy. The current addiction and overdose epidemic is unparalleled in its severity and scope and requires an innovative and comprehensive response that synchronizes public health initiatives with public safety actions that, in combination, result in saving American lives – as demonstrated by the record reductions in overdose deaths over the past 12 months.

ONDCP's major responsibilities include:

- Developing the National Drug Control Strategy (*Strategy*), the Consolidated National Drug Control Budget (*Budget*) and monitoring *Strategy* implementation across the federal government;
- Leading the national drug control effort, including coordinating with the National Drug Control Program Agencies (NDCPAs);
- Identifying and responding to emerging drug threats related to illicit drug use;
- Evaluating the effectiveness of national drug control policy efforts, including the NDCPAs' programs, by developing and applying specific measures of performance and effectiveness and monitoring agencies' program-level spending;
- Facilitating broad-scale information sharing and data standardization among federal, state, and local entities to support national drug control efforts;
- Issuing a *National Treatment Plan* which presents a plan to expand treatment of substance use disorders (SUD). The *National Treatment Plan* aims to build on those actions, identify unmet treatment needs, and create a strategy for closing the gap between available and needed treatment;
- Overseeing the creation and implementation of the *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which aims to stem the flow of illegal drugs and their illicit proceeds across the Southwest border (SWB) and reduce associated crime and violence in the region;
- Overseeing the creation and implementation of the *National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which aims to reduce the flow of illicit drugs and their proceeds across the Northern border; and
- Overseeing the creation and implementation of the *National Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which aims to reduce the flow of illicit drugs and their proceeds across broad swaths of ocean and international airspace, which link major drug producing countries in South and Central America to the United States and with transshipment countries in Central America.

The above responsibilities support ONDCP's three primary pillars: developing the *Strategy*, formulating its accompanying *Budget*, and evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of the *Strategy* through the *National Drug Control Assessment and Performance Review System Report*.

National Drug Control Strategy

ONDCP develops the *Strategy* for the President. The *Strategy* sets forth a comprehensive plan to reduce the supply of, and demand for, illicit drugs, their use, and the consequences of such use in the United States. In preparation of the *Strategy*, ONDCP consults with thousands of leaders from across the nation, including the heads of the NDCPAs; Congress; state, local, and tribal officials; private citizens and organizations, including community and faith-based organizations with experience and expertise in demand reduction; private citizens and organizations with experience and expertise in supply reduction; and appropriate representatives of foreign governments.

Federal Drug Control Budget

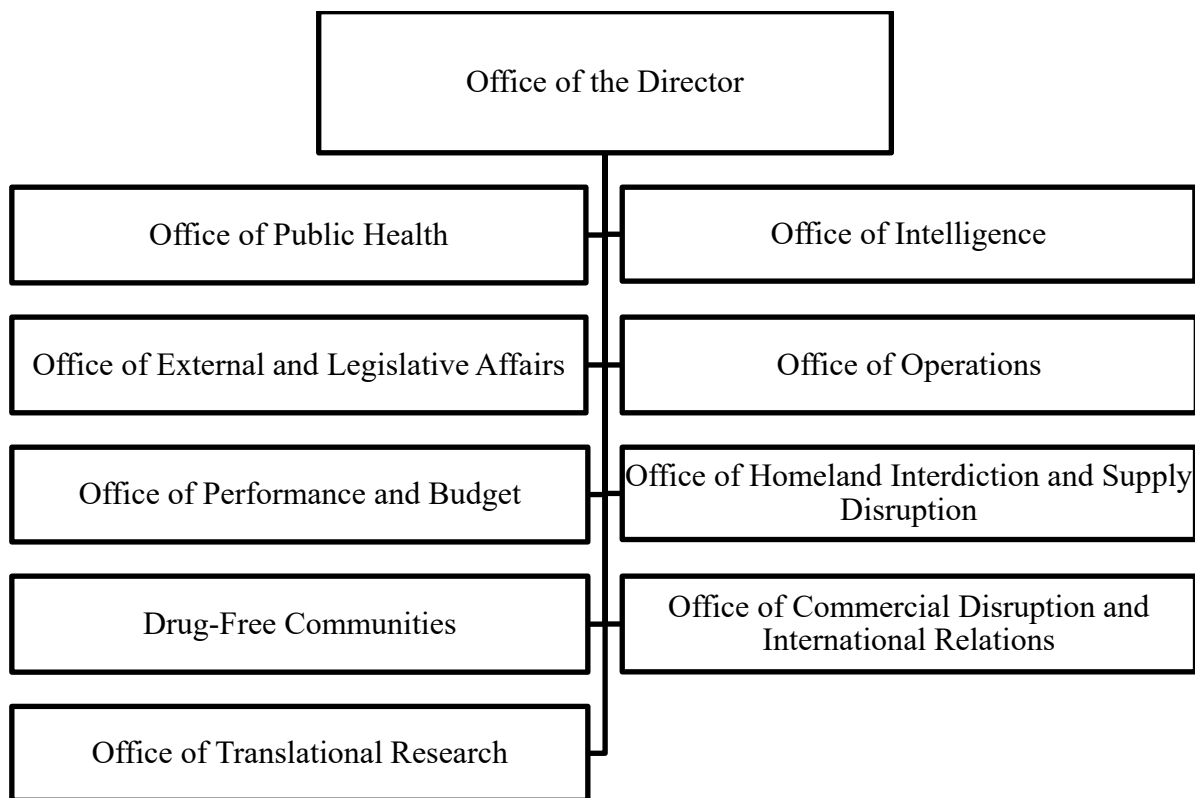
The *Budget* includes the drug control funding requests for all NDCPAs — the federal departments and agencies with responsibilities under the *Strategy*. Each year, the ONDCP Director issues funding guidance to NDCPAs giving them direction on the drug control resources required to implement the objectives of the *Strategy*. NDCPAs consider this guidance when formulating their budgets. Agencies are required to submit budget requests to ONDCP for review in the summer and certification in the fall of each year's federal budget cycle. The review and certification process provides the ONDCP Director the opportunity to shape the drug control funding requests supporting the implementation of the *Strategy*.

The *Budget* is an accurate, transparent, and reliable accounting of federal resources devoted to reducing drug use and its consequences.

National Drug Control Assessment

Each NDCPA provides performance measures that demonstrate their contribution to the implementation of the *Strategy*. The *National Drug Control Assessment (Assessment)*, required by statute (21 U.S.C. § 1705(g)), is a summary of each NDCPA's progress meeting the annual targets of those performance measures. The performance of each NDCPA and their contributions to the accomplishments of the Administration are highlighted throughout the *Assessment*. This is in companion with the *Performance Review System (PRS) Report*, which provides a national level update of the Administration's progress toward the *Strategy*'s goals and objectives.

III. ORGANIZATION CHART



ONDCP is efficiently and effectively organized to best accomplish its mission while considering critical aspects of the dynamic, drug-control environment. Through its components, ONDCP is able to effectively respond to White House priorities; formulate national drug control policies and strategies; provide guidance to direct inter-agency national drug control budget formulation; and assess and monitor implementation of that budget as a response to policy priorities. As organized, ONDCP also performs functions related to domestic and international supply disruption of illicit drug trafficking, and also addresses illicit drug-related public health priorities for the American people.

Office of the Director

The Office of the Director (DO) oversees policy development, implementation, and coordination across the agency. Functionally, the office establishes robust processes to ensure cross-component coordination that drives *Strategy* development, budget formulation, interagency collaboration, and responses to emerging issues. Within the DO, the Office of General Counsel (OGC) provides comprehensive legal services for the agency. These legal services include handling Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and representing the agency in Government Accountability Office (GAO) engagements, among others.

Office of Public Health

The Office of Public Health (OPH) supports the development and implementation of Federal policy related to drug use prevention, early intervention, treatment, and recovery. Areas of focus to reduce drug use and its consequences, in support of the National Drug Control Strategy and the Administration's Drug Policy Priorities, include expanding availability of overdose reversal medications; increasing uptake of medications for opioid use disorders (MOUD) and building a full continuum of substance use disorder (SUD) care; ensuring that SUD treatment is available to all Americans who need it, including in rural communities; coordinating federally supported research on prevention, treatment, and recovery; and convening the interagency to ensure execution of drug policy priorities related to public health. The Assistant Director serves as the statutorily mandated United States Demand Reduction Coordinator.

Office of Commercial Disruption and International Relations

The Office of Commercial Disruption and International Relations (OCDIR) develops and implements whole-of-government international supply reduction efforts to reduce drug use and its consequences, and coordinates international and private sector engagements in support of this mission. This component drafts the relevant sections of the *Strategy*, supports the ONDCP budget guidance development process with international relations and supply reduction subject matter expertise to ensure adherence to evidence- and intelligence-based approaches among the interagency, and convenes the interagency to implement the Administration's drug policy priorities. Component staff work on a range of issues, including synthetic drug production and supply, chemicals of concern, illicit finance, and multimodal drug trafficking; they also work to secure the integrity of international sports in support of U.S. athletes through promotion of strong anti-doping regimens and institutions.

Office of Homeland Interdiction and Supply Disruption

The Office of Homeland Interdiction and Supply Disruption (OHISD) advances efforts to reduce the supply of illicit substances in the United States and fosters cooperation and collaboration with domestic law enforcement partners. The office manages the HIDTA Program, and undertakes the functions of the U.S. Interdiction Coordinator (USIC). Office staff draft the relevant portions of the *Strategy*, counternarcotics border strategies, and the *National Interdiction Command and Control Plan*. Staff also provide domestic supply reduction and law enforcement subject matter expertise to inform the ONDCP budget guidance development process. The office serves as a primary conduit between law enforcement agencies, regional multiagency task forces, and private sector partners to identify and target vulnerabilities in the illicit drug supply chain.

Office of Performance and Budget

The Office of Performance and Budget (OPB) is the main coordinating body for ensuring that NDCPAs request the resources adequate to implement the *Strategy*. OPB also produces the *National Drug Control Assessment* that evaluates the effectiveness of NDCPAs in supporting the implementation of the *Strategy*. It also formulates and executes ONDCP's internal budget. This office component also handles the drafting of statutorily required budget and performance documents. The Assistant Director serves as the statutorily mandated Performance Budget Coordinator.

Office of Translational Research

The Office of Translational Research (OTR) is the main coordinating body for ensuring that policy-development is based on the latest research and data. The Office works closely with components across ONDCP and the Interagency to (1) improve data and data systems to understand the scope and mechanisms of the evolving drug environment and identify the most effective mechanisms for improving outcomes; (2) strengthen and expand methodologies to track and assess trends and patterns in drug use, mortality, treatment, and supply reduction efforts; and (3) analyze implemented drug policies and communicate implications for continued investment. This component leads interagency efforts to improve real-time data collection and other strategic research efforts. The Assistant Director serves as the United States statutorily mandated Emerging and Continuing Threats Coordinator.

Office of External and Legislative Affairs

The Office of External and Legislative Affairs (OELA) represents the agency and our work to the media, Congress, state, local, and Tribal governments, the stakeholder community, and the general public. This includes engaging with reporters, working with Members of Congress and their staff, coordinating intergovernmental work with partners at the federal, state, local, and Tribal levels, and preparing the Director for public-facing engagements, including interviews, speeches, community events, Congressional hearings, and more. Through these efforts, OELA builds support for the President's drug control policies. The Assistant Director serves as the statutorily mandated State, Local, and Tribal Affairs Coordinator.

Office of Intelligence

The Office of Intelligence (OI) is the main coordinating body for ensuring that policymaking is based on the latest intelligence. It works closely with the Director and Deputy Director, OCDIR and OHISD to inform their approach to policymaking. This component also leads interagency efforts to improve intelligence collection.

Office of Operations

The Office of Operations (OPS) implements the human resources, facilities maintenance, procurement actions, security, and information technology work of the agency. In addition, OPS actively monitors Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with DoD and other agencies to recruit and on-board detailees to assist ONDCP's mission.

Drug-Free Communities Support Program

The Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program, created by the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997, is the Nation's leading effort to mobilize communities to prevent youth substance use. ONDCP administers the DFC program in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The purpose of the DFC Support Program is to establish and strengthen collaborations to support the efforts of community coalitions working to prevent and reduce substance use among youth, ages 12-18. This component also oversees the implementation of the CARA Local Drug Crisis Program and the National Coalition Institute (NCI).

IV. HISTORICAL FUNDING OVERVIEW

FY 2020 - FY 2026
(\$ in thousands)

FISCAL YEAR

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Salaries & Expenses *	\$18,400	\$18,400	\$18,952	\$31,982	\$34,830	\$21,785	\$21,785
HIDTA **	\$285,000	\$290,000	\$296,600	\$302,000	\$298,579	\$298,579	\$0
Other Federal Drug Control Programs **	\$121,715	\$128,182	\$133,617	\$137,120	\$136,150	\$136,150	\$0
Total ONDCP Resources	\$425,115	\$436,582	\$449,169	\$471,102	\$469,559	\$456,514	\$21,785

Totals may not add due to rounding.

* FY 2023 Enacted: Funding includes \$21,500,000 for Operations and \$10,482,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending as allocated in the Explanatory Statement of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. FY 2024 Enacted: Funding includes \$21,785,000 for Operations and \$13,045,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending as allocated in the Explanatory Statement of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

** For FY 2026, the Budget proposes to transfer the HIDTA program to the Department of Justice. Also, the Budget proposes to transfer the DFC program, the Anti-Doping Activities program and WADA Dues to the Department of Health and Human Services. These proposals will enable ONDCP to focus resources on its core mission: to reduce drug use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of U.S. drug policy.

V. SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Salaries & Expenses: (\$ in thousands)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Operations	\$21,785	\$21,785	\$21,785
Congressionally Directed Spending	\$13,045	\$0	\$0
Total, Salaries & Expenses	\$34,830	\$21,785	\$21,785
Staffing	72	72	72

The funding level for S&E Operations will allow ONDCP to pursue priorities, with an emphasis on executing the *Strategy*, supporting enhanced coordination and oversight of interagency drug control programs, and developing stronger mechanisms to evaluate data and evidence in support of identifying latest trends and emerging issues. The *Strategy* includes long-term goals and objectives that are quantifiable and measurable.

B. APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Federal Funds

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$21,785,000: Provided, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

Note. — This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119-4).

C. FY 2026 BUDGET REQUEST

ONDCP S&E

ONDCP, established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271), is charged with developing policies, objectives, and priorities for the National Drug Control Program. The FY 2026 request for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) is \$21,785,000 and 72 FTE. This is the same as the FY 2025 enacted level.

In April 2025, ONDCP announced the release of the Trump Administration's Drug Policy Priorities, a comprehensive and coordinated blueprint to reduce the devastating impact of illicit drugs on American society. The Statement lays out the urgent, first-year steps that must be taken to address the scourge of illicit drug use that continues plaguing our nation and taking American lives. The implementation of these priorities will complement President Trump's tireless efforts to stop Foreign Terrorist Organizations, cartels, and drug traffickers from harming Americans, and will help build a safer, healthier future for America. In the next year, we will work across the government to implement the following six priorities:

1. Reduce the Number of Overdose Fatalities, with a Focus on Fentanyl
2. Secure the Global Supply Chain Against Drug Trafficking
3. Stop the Flow of Drugs Across our Borders and into Our Communities
4. Prevent Drug Use Before It Starts
5. Provide Treatment That Leads to Long-Term Recovery
6. Innovate in Research and Data to Support Drug Control Strategies

D. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following accomplishments address addiction and the overdose epidemic:

Prevention

- ONDCP continued supporting the *Real Deal on Fentanyl* campaign with the Ad Council. Just on YouTube alone, the content garnered more than 16 million impressions, 3 million video views, and more than 76,456 viewers who stayed engaged with the content for more than 20 seconds, a key metric for viewer interest. The campaign website, RealDealOnFentanyl.com, has received 5.6 million visitors and 7 million total sessions since the campaign's launch. In addition, *Real Deal on Fentanyl* messaging was used to develop classroom resources for teachers, students, and parents: 30,000 high schools across the country received print resources, and digital resources sent via email resulted in 26,000 downloads of classroom materials. Eighty-five-percent of parents who viewed *Real Deal on Fentanyl* content were likely to discuss the dangers of fentanyl with their children.
- ONDCP provided management and oversight for the Congressionally Directed Spending grants to distribute more than \$13 million for substance use prevention.
- In January 2024, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) released *Prevention with Purpose: A Strategic Planning Guide for Preventing Drug Misuse Among College Students* to assist school administrators and leaders in institutions of higher education to select, implement, and evaluate effective substance use prevention programs, policies, and services.
- ONDCP, in collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs (DOJ/OJP) published an online directory of funding opportunities that can support evidence-based prevention approaches and other activities.
- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved an additional generic naloxone 4mg nasal spray for over-the-counter use, bringing the total to five products that can be available on the shelf, at retail pharmacies.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reported that nearly 4.8 million naloxone kits were purchased with State Opioid Response (SOR) grant dollars in FY 2024. In the same year, 5.2 million naloxone kits were distributed (this number includes kits purchased in FY 2024 and kits purchased at the end of FY 2023 but distributed in FY24). More than 104,000 overdoses were reserved using naloxone kits purchased with SOR dollars in FY 2024.
- In 2024, SAMHSA held two Naloxone Saturation Policy Academies to assist states in refining the saturation plans they submitted as part of their SOR grant application. A total of 28 states, the District of Columbia and one territory have participated in a Naloxone Saturation Policy Academy.

- SAMHSA released an updated Overdose Prevention and Response Toolkit to educate a broad audience on overdose causes, risks, and signs, as well as the steps to take when witnessing and responding to an overdose. It provides clear, accessible information on opioid overdose reversal medications, such as naloxone.
- ONDCP led efforts to expand access to lifesaving overdose reversal medications by bringing together United States drug manufacturers who make FDA-approved opioid products (like naloxone). The meeting resulted in manufacturer commitments to produce more lifesaving medications (an additional 25 million doses in 2025) and seven manufacturers announcing that they would donate funds to expand the reach of the *Real Deal on Fentanyl* ad campaign.
- ONDCP led a call-to-action for city, county and private-sector leaders to increase access to overdose reversal medications like naloxone. As part of this effort, ONDCP announced that Major League Baseball committed to placing naloxone in all Major League and Minor League ballparks, and the Chicago Department of Aviation committed to placing naloxone in more than 200 Automated External Defibrillator (AED) cabinets pre- and post-security at both O'Hare and Midway International Airports. Amazon committed to equipping all operation facilities with naloxone and training employees on how to recognize an overdose by early 2025; this will cover 500K+ employees. As of October 2024, more than 250 organizations and businesses made commitments to increase training on, and access to, medications like naloxone.

Treatment

- SAMHSA convened key stakeholders from six states for a Policy Academy on Advancing Medication for Opioid Use Disorders (MOUD) in state prisons.
- SAMHSA published a new 'Medications for the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder' methadone modernizing rule allowing flexibilities for people to receive methadone, including telehealth, take-home flexibilities, broader authority for registered clinicians qualified to prescribe methadone in their state to be clinic directors, and allowing jail and prison, hospitals and clinics registered with DEA to provide methadone to patients who present with another disorder and have a co-occurring opioid use disorder.
- ONDCP partnered with Johns Hopkins University to convene stakeholders in the corrections field to highlight SAMHSA's new rule 'Medications for the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder' can assist in expanding access to MOUD (particularly methadone) in jails and prisons.
- CMS approved Medicaid demonstration projects (1115 Reentry Waivers) for 19 states ensuring that those in a carceral setting in the approved states had access to Substance Use Disorder (SUD) services prior to release and follow up care in the community upon release. Nine additional states have 1115 waivers pending.
- DOJ's Bureau of Prisons (BOP) continued to work on its MOUD expansion systemwide. The Bureau has all three FDA-approved MOUD available at 100 percent of its 120 facilities.

- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) announced a historic grant program allowing community health centers to provide health services including SUD services in correctional settings to support transitions in care for people leaving incarceration.
- ONDCP engaged the National Council for Mental Wellbeing in order to ensure/assess the ability of Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs) to provide MOUD treatment across locations in accordance with certification requirements. Currently, 80 percent of CCBHCs offer one or more forms of MOUD.
- ONDCP launched a SUD Cascade of Care (COC) workforce expansion initiative with the medical field leadership and federal partners in 2023, and by June 2024 accomplished its three goals: 1) captured ninety-seven SUD Cascade of Care metrics from seven federal health systems representing nine served populations to facilitate trend analysis and identify data and treatment gaps accentuating the need for more health care providers to both capture additional metrics and increase screening and conduct case-finding for people with SUD in mainstream health; 2) increased training on SUD for approximately 698,000 healthcare providers and support staff currently working in the field so that more people who need treatment can get the care that they need; and 3) developed and published core curriculum elements for SUD for all health professions college programs, so that all health professionals coming out of school are trained about SUD just like any other disease, and learn that it can be treated and people do recover.
- ONDCP and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) co-hosted a convening with federal partners and non-governmental entities, consisting of researchers and entrepreneurs, to highlight and discuss technology-based innovations to address substance use. The event, which was live-streamed, consisted of two panels, one focused on emerging Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital therapeutics, and the other on emerging neuromodulation technologies. The panels showcased technologies at various stages of development, offering tools to assist with substance use prevention, treatment, recovery, and overdose prevention and reversal. Presenters proposed a policy academy was proposed as a way for the federal government to help facilitate reimbursement challenges associated with these expensive, but lifesaving innovations. Additionally, guidance on 1115 waivers and increased Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes were also mentioned in the meeting.

Recovery

- ONDCP and HHS hosted a North American Drug Dialogue (NADD) virtual roundtable on long term recovery to discuss best practices and services available throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
- ONDCP led a recovery-ready workplace interagency workgroup through which the Recovery Ready Workplace (RRW) Resource Hub, hosted by the Department of Labor's (DOL), Employment and Training Administration was developed. The hub is regularly updated with new resources.

- ONDCP released the RRW Toolkit, which was developed through the RRW interagency workgroup and can be found on the RRW Hub and the Recovery Ready Workplaces Model State Act, which is available through its model state law contractor's website. ONDCP's model state drug law contractor also released the Model State Recovery Ready Workplaces Act, upon which at least one state law is currently based.
- ONDCP and SAMHSA piloted the adoption of RRW policies while the elements of a sustainable certification process and related resources are developed.
- ONDCP, with support from NIDA, convened an interagency workgroup to develop a federal recovery research agenda.

Supply Reduction

- The Department of State (DOS), ONDCP, DEA, and other interagency partners continue to leverage mechanisms (e.g., the United States-European Union Drugs Dialogue and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)) to reduce the global proliferation and communal impacts of both synthetic and plant-based drugs. For example, in 2024, the United States initiated a review of two fentanyl precursors that resulted in their international control under the 1988 Convention on Psychotropic Substances at the 67th CND.
- The United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) Contraband Interdiction & Investigations (CI2) Program established a Southwest Border Initiative (SWBI) to focus on the influx of illicit fentanyl, methamphetamine, and illicit proceeds sent by U.S. Mail domestically to and from source areas along the Southwest Border to other parts of the United States. Since its inception, the SWBI has resulted in the seizure of over 518 kilograms of methamphetamine, 265 kilograms of fentanyl, 92 kilograms of cocaine, and \$2.6 million in bulk cash and illicit proceeds. Multiple investigations have been initiated and are ongoing.
- USPIS has identified the Caribbean Corridor, specifically Puerto Rico, as a key strategic area to conduct interdictions related to cocaine. Puerto Rico accounted for most of the cocaine entering the continental United States via the U.S. Mail. In 2021, USPIS began formulating a Strategically Utilized Rapid Group Enforcement (SURGE) concept to focus on this influx of narcotics from Puerto Rico. During Phase 5 of the Caribbean Corridor Initiative held in August 2024, USPIS seized 422 kilograms of cocaine, 1.1 kilograms of fentanyl, 5 kilograms of marijuana, 2 assault rifles and \$10,000 in suspected illegal proceeds. Enforcement actions including controlled deliveries and surveillance operations resulted in multiple arrests.
- ONDCP continues to host a monthly Federal Law Enforcement Video Teleconference with representatives from the National Security Council (NSC), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of the Treasury, DOJ, and USPIS. This meeting allows law enforcement to discuss trends and innovative approaches to countering illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. Since its inception, a total of 87 meetings have been held.
- USPIS participates with several international law enforcement and Foreign Post platforms such as EUROPOL, Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Narcotics Control Board (INCB,

and NADD. Under the US-Canada Opioid Action Plan (OAP), the “US-CAN Postal Security Action Plan” was developed between the Inspection Service and Canada Post Security & Investigation Services to provide greater postal security visibility to the OAP. This was accomplished by developing a formalized agreement between the two postal security administrations to improve communication and coordination; streamline operational and strategic information-sharing and trends; conduct joint training; and share best practices to target illicit drug trafficking between United States-Canada postal streams. In April 2024, Canada Post hosted a two-day leadership meeting with the Inspection Service in Ottawa, ON which provided executives a roll-up of 2023 deliverables and outlined 2024 goals related to both agencies’ commitments to the OAP.

- USPIS continues to provide assistance as Subject Matter Experts to train foreign posts and law enforcement to investigate illicit drug trafficking through the mail. In March 2024, Inspectors participated in the 67th CND, hosted by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). During the CND, Inspectors presented at a discussion involving technologies to detect synthetic opioids and other dangerous drugs in the postal system. The Inspection Service also participates in several working groups within INCB, which also host representatives from China, India, Mexico, and Canada to discuss emerging trends related to illicit drug trafficking and precursor chemical shipments through the postal system.
- ONDCP provided support for key United States-Mexico security priorities such as securing the border, dismantling TCO networks, stopping drug and arms trafficking through commercial disruption, and supply and demand reduction efforts with the aim of protecting the American people and the territorial integrity of the United States.
- ONDCP promotes enhanced border and postal security measures by securing commitments from the governments of Mexico and Canada (GOM/GOC) to integrate advanced scanning technologies and explore artificial intelligence to detect illicit goods in postal streams, align efforts to streamline border security operations.
- ONDCP’s advocacy of public health responses enabled the GOM’s awareness of increased SUD by the Mexican population as well as public recognition of naloxone as lifesaving medication, both marking significant milestones in Mexico’s public health response to the opioid crisis.
- United States-Mexico Binational Panel of Experts on Mental Health, Substance Use and Addiction continues collaboration on the binational public awareness campaigns on the risks of fentanyl and other illicit synthetic drugs for the Spanish-speaking population in the United States, an initiative also supported by local and state level agencies.
- ONDCP and DOS co-lead the United States chair for the NADD, coordinating drug policy with each Canada and Mexico, to address problems related to illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption. In FY 2024, senior counternarcotics officials convened in Mexico City to assess the impact of existing programs targeting illicit drug trafficking through Air Cargo, Express Consignment, and Non-Intrusive Inspection. Agencies agreed to streamline operational and strategic information sharing and trends, conduct joint training, and share best

practices to target illicit drug trafficking through licit commercial shipment routes. Each government presented data on domestic drug consumption and it was agreed upon that each country would expand its data collection to more accurately report on drug trends, through studies on use and wastewater-based epidemiology.

- ONDCP leads the United States Interagency in bilateral actions to address the synthetic opioid crisis through the OAP. As the chair in FY 2025, ONDCP will hold accountable the Canadian government on successful disruption of fentanyl flow, including precursor chemicals and related equipment used in the illicit manufacturing of fentanyl. In FY 2024, ONDCP led the United States interagency on increased sample-sharing between Canadian and United States law enforcement agencies, coordinated audits on the effectiveness of detection technology and facilities at the United States-Canada border, and an expansion of understanding related to the societal impact of fentanyl misuse.
- ONDCP and DOS led efforts to revise the metrics used to measure progress in implementing the United States– Colombia holistic bilateral strategy, which advances initiatives to promote integrated drug supply reduction, economic development, rural security, state presence, and environmental protection. The new metrics were agreed upon during the High-Level Dialogue in May 2024 to more effectively measure progress in combatting the production and flow of cocaine and other drugs from Colombia and deepening peace, security, and rural development in throughout the country.
- ONDCP fostered strong counternarcotics relationship with Peru by participating in the first United States-Peru High Level Dialogue in May 2024. Bilateral discussions focused primarily on security and counternarcotics cooperation. The two governments agreed to create a security working group, which will include identifying specific areas for additional security and counternarcotics cooperation.
- ONDCP strengthened bilateral counternarcotics relationship with Guatemala by participating in the first United States-Guatemala High Level Security Dialogue in October 2024. ONDCP continues to closely collaborate with the Guatemalan 5th Ministry of Interior (Antinarcotics) on a wide-range of counternarcotics topics, to include those discussed during the security dialogue (enhanced interdiction, border security, institutional strengthening, and international cooperation). As an example, ONDCP conducted a public health seminar in January 2025, educating Guatemalan officials on risks, trends, and strategies related to illicit synthetic drugs like fentanyl.
- ONDCP facilitated renewed counternarcotics cooperation with the People’s Republic of China (PRC) aimed at stopping the illicit flow of the drugs and precursor chemicals that fuel the synthetic drug crisis and harm Americans. As a result, the PRC sent a notice to its chemical industry warning them to cease the export of illicit precursors, took initial law enforcement action against chemical companies, shut down hundreds of websites selling illicit items, and announced four major scheduling actions in an eight-week period encompassing well over 55 synthetic drugs and precursor chemicals. ONDCP has also expanded cooperation beyond law enforcement to include exchanging demand reduction best practices.

- ONDCP established the first bilateral technical exchange between scientists and analysts from the United States and the PRC. This quarterly exchange serves as a mechanism for drug experts in both countries to share information that may help find new solutions to the ever-evolving global crisis or to identify emerging drug threats. Complementing the quarterly technical exchange, a direct line has been established between ONDCP and the PRC's Ministry of Public Security in order to notify one another of potential emerging drug threats.
- ONDCP continued to expand the United States' counternarcotics relationship with the Government of India and led a bilateral effort to develop a new drug policy framework which broadens the scope and depth of the relationship to address challenges in the dynamic drug environment: pharmaceutical starting materials and chemicals of concern. This new framework was the centerpiece of the 5th Annual Counternarcotics Working Group meeting hosted by the Government of India in late 2024.
- ONDCP strengthened counterdrug bilateral relations through continued or initial engagements with Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Pakistan, Costa Rica, the Netherlands, Belize, and countries within the Caribbean Islands.
- ONDCP hosted senior delegations from the Australian Federal Police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police to discuss growing concerns about synthetic drugs and cocaine and opportunities to increase international cooperation and information sharing. These efforts bolstered United States cooperation with Australia and Canada, respectively, and assisted these countries in strengthening their counterdrug strategies.
- ONDCP continued to lead the broader counterdrug interagency community in synchronizing intelligence about the global threat of drug trafficking by hosting a weekly secure video teleconference that brings together numerous agencies and partners from across law enforcement, intelligence, and defense agencies. This effort includes monthly engagements with close allies from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Intelligence Community entities have focused extensively on the ONDCP priorities of commercial disruption and countering all aspects of synthetic drug production.
- ONDCP continues to proactively combat doping by athletes in sports by pushing for reforms within the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), which failed to act in the 2021 scandal involving Chinese swimmers that tested positive for enhancing drugs and went on to win medals in the Tokyo Olympics. Efforts for reform are still underway.

Data Systems

- ONDCP presented to the NADD about national substance use surveys in the United States in July 2024.
- ONDCP completed an analysis in April 2024 which tracked open-source, state, and local news articles related to xylazine. These published articles were analyzed over time by geographic location, thematic focus of the article, and use of stigmatizing language in the headlines.

- ONDCP supported the ONDCP Drug Data Dashboard mandated by Congress (21 U.S.C. § 1705(f)) and provided an interactive machine-readable collection of drug data from many sources.
- ONDCP published the Fentanyl Adulterated or Associated with Xylazine (FAAX) Implementation Report in April 2024. The FAAX Implementation Report details the best information available on xylazine/fentanyl. It describes the progress made in the implementation of the FAAX Plan which was published in July 2023.
- ONDCP led the Coordination of Emerging Threats efforts. In June 2024, ONDCP repurposed the Xylazine focused IWG as the Evolving and Emerging Threats IWG to have a broader emerging drug threat focus. The working group discussed updates to existing designated drug threats (methamphetamine and xylazine in combination with fentanyl) while also discussing potential new emerging drug threats such as tianeptine, carfentanil, nitazene and nitazene analogues.
- ONDCP held the annual convening of the Evolving and Emerging Drug Threats Committee in December 2024, as required by the Substance Use Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act of 2018 (SUPPORT Act). The Committee is guided by the SUPPORT Act to: Monitor evolving and emerging drug threats in the United States; Identify and discuss evolving and emerging drug trends in the United States using the criteria required to be established; Assist in the formulation of any response plan and oversee its implementation; Provide other advice to the Coordinator and Director concerning strategy and policies for emerging drug threats and trends as the Committee determines to be appropriate; and, Disseminate and facilitate the sharing of pertinent information and data relating to recent trends in fatal and nonfatal overdoses, drug supply and demand, treatment, and other subject matter as determined by the Director, with Federal, State, local, and Tribal officials and other entities.
- ONDCP published the Methamphetamine Plan (MP) Implementation Report in June 2024. The MP Implementation Report provides an updated assessment of the methamphetamine threat and on the progress made in the implementation of the Plan to Address Methamphetamine Supply, Use and Consequences published in May 2022.
- ONDCP actively monitored drug seizure trends in National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) data. NFLIS, a program of the DEA, is a systematic drug data information collection system of drug cases submitted by Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies. NFLIS is one of the timeliest data available that ONDCP uses to identify trends and classify emerging drug threats in the United States. In 2024, there were eight substances that met the criteria of an emerging drug threat, meaning that they have increased at least 15 percent year over year and are present in at least three of the four regions across the United States. These substances include: opioids such as carfentanil and N-pyrrolidino etonitazene; synthetic cannabinoids such as 5F-ADB, MDMB-BUTINACA, and MDMB-INACA; and other substances such as medetomidine, phencyclidine, (also known as PCP or Angel Dust), and tapentadol, all of which are either tranquilizers, depressants, or narcotic analgesics.

- ONDCP led efforts in utilizing the scientific literature as an important outlet for describing ONDCP’s analytic work and providing key substance use policy messaging to medical, public health, and health services audiences. For example, ONDCP published the “Effects of States’ Methods for Estimating Nonfatal Overdose, United States, 2021” in the journal Public Health Reports in July 2024. This paper establishes a standard framework to combine data from existing national surveillance systems in prehospital and hospital care settings can improve nonfatal overdose estimates and enable comparisons between jurisdictions to help decision makers identify areas most in need of essential services.
- ONDCP continues to employ creativity to ensure that substance use datasets are utilized, and identifies various dataset sources that contain important substance use information. These data sets come from other areas of public health (such as HIV, hepatitis C virus, tobacco, and criminal justice involvement) that contain important substance use information but are not routinely highlighted as such.
- ONDCP met with senior leadership and staff at the European Union Drug Agency in July 2024 to discuss international efforts to track and identify new and emerging drugs; fatal and non-fatal drug overdoses through data systems; and how to improve and standardize forensic toxicology labs throughout the European Union through funding and training.
- ONDCP funded, via cooperative agreement, a wastewater testing project titled “Wastewater-based Epidemiology (WBE) Project Study along the Southwest Border”. In collaboration with the University of Florida, the WBE project will detect illicit drug use in wastewater at six sites along the United States’ southwest border. The project aims to: 1) monitor drug consumption patterns in communities, understand drug usage trends, and identify flow of substances along the border region; 2) allow comparability with adjacent communities in Mexico; 3) collect and disseminate WBE drug usage data in a way that allows the data to be trended over time and geography; and 4) summarize and report WBE drug usage findings.

Gifts and Donations

ONDCP's authority to accept and utilize gifts is codified at 21 U.S.C. § 1702(d). This statutory authority also established a Gift Fund (GF) for ONDCP. The GF includes a trust fund into which all private monetary gifts and donations made to ONDCP are deposited.

E. SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING

Salaries and Expenses (\$ in thousands)

Line Number	Program by activities	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
00.01	Salaries & Expenses	\$21,546	\$21,785	\$21,785
00.01	Congressionally Directed Spending	\$13,045	\$0	\$0
10.00	Total Obligations	\$34,591	\$21,785	\$21,785
	Financing:			
39.00	Budget Authority	\$34,830	\$21,785	\$21,785
	Budget Authority:			
40.00	Appropriation	\$34,830	\$21,785	\$21,785
	Relation of Obligations to Outlay:			
90.00	Total Outlays	\$26,543	\$43,000	\$21,785

Note. — FY 2024 Actuals include funds made available by transfer authorities provided in Sec. 609 of Public Law No. 117-328 and \$13,045,000 in Congressionally Directed Spending made available by Sec. 204 of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

(SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING, Continued)

**Gifts and Donations
(\$ in thousands)**

Line Number	Financing Schedule	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
21.40	Unobligated Balance Available, Start of Year	\$23	\$13	\$3
24.40	Unobligated Balance Available, End of Year	\$13	\$3	\$3
	Relation of Obligations to Outlays:			
90.00	Outlays (net)	\$10	\$10	\$0

F. SUMMARY TABLES OF PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Total Number of FTE	64	72	72

G. DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

Permanent Positions	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
EX 1	1	1	1
EX 2	1	1	1
SES	12	12	12
GS-15	25	25	25
GS-14	11	11	11
GS-13	6	6	6
GS-12	5	5	5
GS-11	2	2	2
GS-10	1	1	1
GS-9	7	7	7
GS-7	1	1	1
Total Permanent Positions	72	72	72

H. SUMMARY TABLES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS

Salaries and Expenses (\$ in thousands)

Line Number	Salaries and Expenses Operations	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
10.0	Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$14,066	\$14,900	\$16,340
21.0	Travel & Transportation of Persons	\$265	\$150	\$150
22.0	Transportation of Things	\$1	\$2	\$2
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,839	\$2,990	\$3,009
23.3	Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous Charges	\$66	\$70	\$70
24.0	Printing & Reproduction	\$18	\$19	\$19
25.0	Other Contractual Services	\$3,336	\$3,499	\$2,040
26.0	Supplies & Materials	\$147	\$145	\$145
31.0	Equipment	\$8	\$10	\$10
41.0	Grants	\$13,845	\$0	\$0
99.0	Total Obligations	\$34,591	\$21,785	\$21,785

Note. — FY 2024 Actuals include funds made available by transfer authorities provided in Sec. 609 of Public Law No. 117-328 and \$13,045,000 in Congressionally Directed Spending made available by Sec. 204 of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

(SUMMARY TABLES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS, Continued)

**Gifts and Donations
(\$ in thousands)**

Line Number	Gifts and Donations	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
26.00	Supplies & Materials	\$23	\$13	\$3
99.00	Total Budget Authority	\$23	\$13	\$3

I. EXPLANATION OF BUDGET REQUEST BY OBJECT CLASS
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$14,900	\$16,340

Funds in this object class provide full-year salaries and benefits for 72 FTE.

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Travel and Transportation	\$150	\$150

This amount funds the full-year cost of travel for ONDCP staff, as well as invitational travel.

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Transportation of Things	\$2	\$2

This amount funds express mail and miscellaneous moving expenses.

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,990	\$3,009

This amount includes the annual cost of office space at a rate established by the GSA in the Washington, D.C. central business district. The building is privately owned, and ONDCP is located on one floor (34,708 square feet of usable space and 25 structured/reserved parking spaces).

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	\$70	\$70

This amount funds miscellaneous rental charges, including parking.

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Printing and Reproduction	\$19	\$19

This amount reflects basic printing requirements to include publications, such as the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations. Printing services are provided by the United States Government Printing Office and the Defense Automated Printing Service. Limiting the printing of hard copy documents and instead mainly provide documents on the agency website, in addition to other electronic formats, will continue.

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Other Services	\$3,499	\$2,040

This amount reflects contract services, including: information technology services; guard services through the Federal Protective Services; building maintenance; service and equipment maintenance renewal; Connect.gov maintenance; staff training; translation services; federal shared services fees to include ONDCP's contribution to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse and grants.gov; and travel service fees.

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Supplies and Materials	\$145	\$145

This amount reflects office supplies and materials. This amount also includes \$10,000 for Official Reception and Representation funds which allow the Director to host meetings with non-federal partners and stakeholders participating in the effort to reduce drugs and its consequences.

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Equipment	\$10	\$10

This amount funds the purchase of miscellaneous replacement equipment, under a life-cycle plan.

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Total All Object Classes	\$21,785	\$21,785

VI. HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

A. MISSION STATEMENT AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the HIDTA Program, as defined by its authorizing statute [21 U.S.C. 1706 (d)], is to reduce drug trafficking and drug production in the United States by:

- (A) facilitating cooperation among federal, state, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to share information and implement coordinated enforcement activities;
- (B) enhancing law enforcement intelligence sharing among federal, state, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies;
- (C) providing reliable law enforcement intelligence to law enforcement agencies needed to design effective enforcement strategies and operations; and,
- (D) supporting coordinated law enforcement strategies which maximize the use of available resources to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in designated areas and in the United States as a whole.

The HIDTA Program principally supports the enforcement aspect of the *Strategy* by providing assistance to federal, state, local, tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug trafficking regions of the United States. As such, the program provides resources to these agencies in each HIDTA region to carry out activities that address the specific drug threats of that region. At the local level, each HIDTA is directed and guided by an Executive Board composed, in most cases, of an equal number of regional federal and non-federal (state, local, and tribal) law enforcement leaders.

A central feature of the HIDTA Program is the discretion granted to the Executive Boards to design and implement initiatives that confront the specific drug trafficking threats in each HIDTA region. This flexibility ensures that each HIDTA Executive Board can tailor its strategy and initiatives to local conditions and can respond more quickly to address region-specific threats. Each year, every HIDTA Executive Board assesses the drug trafficking threat in its defined area, develops a strategy to address the threat, designs initiatives to implement the strategy, and proposes funding needed to carry out the initiatives in the coming year. Each HIDTA's annual strategy contains its overall performance objectives to be attained through various initiatives.

The types of initiatives designed and implemented by each HIDTA's Executive Board to address the specific drug trafficking threats in its region include:

- 1) Enforcement initiatives that engage in multi-agency investigative, interdiction, fugitive, and prosecution activities targeting Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs), drug production organizations, drug gangs, drug fugitives, and other serious crimes with a drug nexus;

- 2) Intelligence and information-sharing initiatives that furnish intelligence (tactical, operational, and strategic), deconfliction services (event and case/subject)¹, information collection and dissemination, and other analytical support for HIDTA initiatives and participating agencies;
- 3) Support initiatives that include activities beyond the core enforcement and intelligence and information sharing initiatives, e.g., training, treatment, crime and forensic labs, resource (shared expenses such as leases, copiers, and landlines), and information technology initiatives;
- 4) Prevention initiatives that facilitate coordination and collaboration between law enforcement and the prevention community to reduce drug use and its consequences and prevent drug-related crime. Collaboration may include reaching out to or partnering with school systems, student leaders, parent groups, medical and health professionals, faith-based organizations, religious leaders, drug prevention agencies, public health agencies, and coalitions dedicated to reducing substance abuse. Prevention initiatives can also enable law enforcement personnel to participate in community-based drug prevention programs;
- 5) Substance use treatment initiatives that link law enforcement agencies and the public health communities together to promote and provide treatment of SUD and support recovery; and
- 6) Management initiatives and support initiatives that provide the overall coordination and integration of initiatives, and fund basic overhead (e.g., salaries and fringe benefits for the Executive Director, Deputy Director, and other administrative staff positions approved by the Executive Board; rent; and facilities charges for administrative staff).

¹ Event deconfliction ensures law enforcement agencies working in close proximity of each other are immediately notified when enforcement actions are planned in a manner that threatens effective coordination or that compromises enforcement operations. Notification of such conflicts enhances officer safety and promotes the coordination of operations in a multi-agency environment. Similarly, target (case/subject) deconfliction alerts investigators when there is an investigatory cross-over by enforcement agencies. Notification of duplicate targets encourages investigators to share information and resources.

B. APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

[(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)]

[For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, \$298,579,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas ("HIDTAs"), of which not less than 51 percent shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities and shall be obligated not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act: Provided, That up to 49 percent may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments in amounts determined by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, of which up to \$4,000,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities and \$2,000,000 shall be for the Grants Management System for use by the Office of National Drug Control Policy: Provided further, That any unexpended funds obligated prior to fiscal year 2022 may be used for any other approved activities of that HIDTA, subject to reprogramming requirements: Provided further, That each HIDTA designated as of September 30, 2023, shall be funded at not less than the fiscal year 2023 base level, unless the Director submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate justification for changes to those levels based on clearly articulated priorities and published Office of National Drug Control Policy performance measures of effectiveness: Provided further, That the Director shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the initial allocation of fiscal year 2024 funding among HIDTAs not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, and shall notify the Committees of planned uses of discretionary HIDTA funding, as determined in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein and upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.]

Note. — This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

C. SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (\$ in thousands)

Line Number	Program by Activities	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
00.01	Grants and Federal Transfers	\$282,460	\$292,579	\$0
00.01	Auditing Services and Associated Activities	\$5,723	\$4,000	\$0
00.01	Grants Management System	\$2,198	\$2,000	\$0
10.00	Total Obligations	\$290,381	\$298,579	\$0
	Financing:			
39.00	Budget Authority	\$298,579	\$298,579	\$0
	Budget Authority:			
40.00	Appropriation	\$298,579	\$298,579	\$0
41.00	Transferred to Other Accounts	(\$23,000)	(\$23,000)	
43.00	Appropriation (adjusted)	\$275,579	\$275,579	\$0
	Relation of Obligations to Outlay:			
90.00	Total Outlays	\$270,546	\$405,000	\$179,000

D. PERSONNEL

No personnel costs are associated with the HIDTA program. Personnel responsible for providing policy direction and oversight for the HIDTA program are funded from ONDCP's S&E Operations account.

E. SUMMARY TABLES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS**High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas
(\$ in thousands)**

Line Number		FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
25.00	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas – Obligations	\$275,579	\$275,579	\$0
99.00	Transfer to Federal Accounts	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$0
99.00	Total Budget Authority	\$298,579	\$298,579	\$0

F. FY 2026 BUDGET REQUEST

For FY 2026, the Budget proposes to transfer the HIDTA program to the Department of Justice. This proposal will enable ONDCP to focus resources on its core mission: to reduce drug use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of U.S. drug policy. Recent HIDTA accomplishments are detailed below:

- In 2023, HIDTA initiatives identified 9,169 DTOs and MLOs operating in their areas of responsibility (AOR) and reported disrupting or dismantling 3,038 DTOs/MLOs. Nearly 55 percent of the disrupted or dismantled DTOs/MLOs were determined to be part of multi-state or international operations. In the process, HIDTA initiatives removed \$17.3 billion (wholesale value) of drugs from the market and seized \$493.7 million in cash from drug traffickers.
- In the course of drug seizure operations in 2023, HIDTA task forces seized a total of 40,225 firearms and traced 76,977. As a result, HIDTA and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) have aligned efforts to establish Crime Gun Intelligence Centers to address drug trafficking-related violence. These centers greatly enhance intelligence sharing related to illicit firearms, gun tracing, and violent drug trafficking offenders.
- In 2023, consistent with the goal to ensure 100 percent event deconfliction for all HIDTA initiatives, HIDTA Investigative Support Centers (ISCs) processed more than 287,097 event deconfliction requests submitted by LEAs, along with more than 957,732 case/subject/target deconfliction requests. Deconfliction by law enforcement agencies is not only crucial for ensuring officer safety by preventing “blue-on-blue” incidents, it also reduces redundancy and duplication of effort by enabling greater law enforcement coordination. During the same year, 3,529 law enforcement agencies participated in HIDTA case coordination, and 3,520 law enforcement agencies participated in officer safety efforts.
- Also in 2023, the HIDTA Program provided analytical support to 31,772 cases and supported training for more than 110,183 officers, agents, analysts, and support staff on drug-related subjects across all HIDTA regions. Results of 2-month follow-up surveys consistently indicate that 96 percent of respondents find that the courses improve their knowledge, skills, and abilities pertaining to the subject matter.

VII. OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

A. APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

[(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)]

[For other drug control activities authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended, \$136,150,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available as follows: \$109,000,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program, of which not more than \$12,780,000 is for administrative expenses, and of which \$2,500,000 shall be made available as directed by section 4 of Public Law 107–82, as amended by section 8204 of Public Law 115–271; \$3,000,000 for drug court training and technical assistance; \$14,000,000 for anti-doping activities; up to \$3,700,000 for the United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency; \$1,250,000 for the Model Acts Program; and \$5,200,000 for activities authorized by section 103 of Public Law 114–198: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading may be transferred to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out such activities: Provided further, That the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to obligating funds under this heading for United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending plan and explanation of the proposed uses of these funds.]

Note. — This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

B. SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS (\$ in thousands)

Line Number	Program by Activities	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
00.01	Media Campaign	\$600	\$0	\$0
00.01	Drug-Free Communities Support Program	\$109,170	\$109,000	\$0
00.01	Anti-Doping Activities	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$0
00.01	Drug Court Training and Technical Institute	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$0
00.01	Model Acts Program	\$0	\$1,250	\$0
00.01	World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Membership Dues	\$0	\$3,700	\$0
00.01	Section 103 of Public Law 114-198	\$3,551	\$5,200	\$0
10.00	Total Obligations	\$133,321	\$136,150	\$0
	Financing:			
39.00	Budget Authority	\$136,150	\$136,150	\$0
	Budget Authority:			
40.00	Appropriation	\$136,150	\$136,150	\$0
	Relation of Obligations to Outlay:			
90.00	Total Outlays	\$127,459	\$143,000	\$14,000

Totals may not add due to rounding.

C. PERSONNEL

Personnel associated with the administration of OFDCP are funded from ONDCP's Salaries and Expenses account, except two positions from the DFC program.

PERSONNEL	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Total Number FTE	2	2	2

D. FY 2026 BUDGET REQUEST

For FY 2026, the Budget proposes to transfer the Drug-Free Communities Support (DFC) program, the Anti-Doping Activities program and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Dues to the Department of Health and Human Services. This proposal will enable ONDCP to focus resources on its core mission: to reduce drug use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of U.S. drug policy.

1. DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM

a. MISSION STATEMENT AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The mission of the DFC Program is to strengthen local collaboration to prevent youth substance use in communities across the country. In order to undertake this mission, ONDCP supports community-based coalitions in the development and implementation of comprehensive, long-term plans to prevent and reduce youth substance use.

The DFC Program was created by the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-20), reauthorized through the Drug-Free Communities Reauthorization Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-82), and reauthorized again by the SUPPORT Act (Public Law 115-271). This includes funding for the National Coalition Institute (NCI). The mission of the NCI is to increase the knowledge, capacity, and accountability of community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States and territories.

The DFC Program provides grants to community-based coalitions that meet specific statutory eligibility requirements to construct and solidify a public-private infrastructure to create and sustain community-level change related to youth substance use. Over time, it is the intent of the program to prevent and reduce youth substance use and, therefore, adult substance abuse through effective community collaboration and leveraging of resources.

b. FY 2026 BUDGET REQUEST

For FY 2026, the Budget proposes to transfer the Drug-Free Communities Support (DFC) program to the Department of Health and Human Services. This proposal will enable ONDCP to focus resources on its core mission: to reduce drug use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of U.S. drug policy.

DFC coalitions are found in small and large communities nationwide: In 2024, an estimated 63 million Americans (19 percent of the United States' population) lived in communities served by DFC coalitions. It is clear that the dedication of our DFC coalitions has produced results, particularly around reducing youth substance use. In 2024, DFC coalitions reported a decrease in youth use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and the misuse of prescription drugs. The DFC accomplishments are detailed below:

DFC Reach:

- DFC-funded community coalitions are required to bring together community representatives from 12 unique sectors and build collaboration to reduce and prevent youth substance use. This is a fundamental premise of effective community prevention, and the DFC Program. Given the number and broad geographic distribution of DFC coalitions, a large number of Americans live in communities served by grant recipients.. In 2024, an estimated 63 million Americans lived in communities served by DFC coalitions receiving funding. This included approximately 2 million middle school students ages 12 to 14 and about 2 million high school students ages 15 to 18 (23 percent of all youth for each grade level). Since 2005, approximately

188 million, or 56 percent of the United States population, has lived in a community with a DFC coalition.

Capacity Building:

- Building capacity in the community to address substance use prevention work is an ongoing process aligned with the DFC goals. The average coalition in 2024 had 59 active members, with two paid and two unpaid staff. In 2024, DFC coalitions successfully mobilized approximately 41,000 community members to actively engage in youth substance use prevention/reduction efforts. Most (93 percent) coalitions report having at least one member from each of the 12 sectors.

Youth Engagement:

- In August 2023, over two-thirds of DFC coalitions (69 percent) reported hosting a youth coalition, an effective strategy for increasing youth sector engagement. Most (80 percent) reported the youth coalition met at least once a month and rated youth coalition involvement in planning prevention activities as high or very high (67 percent).² Hosting a youth coalition is one way coalitions support youth in being better connected to their families, schools, and communities -connections that are correlated with lower likelihood of substance use engagement.³ This is in line with coalition overall efforts focused on strengthening protective factors including the connections of youth to their community (95 percent), family (84 percent), and school (78 percent).

Strategy Implementation:

- DFC coalitions are empowered to use the Seven Strategies for selecting and implementing activities from the range of Community Change to address local needs and challenges. These strategies include *Providing Information*, *Enhancing Skills*, *Providing Support*, *Enhancing Access/Reducing Barriers*, *Changing Consequences*, *Educating and Informing about Modifying/Changing Policies or Laws*, and *Changing Physical Design*. In 2024, DFC coalitions implemented a comprehensive mix of strategies, with most (79 percent) implementing at least one activity in at least five of the strategy types.

DFCs Addressing Opioids and Methamphetamine:

- DFC coalitions engaged in a range of activities regarding opioids and/or methamphetamine. In line with the emphasis on prescription opioids, coalitions focused on activities to educate and communicate about prescription drug misuse and encourage disposal of unused prescription drugs. This included participating in prescription drug take-back day events, working to have prescription drug drop-off boxes available in the community, and providing residents with kits to safely store prescription drugs in the home and to deactivate/dispose no longer needed prescription drugs at home.

² Of these coalitions, 44.3 percent met once every 1- or 2 weeks while 35.5 percent met once a month, for a total of 79.8 percent.

³ See for example Rose, I.D., Lesesne, C.A., Sun, J. et al. (2022). The relationship of school connectedness to adolescents' engagement in co-occurring health risks: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of School Nursing*, 2022 Apr 28;10598405221096802. doi: [10.1177/10598405221096802](https://doi.org/10.1177/10598405221096802).

- DFC-funded coalitions continue to lead the way in addressing opioids and methamphetamine in communities across the Nation. They are engaged in a broad range of practices that moves from community mobilization and awareness to community action and ultimately community outcomes.
- Most DFC coalitions (76 percent) reported that they implemented activities to address opioids and/or methamphetamine.). The primary focus of opioids work was related to addressing issues around prescription drug misuse (95 percent of coalitions doing this work), followed by fentanyl (88 percent of those doing this work). In addition, coalitions also engaged in harm reduction activities such as working to improve access to overdose prevention materials (e.g., naloxone and/or fentanyl strips; 50 percent). Almost (47 percent) half of coalitions indicated that a prescription drug disposal program was available in their community due to the efforts of the coalition.
- Coalitions' efforts to address opioids in their communities were also highlighted in their efforts to work with HIDTA regions and DEA. Just over half of communities served by DFC coalitions (57 percent) were located in a HIDTA region in 2024. Of these, nearly two-fifths (38 percent) were working with their HIDTA in various ways. Coalitions noted focusing on opioids and specifically fentanyl in several ways including:
 - Developing and promoting informational resources on fentanyl and counterfeit medications;
 - Connecting on current overdose trends and using the overdose mapping system to identify areas in the community for primary prevention overdose education and training on Naloxone;
 - Collaborating to share information about overdoses and the danger of fentanyl at community and school events;
 - Supporting DEA Fentanyl Family Summit events;
 - Partnering on Operation Overdrive, a DEA and HIDTA initiative focused on combatting high rates of fentanyl-related trafficking and overdose, including providing evidence-based prevention curriculum to youth and families;
 - Educating youth about the signs and symptoms of potential opioid overdose and how to respond as well as about Good Samaritan laws that protect when responding and therefore supports willingness to intervene.
- As they work to address opioids and methamphetamines, DFC coalitions are engaging with existing and new, relevant sectors as appropriate. Central to their work on addressing opioids and methamphetamines is raising awareness and educating their communities. A primary purpose of collaboration across sectors is to leverage skills and resources in the innovative planning and implementation of substance use prevention.

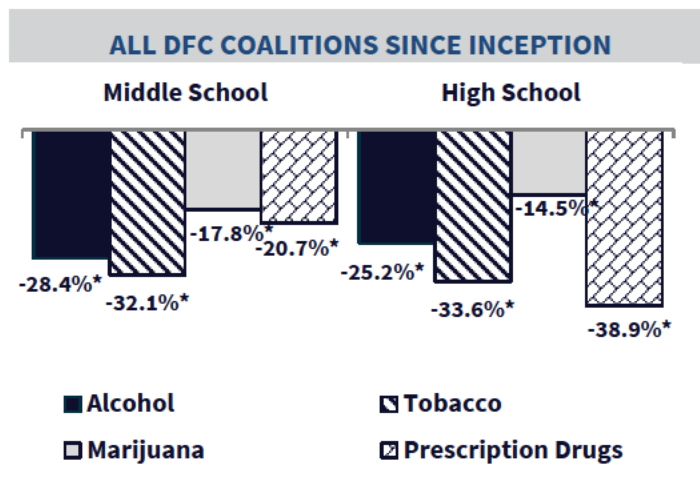
Newly Emerging Drugs:

- In 2024, 10 percent (75) of DFC coalitions reported xylazine as an emerging threat. Coalitions' efforts to address the emergence of xylazine in their communities commonly included providing information and enhancing skills.

Reductions in Youth Substance Use:

- The DFC Program collects the following core measure data from DFC-funded community coalitions on alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and prescription drugs in at least three grades (6th – 12th) every two years on: past 30-day use; perception of risk or harm; perception of parental disapproval of use; and perception of peer disapproval of use. Across all DFC coalitions ever funded, reductions in past 30-day prevalence of use were significant among middle school and high school youth for all core substances (see figure below).

Percentage Change in Past 30-Day Prevalence of Youth Substance Use



Source: DFC 2002–2024 core measures data. Only coalitions who have at least two core measures reports included with change evaluated based on the difference between first report and most recent report for each coalition.

Note: * indicates $p < .05$

- The following are the most current provisional evaluation summary findings from the DFC National Cross-Site Evaluation End-of-Year 2024 Report:

To summarize Middle School findings:

- prevalence of alcohol use by middle school youth declined by 28.4 percent;
- prevalence of tobacco use by middle school youth declined by 32.1 percent;
- prevalence of marijuana use by middle school youth declined by 17.8 percent; and
- prevalence of (illicit) prescription drug use by middle school youth declined by 20.7 percent from the first to the most recent data reports across all DFC coalitions ever funded.

To summarize High School findings:

- prevalence of alcohol use by high school youth declined by 25.2 percent;
- prevalence of tobacco use by high school youth declined by 33.6 percent;
- prevalence of marijuana use by high school youth declined by 14.5 percent; and
- prevalence of (illicit) prescription drug use by high school youth declined by 38.9 percent from the first to the most recent data reports across all DFC coalitions ever funded.

DFC & CARA Me Grant Oversight System:

- In FY 2016, the DFC Grant Oversight System, known as *DFC Me*, was launched. It was the first year that DFC grant award recipients were able to submit their National Evaluation Requirements into the web-based technology system. The system was upgraded to allow CARA grant award recipients to submit their reporting data directly into *DFC Me* for the first time, and renamed *DFC & CARA Me*. The CARA Program is aimed at current or former DFC grant recipients to prevent and reduce the use of opioids or methamphetamines and the misuse of prescription medications among youth ages 12-18 in communities throughout the United States.
- The *DFC & CARA Me* system continues to be the one-stop shop for coalitions to submit reports, share best practices, receive the latest program and training updates, while also providing coalitions with the ability to request technical assistance.
- ONDCP has instituted additional measures to further bolster accountability and oversight of both the DFC and the CARA programs. These additional measures include ongoing improvements to the *DFC & CARA Me* technology system to facilitate more streamlined programmatic information exchanges and greater transparency between ONDCP, CDC, and the grant recipients.
- The platform also provides ONDCP the opportunity to communicate directly with over 22,000 coalition members, community leaders, and other stakeholders and partners on key White House and ONDCP initiatives.
- The *DFC & CARA Me* system allows for important oversight and management functionality which include:
 - ONDCP direct access to DFC and CARA grant award recipients' progress reports;
 - The ability for ONDCP to track DFC and CARA grant award recipient compliance with statutory eligibility requirements;
 - A Learning Center for DFC and CARA grant award recipients, which serves as a space for peer-to-peer networking and sharing of success stories;
 - Expanded access to extensive evidence-based prevention resources that coalitions can draw upon; and
 - DFC grant award recipients receiving a *Coalition Snapshot* twice a year. DFC grant award recipients are provided with a snapshot of their outcome data for alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and prescription drugs. They also get data on strategy implementation. The *Coalition Snapshot* provides coalitions with coalition-specific data tables and graphs they can use to discuss their impact locally.
- *DFC & CARA Me* continues to improve through ongoing system upgrades. Highlights include:

- Efforts to enhance data visualization tools with core measures and progress reporting;
- Strengthened search capabilities that allow program staff to better manage grant recipient data. These enhancements make it possible for staff to quickly extract relevant information from the system;
- Improved system infrastructure, which provided enhanced dashboarding for events, e-blasts, and success stories;
- System improvements that allow for strengthened reporting of core measures and progress reports;
- Enhancements to the Learning Center, which allow for expanded search capabilities, so coalitions can easily access resources using expanded search terms and filters to facilitate better search results;
- System improvements that also allow for New Resource Categories including:
 - Guidance: how to, training, or explanation of a process or part of a process
 - FAQ enhancements
 - Tools and Templates: Blank, fillable, offline examples that show what to do by example

2. ANTI-DOPING ACTIVITIES

For FY 2026, the Budget proposes to transfer the Anti-Doping Activities program to the Department of Health and Human Services. This proposal will enable ONDCP to focus resources on its core mission: to reduce drug use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of U.S. drug policy.

3. WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY (WADA) DUES

For FY 2026, the Budget proposes to transfer the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Dues to the Department of Health and Human Services. This proposal will enable ONDCP to focus resources on its core mission: to reduce drug use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of U.S. drug policy.