



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Fiscal Year 2027



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Fiscal Year 2027 Budget

Table of Contents

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
II. MISSION	4
III. ORGANIZATION CHART	6
IV. HISTORICAL FUNDING OVERVIEW	9
V. SALARIES AND EXPENSES	10
A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW	10
B. APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE.....	11
C. FY 2027 BUDGET REQUEST	12
D. ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	13
E. SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING	23
F. SUMMARY TABLES OF PERSONNEL.....	25
G. DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS.....	26
H. SUMMARY TABLES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS.....	27
I. EXPLANATION OF BUDGET REQUEST BY OBJECT CLASS	29
VI. HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM.....	32
A. MISSION STATEMENT AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	32
B. APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE.....	34
C. SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING	35
D. PERSONNEL.....	36
E. SUMMARY TABLES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS	37
F. FY 2027 BUDGET REQUEST	38
VII. OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS	39
A. APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE	39
B. SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING	40
C. PERSONNEL	41
D. FY 2027 BUDGET REQUEST	42
1. DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM.....	43
2. ANTI-DOPING ACTIVITIES.....	49
3. WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY (WADA) DUES.....	50

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) advises the President of the United States on the development and implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy and leads the nation's whole-of-government approach to combat the scourge of illicit drugs. ONDCP's strategy for ending the drug crisis includes dismantling Narco-Terrorist Organizations, Drug Cartels, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and Transnational Crime Organizations, who are responsible for the lethal poisoning of hundreds of thousands of Americans. ONDCP further facilitates drug demand reduction by providing prevention and recovery resources, bringing America's youth, families, and veterans the hope and healing they need to live a drug-free life.

For the FY 2027 Budget Submission, the total request is \$21,785,000 and 72 FTE to support our mission.

ONDCP FUNDING SUMMARY
(\$ in thousands)

Appropriation/Program	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Salaries & Expenses:	\$21,785	\$28,856	\$21,785
Operations	\$21,785	\$21,785	\$21,785
Congressionally Directed Spending (Note 1)	0	\$7,071	0
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA): (Note 2)	\$298,579	\$298,579	\$0
Grants and Federal Transfers	\$292,579	\$291,579	\$0
HIDTA Auditing Services and Associated Activities	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
Grants Management System	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$0
Other Federal Drug Control Programs: (Note 2)	\$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	\$456,514	\$463,585	\$21,785

Note 1. — FY 2026 funding includes \$21,785,000 for Salaries and Expenses — Operations and \$7,071,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending pursuant to Sec. 204 of Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026.

Note 2. — For FY 2027, 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 2027.

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 advises the President of the United States on the development and implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy and leads the nation's whole-of-government approach to combat the scourge of illicit drugs. ONDCP's strategy for ending the drug crisis includes dismantling Narco-Terrorist Organizations, Drug Cartels, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and Transnational Crime Organizations, who are responsible for the lethal poisoning of hundreds of thousands of Americans. ONDCP further facilitates drug demand reduction by providing prevention and recovery resources, bringing America's youth, families, and veterans the hope and healing they need to live a drug-free life.

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

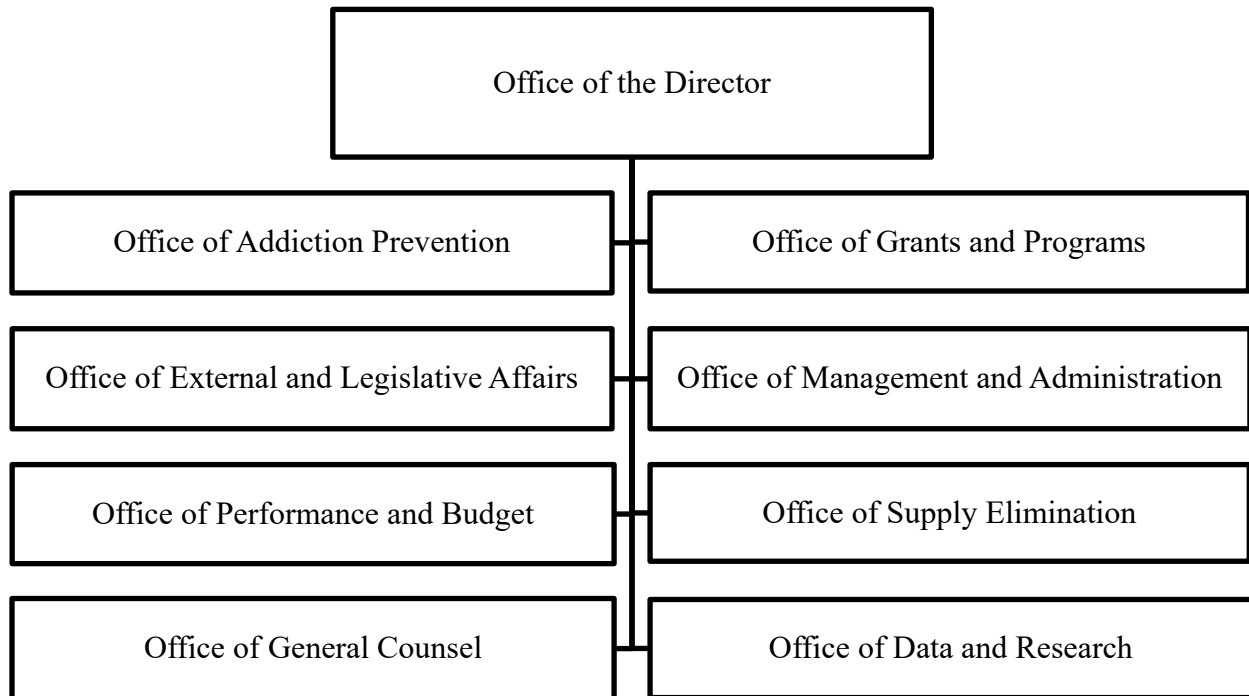
The *Budget* includes the drug control funding requests for all NDCPAs — the federal departments and agencies with responsibilities under the *Strategy*. Each year, the ONDCP Director issues funding guidance to NDCPAs giving them direction on the drug control resources required to implement the objectives 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.

Office of Addiction Prevention

The Office of Addiction Prevention (OAP) 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 *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. The Assistant Director serves as the statutorily mandated United States Demand Reduction Coordinator.

Office of Grants and Programs

The Office of Grants and Programs (OGP) manages all of ONDCP programs to include the HIDTA Program, the DFC Support Program, the Section 103 of Public Law 114-198 (CARA Local Drug Crisis) Program, Anti-Doping Activities, World Anti-Doping Agencies Due, Model Acts Program, Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance and Congressionally Directed Spending.

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 Management and Administration

The Office of Management and Administration (OMA) implements the human resources, facilities maintenance, procurement actions, security, and information technology work of the agency. OMA actively monitors Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with DoD and other agencies to recruit and on-board detailees to assist ONDCP's mission. In addition, it also formulates and executes ONDCP's internal budget.

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*. 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 Supply Elimination

The Office of Supply Elimination (OSE) 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. The Office also 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. This component also leads interagency efforts to improve intelligence collection.

Office of General Counsel

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 Data and Research

The Office of Data and Research (ODR) 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.

IV. HISTORICAL FUNDING OVERVIEW

FY 2021 - FY 2027
(\$ in thousands)

FISCAL YEAR

ONDCP Resources	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Salaries & Expenses (Note 1)	\$18,400	\$18,952	\$31,982	\$34,830	\$21,785	\$28,856	\$21,785
HIDTA (Note 2)	\$290,000	\$296,600	\$302,000	\$298,579	\$298,579	\$298,579	\$0
Other Federal Drug Control Programs (Note 2)	\$128,182	\$133,617	\$137,120	\$136,150	\$136,150	\$136,150	\$0
Total ONDCP Resources	\$436,582	\$449,169	\$471,102	\$469,559	\$456,514	\$463,585	\$21,785

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Note 1. — 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. FY 2026 Enacted: Funding includes \$21,785,000 for Operations and \$7,071,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending as allocated in the Explanatory Statement of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026.

Note 2. — For FY 2027, 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 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Operations	\$21,785	\$21,785	\$21,785
Congressionally Directed Spending	\$0	\$7,071	\$0
Total, Salaries & Expenses	\$21,785	\$28,856	\$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.

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; hire of passenger motor vehicles; 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.

Changes from FY 2026 Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>hire of passenger motor vehicles</i>	Proposed change provides for ONDCP requests for travel related to stakeholder engagement.

C. FY 2027 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 2027 request for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) is \$21,785,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 72. This request is \$7,071,000 (24.5%) below the FY 2026 enacted level, and there is no change to FTE. The reduction in funding is due to the non-recurrence of FY 2026 Congressionally Directed Spending projects.

D. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Supply Elimination

- ONDCP led the Homeland Security Council's (HSC) Objective Two Working Group by ensuring the interagency developed concrete recommendations to strengthen Supply Chain Integrity. ONDCP authored a concept paper titled, "Establishing Supply Chain Integrity Principles to Prevent Illicit Drug Trafficking." The concept paper developed the supply chain principles of Transparency and Accountability Across the Supply Chain; Due Diligence; and Enhanced Data Collection, Standardization, and Verification. These principles led to the development of recommendations to strengthen supply chain security in three fields: Voluntary Compliance / Preferential Trade Programs; Enhanced Enforcement Posture; and International Cooperation. The Supply Chain Integrity principles are integrated into the *Strategy*.
- ONDCP continued to lead the broader counterdrug interagency community in synchronizing intelligence about the global threat of drug trafficking by chairing a weekly secure video teleconference that brings together numerous agencies and partners from across law enforcement, intelligence, and defense agencies. This effort includes routine engagements with close allies from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Intelligence Community production and briefings have focused extensively on the Administration's 2025 Drug Policy Priorities and countering all aspects of synthetic drug production.
- ONDCP participated in the Consolidated Counterdrug Database (CCDB) meetings to synchronize intelligence on drug production, trafficking, and interdiction events across the U.S. government.
- ONDCP contributed to the Director of National Intelligence and Joint Staff Southern Border Strategy Board Weekly operational coordination meetings to synchronize whole of government operations to protect the Southern Border as directed in Presidential Executive Orders.
- In 2025, ONDCP's U.S. Interdiction Coordinator (USIC) was formally designated as the Chair of the whole-of-government The Interdiction Committee (TIC). In this capacity, ONDCP led efforts to set national interdiction priorities, deconflict operations, and determine the TIC's future leadership structure and membership. The USIC chaired meetings at all levels, including the Principals' Meeting which addressed Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (MDLEA) prosecution challenges and Department of Defense support to border security; the Executive Steering Group which featured a first-ever brief from the Director of Domestic Highway Enforcement; and monthly Senior Advisors' Group meetings that managed issues such as national seizure data accuracy and other policy coordination.
- ONDCP, through the USIC, authored the 2025 National Interdiction Command and Control Plan, the first of the new administration. This foundational document, developed through extensive interagency coordination, codified updated command relationships, operational priorities, and strategic objectives to guide all U.S. counterdrug interdiction efforts.

- ONDCP, through the USIC, led a high-priority effort to address declining MDLEA prosecutions. Following immense interagency coordination with the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, State, and Defense, the USIC produced a seminal white paper detailing the strategic consequences of non-prosecution.
- ONDCP, through the USIC, enhanced intelligence support to the interdiction mission. The USIC engaged senior leaders within the Intelligence Community to establish a single point of contact for transnational organized crime intelligence, streamlining support to law enforcement. The USIC also represented ONDCP at CCDB meetings to synchronize intelligence on drug trafficking events across the U.S. government.
- ONDCP developed national policy recommendations for the use of Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs) in counterdrug investigations. The USIC collaborated with the MITRE corporation, HIDTAs, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and other law enforcement partners to analyze the operational and policy implications of ALPR technology, culminating in a final report to guide its effective and appropriate use.
- ONDCP hosted the USIC Awards in August 2025 to honor and further motivate the law enforcement officers, service members, and interagency partners who made outstanding contributions to drug interdiction. This year's awards recognized a diverse group of winners from agencies like the DEA, HSI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, and U.S. Coast Guard, whose work dismantled money laundering schemes, conducted complex international investigations, and interdicted tons of illicit drugs. By showcasing these operational successes, the ceremony directly supports the White House's drug policy priorities of aggressive drug supply reduction and countering Transnational Criminal Organizations.
- ONDCP, under the *U.S.-India Drug Policy Framework for the 21st Century*, continued to lead U.S.-India drug policy and counternarcotics cooperation, in close coordination with Department of State, Department of Justice, and Department of Homeland Security.
- ONDCP hosted the first U.S.-India Drug Policy Executive Working Group in Washington D.C., welcoming an Indian delegation of drug policy experts to the White House to improve bilateral efforts along three lines of effort (referred to as "Pillars"): 1) law enforcement cooperation, 2) public health collaboration, and 3) supply chain security.
- ONDCP played a leading role in the United States Interagency's development of the President's FY 2026 Majors List, ensuring that the White House's Drug Policy Priorities were reflected in the drafting of the congressionally mandated determination. ONDCP ensured a thoughtful, fact-based decision-making process that resulted in the recommendation for 23 countries to be on the list for FY 2026 and five countries failed demonstrably in both their adherence to their obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and in taking other measures set forth in the Foreign Assistance Act.
- ONDCP co-led the U.S. delegation for the North American Drug Dialogue (NADD). Through this forum, ONDCP advocated to draft the NADD Strategic Framework priority areas for 2025-2028 to align with the White House's Drug Policy Priorities, with increased attention to

measurable outcomes. In addition, NADD members agreed to enhance targeting efforts of illicit use and trafficking of substances throughout North America, identified correlations between drug and firearms trafficking, identified emerging drug trends in each country and agreed to harmonize public health practices to be evidence-based.

- ONDCP played a key role at the annual meetings of the United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in developing policy and advising Interagency leadership to support American first priorities. First, ONDCP advised leadership in interagency discussions run by the Food and Drug Administration on potential CND scheduling actions under the 1961 Convention. Two of the three substances the U.S. proposed to the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence were reviewed and recommended for control, and the CND voted to control them at its March 2025 session. Additionally, ONDCP assessed the relevancy of Executive Orders (EOs) and other directives issued between 21 January and the March 2025 CND on U.S. engagement posture at the CND and ensured that the United States reviewed the CND resolutions, then represented new policy positions and priorities to reflect the EOs.
- ONDCP partnered with the Department of State and the interagency in the development of the U.S.-Mexico Security Work Plan, which replaced the U.S. – Mexico Bicentennial Framework in guiding bilateral action during the Trump Administration. The work plan addresses four shared goals: (1) securing the U.S.-Mexico border, (2) dismantling the cartels, (3) stopping fentanyl and arms trafficking, and (4) countering the opioid epidemic. ONDCP is the lead implementer for the two following objectives: (1) Creation of a binational experts research group to jointly analyze strategies and methods used by criminal groups to smuggle fentanyl and its precursors into our countries; and (2) Strengthening collaboration in public health and coordinating massive prevention campaigns.
- ONDCP developed specific regulatory control measures for China to stop the flow of precursors used to make fentanyl. These measures were one of the deliverables President Trump advocated for in his leaders meeting with China. As a result, China placed export requirements on ten specific and two precursor chemicals with extended definitions. China also added an export requirement on one other specific precursor chemical. ONDCP continues ongoing engagement with China to demand additional action to stop the flow of precursors to North America.
- ONDCP continued to coordinate amongst U.S. stakeholders such as the Department of State, Congress, the United States Anti-Doping Agency, the Team USA Athletes commission, and United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee to prevent the World Anti-Doping Agency from enacting policy changes that would be unfavorable to the United States and its athletes.

Addiction Prevention

- ONDCP drafted the *Strategy* with chapters dedicated to primary prevention, addiction treatment, recovery, and overdose rescue and response. ONDCP began by organizing and executing a Director-led White House convening of the Demand Reduction Interagency Working Group to develop the *Strategy* demand reduction chapters, and catalogued and reviewed external stakeholder input on the *Strategy*, incorporating input as appropriate.

ONDCP also collated and reviewed consultation letters from hundreds of stakeholders from across the country who provided input on the strategy. This *Strategy* includes the National Treatment Plan as an annex, as well as the first-ever Primary Prevention Framework. The Performance Reporting System (PRS), included in the *Strategy*, contains objectives and measures for all major demand reduction activities with a focus on tangible outcomes. For the first time, ONDCP included faith as a critical element in treatment and recovery in the *Strategy*.

- ONDCP has created a series of graphics, such as the river analogy of public health, the concept of warm handoffs, and addiction is mainstream healthcare geared toward general audiences to illustrate the public health aspects of the *Strategy*, and the Administration's priorities and policies for primary prevention, treatment, recovery, and overdose prevention and response.
- ONDCP convened an interagency meeting with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to examine the use of Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes to determine the landscape of Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRTS), and to discuss ways to incentivize an increase in SBIRT in health care, similar to tobacco screening.
- ONDCP organized and executed naloxone training for the entire ONDCP staff, equipping the agency with background and education on the use of this life-saving opioid overdose reversal medication.
- ONDCP organized and executed Director-level meetings with key senior officials who are vital to the implementation of the *Strategy*, to include the Secretaries of the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services; the Administrator of the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services; and the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.
- ONDCP convened the interagency to begin the process of issuing public health alerts for new and emerging drugs, use patterns, or dangers.
- ONDCP convened interagency partners to begin the process of voluntary national standards for post-mortem toxicology, capturing the substances identified in drug-associated deaths, and the recording of drugs in death certificate language. This improved data input will lead to improved and more targeted drug policies addressing the substances causing most harm to Americans.
- ONDCP convened the interagency to modernize Federal government workplace drug testing procedures to include the use of oral fluid and urine testing, in order to be more flexible and adaptable in detecting a wider variety of substances, be cost effective, improve safety, and early detection of drug use and referral for treatment.
- ONDCP convened a meeting between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to deconflict the FDA standards for clearance of medical devices for drug testing equipment, a long-standing impediment to modernizing Federal workplace drug testing. Received in-depth briefings from the Department of War, Department of Transportation, and the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission to better understand the need for this change and the improvement in Federal workplace drug testing it would bring.

- In conjunction with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), ONDCP conducted a staff visit to the Helping Up Mission in Baltimore to see a treatment center that brings together specialty treatment and faith-based recovery support in a residential setting.
- ONDCP met with the American Telemedicine Association on the process to make permanent the covid-era flexibilities that allowed for telemedicine in the dispensing of medications for opioid use disorder. This flexibility, which expires at the end of each year and must be renewed, has been instrumental in making treatment available to many, especially those in rural and remote areas who do not have ready access to a treatment location. Removing this barrier, and making those flexibilities permanent, directly ties to the *Strategy* objective of reducing barriers to evidence-based treatment.
- ONDCP convened a meeting with parents who have lost children to marijuana-related psychosis and suicide to better understand the dangers of these readily-available products and their impact on public health, especially among youth.
- ONDCP researched and drafted a public health advisory to be staffed among the interagency on the dangers of electronic nicotine delivery systems such as vape pens and e-cigarettes, many of which can contain harmful chemicals and unintended products such as high-potency THC.
- ONDCP researched and drafted a white paper on the marketing of marijuana and other products containing high levels of THC to children, including their advertising, packaging, flavorings, and the placement of retail locations near schools.
- For the Director's White House convening with social media companies, ONDCP produced and provided attendees primary prevention messaging and resources for parents who are concerned about initial or problematic drug use among their children encountering advertising or sales on social media or the internet.
- ONDCP led a meeting with DEA-Toxicology experts to promote the testing for potential new drug threats in emergency department patients to better understand new and emerging drugs of abuse in the illicit drug environment.
- ONDCP initiated the process with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to create a public health advisory on medetomidine, a substance causing increasing harm.
- ONDCP created the Interagency Prevention Working Group among SAMHSA, CDC, DEA, and the Drug Free Communities Program to operationalize and implement the primary prevention action items in the *Strategy*. The working group is focused on leveraging the science of prevention and using evidence-based prevention approaches, themes, and programs that will promote the social norm of being drug free and have a measurable effect on reducing the number of Americans who initiate drug use.

- ONDCP created a demand reduction messaging document, based upon the *Strategy*, to serve as a resource in drug demand reduction messages to general audiences across the country.
- ONDCP planned and coordinated 2025 Recovery Month activities, including assisting the Department of Veterans Affairs with the White House “Faith and Hope: Transforming Veterans Lives” event, and delivered prepared remarks at key events, including Oxford House World Convention, Mobilize Recovery Campus SURGE launch, Recovery Month Philadelphia Walk, Recovery Month Luncheon at Union Station, and the National Recovery Friendly Workplace Institute Employer Conference.
- ONDCP met with parents and non-governmental stakeholders on Tyler’s Law, a California law that mandates the inclusion of fentanyl in drug testing panels in emergency departments, and examined the feasibility of its adoption nationwide. ONDCP created a Fentanyl Testing Tool kit to assist hospital laboratories in including fentanyl in their drug panels.
- ONDCP worked with FDA to begin the process of reexamining and extending the shelf life of naloxone. Extending naloxone’s shelf life, with no degradation in its safety or efficacy, this process would save thousands of dollars at the state level and below for agencies and organizations who currently need to rotate their stock and dispose of fully effective naloxone every two to four years.
- ONDCP met with local emergency medicine physicians from California on the threat from burns and psychosis from nitrous oxide inhalation. This substance, widely available in retail shops and online, has the potential to become an emerging threat to public health and safety.
- ONDCP provided subject matter expertise to advance the public health pillar of the North American Drug Dialogue (NADD) by working with Canadian and Mexican counterparts on demand reduction issues of common concern, and ONDCP provided assistance and subject matter expertise in developing anti-drug social media messages to be deployed during the North American-hosted FIFA World Cup.

Data and Research

- ONDCP continued to demonstrate national and international leadership in drug data, statistics, and research. This includes contributing to national and international data collectives, reports, and working groups, such as the evolving and emerging drug threats committee, the United Nations Annual Report Questionnaire, the North American Drug Dialogue, international scheduling recommendations, federal interagency working groups, and responding to Congressional and GAO inquiries about drug data.
- ONDCP provided statistical support throughout the federal government on patterns and trends of the drug supply and interdiction operations, drug consumption, fatal and nonfatal overdose, prevention, treatment, and recovery. This included analyses examining the potential factors that may be contributing to the recent declines in drug overdose which peaked in August 2023.

- ONDCP met with senior leadership and staff from the European Union Drug Agency, Canada, Mexico, and Guatemala to discuss international efforts to track and identify new and emerging drugs; assess patterns and trends in substance use, treatment, and fatal and non-fatal drug overdoses; and how to improve and standardize postmortem forensic toxicology testing.
- 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 also developed four new dashboards to be added to the Drug Data Dashboard related to potential emerging drug threat seizures, overdose deaths by geographic location, overdose deaths by population characteristics, and buprenorphine and naloxone dispensing by state.
- ONDCP held its annual convening of the Emerging Drug Threats Committee June 2025, 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 the 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.
- The Evolving and Emerging Drug Threats Committee continued to monitor and discuss the implementation of the response plans to address previously designated emerging threats, including fentanyl adulterated or associated with xylazine and methamphetamine.
- In July 2025, ONDCP developed an Emerging Drug Threats Framework to track, categorize, and closely monitor substances as they emerge and become a national threat. The Framework categorizes the severity of a substance's threat in one of nine categories using the degree of increase and the geographic spread. In accordance with these criteria, ONDCP will review for designation any substance or patterns of use that have increased nationally by at least 15% year over year and are present in at least three of the four Census regions across the United States. These criteria fulfill ONDCP's statutory duty to promulgate and publicize standards for making and terminating emerging drug threat designations. These new criteria were also disseminated to the Evolving and Emerging Drug Threats Committee.
- In 2025, ONDCP actively monitored substances of concern that could evolve into emerging drug threats. The data systems consulted included the DEA's National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS), CDC's mortality and toxicology data, state and local datasets, and several other sources. There are several substances of concern, including medetomidine, nitazines, orphines, and others, and ONDCP continues to actively monitor and investigate their presence in the illicit drug supply and the harms they are causing to Americans. The ONDCP

Emerging Threats Committee will continue to discuss these trends and the ONDCP Director will determine whether any substance qualifies as an emerging drug threat.

- ONDCP engaged in an interagency agreement with the Department of Transportation (DOT), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) for continued maintenance and new development to the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS) Drug Overdose Dashboard to continue providing real-time trends at the state and county-levels on suspected nonfatal drug overdoses and naloxone administrations by EMS in the pre-hospital setting. ONDCP has proposed new enhancements to the current drug overdose dashboard. Chief among those is the publication of numerical values at the state and county-levels (as opposed to the currently displayed ranges relative to the national average), and the addition of new drug policy content to the dashboard, which focus on connecting people with nonfatal overdose to treatment (e.g., EMS-initiated buprenorphine) and displaying the type of responder administering naloxone (e.g., community bystander, EMS personnel, law enforcement). These new enhancements will address critical data-related gaps and will empower state and local decision-makers to target their efforts to address the overdose crisis.
- ONDCP continues to explore novel approaches for collecting real-time information about drug consumption, including through wastewater-based drug epidemiology and biologic specimen testing in emergency departments.
- ONDCP awarded a national wastewater-based epidemiology contract to implement large-scale wastewater sampling and drug concentration measurement. The project established a wastewater sampling network that provides real-time data for 20+ drugs across 100+ U.S. counties. ONDCP actively analyzes these community-level data to evaluate emerging drug trends and support evidence-based drug policy development.
- ONDCP funded, via cooperative agreement, a research project to collect and analyze toxicologically confirmed data on the types of drugs emergency department (ED) patients are consuming relative to the types of drugs identified in the illicit drug supply across a geographic range of communities throughout the United States. The objectives of this project are to 1) collect and analyze toxicologically confirmed data on the types of drugs ED patients are consuming; 2) compare toxicology results with the types of drugs identified in the illicit drug supply; and 3) analyze variations in toxicological data by patient (e.g., diagnoses, chief complaints, reason for visit), healthcare (e.g., ED booking time), and geographic (e.g., prevalence of violence in the community, urbanicity) characteristics. This project will help build local and national drug consumption surveillance, identify gaps in existing drug testing protocols, facilitate information exchange across public health and public safety organizations, and help coordinate an informed response to address the drug crisis.
- ONDCP funded, via cooperative agreement, an Applied Learning Experience Program to conduct rigorous research studies and data analyses to inform the *Strategy*. This program will facilitate research collaborations between public health schools and programs and ONDCP to provide four students with real-world public health experience and to assist ONDCP in ensuring that policy development is based on the latest research, data, and evidence. These

research projects will focus on priority drug policy topics exploring the relationships between supply, consumption, and the adverse consequences of drug use.

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 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
00.01	Salaries & Expenses	\$21,459	\$21,785	\$21,785
00.01	Congressionally Directed Spending	\$0	\$7,071	\$0
10.00	Total Obligations	\$21,459	\$28,856	\$21,785
	Financing:			
39.00	Budget Authority	\$21,785	\$28,856	\$21,785
	Budget Authority:			
40.00	Appropriation	\$21,785	\$28,856	\$21,785
	Relation of Obligations to Outlay:			
90.00	Total Outlays	\$34,436	\$35,000	\$24,000

(SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING, Continued)

Gifts and Donations
(\$ in thousands)

Line Number	Financing Schedule	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
21.40	Unobligated Balance Available, Start of Year	\$13	\$16	\$11
24.40	Unobligated Balance Available, End of Year	\$11	\$11	\$6
	Relation of Obligations to Outlays:			
90.00	Outlays (net)	\$2	\$5	\$5

F. SUMMARY TABLES OF PERSONNEL

Full-Time Equivalents	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Total Number of FTE	53	72	72

G. DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

Permanent Positions	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 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 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
10.0	Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$12,582	\$15,313	\$16,451
21.0	Travel & Transportation of Persons	\$156	\$175	\$300
22.0	Transportation of Things	\$0	\$2	\$2
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,984	\$3,009	\$3,009
23.3	Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous Charges	\$70	\$104	\$104
24.0	Printing & Reproduction	\$19	\$20	\$20
25.0	Other Contractual Services	\$5,029	\$2,989	\$1,744
26.0	Supplies & Materials	\$141	\$145	\$145
31.0	Equipment	\$22	\$28	\$10
41.0	Grants	\$456	\$7,071	\$0
99.0	Total Obligations	\$21,459	\$28,856	\$21,785

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

Gifts and Donations
(\$ in thousands)

Line Number	Gifts and Donations	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
26.00	Supplies & Materials	\$13	\$16	\$11
99.00	Total Budget Authority	\$13	\$16	\$11

I. EXPLANATION OF BUDGET REQUEST BY OBJECT CLASS

(\$ in thousands)

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$15,313	\$16,451

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

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Travel and Transportation	\$175	\$300

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

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Transportation of Things	\$2	\$2

This amount funds express mail and miscellaneous moving expenses.

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,009	\$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).

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	\$104	\$104

This amount funds miscellaneous rental charges, including parking.

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Printing and Reproduction	\$20	\$20

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.

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Other Services	\$2,989	\$1,744

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.

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 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.

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Equipment	\$28	\$10

This amount funds the purchase of miscellaneous equipment.

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Grants	\$7,071	\$0

This amount in FY 2026 funds the Congressionally Directed Spending grants.

Object Class	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Total All Object Classes	\$28,856	\$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)]

No appropriations language for HIDTA is included in ONDCP's FY 2027 request. The FY 2027 President's Budget proposes to transfer the HIDTA program to the Department of Justice.

C. SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING

**High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas
(\$ in thousands)**

Line Number	Program by Activities	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
00.01	Grants and Federal Transfers	\$280,644	\$291,579	\$0
00.01	Auditing Services and Associated Activities	\$4,518	\$4,000	\$0
00.01	Grants Management System	\$2,005	\$3,000	\$0
10.00	Total Obligations	\$287,167	\$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	\$280,784	\$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	Program by Activities	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 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 2027 BUDGET REQUEST

For FY 2027, 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 2024, HIDTA initiatives investigated 9,762 drug trafficking and money laundering organizations (DTOs/MLOs) and successfully disrupted or dismantled 3,209 DTOs/MLOs. Of those neutralized, 53% were part of international or multi-state operations, demonstrating the program's focus on high-level threats. In the process, HIDTA task forces seized illicit drugs with a wholesale value of \$17.6 billion and seized \$184.1 million in cash and assets from traffickers, delivering a return on investment of \$68.07 for every \$1 spent.
- The HIDTA Program is a critical force multiplier for combating drug-related violence. In 2024, HIDTA task forces seized 40,216 firearms and apprehended 35,864 fugitives. This direct support to public safety is enhanced by robust intelligence and support functions. HIDTA's 63 Investigative Support Centers (ISCs) provided analytical support to 30,039 investigations and supported training for 104,698 law enforcement officers, agents, and analysts on drug-related topics.
- To ensure officer safety and enhance investigative effectiveness, HIDTA's deconfliction systems are essential. In 2024, ISCs processed 290,236 event deconflictions to prevent "blue-on-blue" incidents and compared 975,232 pieces of case information to link related investigations. This coordination involved 3,928 law enforcement agencies, highlighting the program's central role in synchronizing drug enforcement efforts nationwide. The HIDTA Program also continues its vital public health partnership through the Overdose Response Strategy (ORS), collaborating with approximately 500 public health agencies to reduce fatal overdoses.

VII. OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

A. APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

[(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)]

No appropriations language for OFDCP is included in ONDCP's FY 2027 request. The FY 2027 President's Budget proposes to transfer the DFC program, the Anti-Doping Activities program, and WADA Dues to the Department of Health and Human Services.

B. SUMMARY TABLES OF PROGRAM AND FINANCING

**OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(\$ in thousands)**

Line Number	Program by Activities	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
00.01	Drug-Free Communities Support Program	\$78,129	\$109,000	\$0
00.01	Anti-Doping Activities	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$0
00.01	Drug Court Training and Technical Institute	\$0	\$3,000	\$0
00.01	Model Acts Program	\$2,500	\$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	\$3,564	\$5,200	\$0
10.00	Total Obligations	\$98,193	\$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	\$102,206	\$137,000	\$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.

Full-Time Equivalents	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Total Number FTE	2	2	2

D. FY 2027 BUDGET REQUEST

For FY 2027, 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 2027 BUDGET REQUEST

For FY 2027, 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 2025, an estimated 68 million Americans (19% 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 2025, DFC coalitions reported a decrease in youth use of alcohol, marijuana, and the misuse of prescription drugs; tobacco use decreased in high school youth but was low and unchanged among middle school youth. 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 2025, an estimated 68 million Americans lived in communities served by DFC coalitions receiving funding. This included approximately 2.6 million middle school aged youth and about 3.5 million high school aged

youth. Since 2005, approximately 190 million, or 57% of the United States population, has lived in a community with a DFC coalition.

- Just over half of coalitions (57%) served rural and/or frontier communities, with most selecting rural (55%) as compared to selecting frontier communities (4%). Just under half (42%) were working in suburban communities. Approximately one-fourth (27%) served urban and/or inner-city communities including one-fourth (24%) working in urban communities and just over one-tenth (11%) serving inner city communities.

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 2025 had 61 active members, with two paid and two unpaid staff. In 2025 (with a total of ~4,700 staff), DFC coalitions successfully mobilized approximately 42,600 community members to actively engage in youth substance use prevention/reduction efforts, including an estimated 10,800 youth. Most (93%) coalitions report having at least one member from each of the 12 sectors.
- Individual schools and school districts are important partners for DFC coalitions and almost all coalitions (99%) report working with at least one school with most (89%) working with multiple schools either in a single or multiple districts.

Youth Engagement:

- In August 2025, over two-thirds of DFC coalitions (70%) reported hosting a youth coalition, an effective strategy for increasing youth sector engagement. Most (78%) reported the youth coalition met at least once a month and rated youth coalition involvement in planning prevention activities as high or very high (66%).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 (97%), a positive peer group (90%), family (89%), and school (83%).
- Hosting a youth coalition continues to be a promising practice for engaging youth. DFC coalitions hosting a youth coalition reported youth sector involvement as significantly higher on average (4.2, high to very high involvement) as compared to those not hosting a youth coalition (3.1, medium involvement).⁴ That is, for those coalitions hosting a youth coalition, their average youth sector level of involvement was similar to that of schools (4.1) who overall were rated highest on engagement.
- In 2024, the national evaluation team conducted a series of focus group sessions during which youth shared their experiences as youth coalition members, provided feedback on national

² Of these coalitions, 39.8% met once every 1- or 2 weeks while 38.1% met once a month, for a total of 77.9%.

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).

⁴ Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon $X^2(4) = 182.56, p < .0001$

initiatives, and engaged in peer-to-peer learning.⁵ Youth discussed what motivated them to join and stay engaged in coalitions and how their coalition operates. They reported on their perceptions of commonly used substances in their communities, how and where youth used and obtained substances, and local risk and protective factors that encouraged or discouraged substance use. Youth shared what activities their coalitions have been engaging in, highlighting successes while also sharing challenges and areas for improvement. Key takeaways from these focus groups were utilized to provide guidance to coalitions who are seeking strategies that will assist them in forming a youth coalition or strengthen their existing youth coalition.

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 2025, DFC coalitions implemented a comprehensive mix of strategies, with most (80%) implementing at least one activity in at least five of the strategy types.
- Implementation of each of the seven strategies ranged from over half to almost all coalitions. Two of the three individual strategies (*Providing Information* and *Enhancing Skills*) were implemented by almost all coalitions (99% and 97% respectively). *Providing Support* was implemented by over four-fifths of coalitions (88%). The most implemented environmental strategy was *Changing Access/Barriers* (85%). Coalitions were least likely to have implemented at least one activity in *Educating/Informing about Modifying/Changing Policies or Laws*, although over half of coalitions did so (56.2%).

DFCs Addressing Emerging Drug Issues:

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.
- Most DFC coalitions (75%) 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 (96% of coalitions doing this work), followed by fentanyl (86% of those doing this work). In addition, coalitions also engaged in activities such as working to improve access to overdose prevention materials (e.g., naloxone and/or fentanyl strips; 50%).

⁵ Youth completed a youth assent form and the parent or guardian also completed a consent form prior to participation. Sessions were held at times that worked best for the youth. To value the youths' time, they received an incentive of \$25/session with an additional \$25 bonus for attending at least four sessions.

Almost half (44%) 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%) were located in a HIDTA region in 2024. Of these, nearly two-fifths (36%) were working with their HIDTA in various ways.
- Coalitions noted focusing on opioids and specifically fentanyl in several ways including:
 - Fentanyl education presentations in school and community settings with a focus on drug trends, counterfeit pills, overdose risk, and the effects of fentanyl on the brain.
 - Training staff on overdose mapping, using overdose mapping to identify fentanyl and opioid use patterns, and sharing data with law enforcement and public health partners to identify communities for primary prevention overdose education and training on Naloxone.
 - Partnering with the DEA on Drug Take Back Day events, fentanyl education sessions, community safety events, and multi-agency prevention events (e.g., police departments, sheriff's offices, behavioral health organizations).
 - Promoting and supporting DEA events through schools, flyers, and social media.
 - HIDTA team-led youth presentations and prevention initiatives focused on community scans, youth education, and drug trend education.
 - Opioid task forces to coordinate enforcement, education, and prevention of underage substance use and build partnerships within the community.
 - 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 support 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.

Vaping:

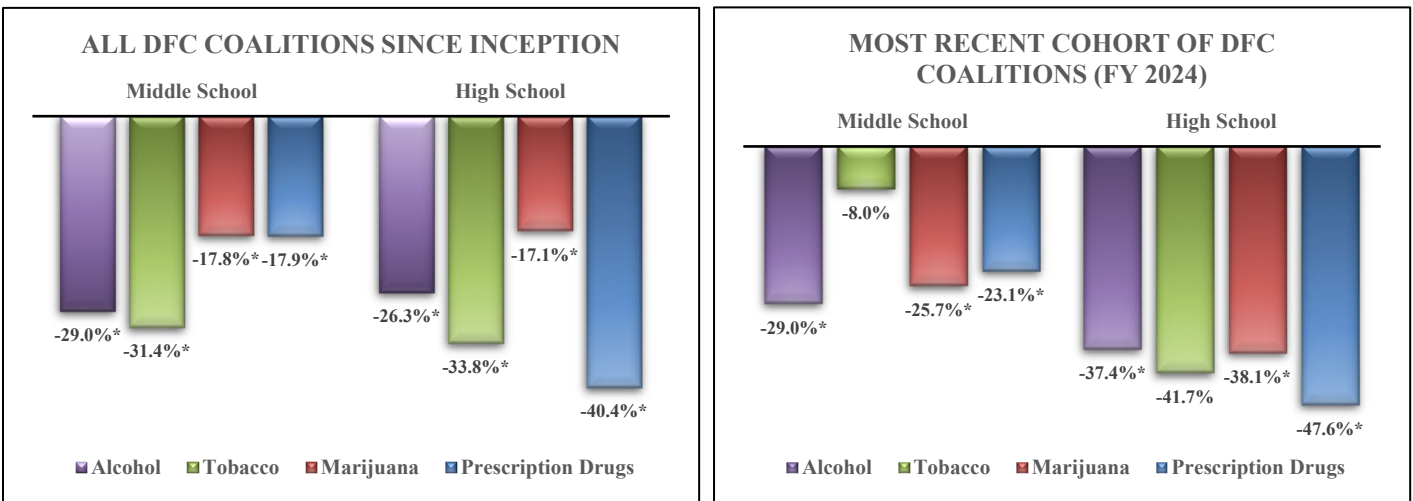
- Addressing youth vaping of substances remains a priority for many coalitions. Over three-fourths (82%) of DFC coalitions reported their coalition engaged in activities to address vaping locally, which is similar to rates in 2023 (82%). Of those coalitions who addressed vaping, 97% reported their work focused on vaping of nicotine/tobacco, and 92% reported their work addressed vaping marijuana. Of all coalitions that reported addressing vaping locally, 89% reported addressing both nicotine and marijuana, 8% of coalitions addressed nicotine/tobacco only, and 2% of coalitions addressed marijuana only.
- Additionally, 74 coalitions (12% of those who addressed vaping) reported addressing other substances such as fentanyl, synthetic marijuana and alcohol.

Newly Emerging Drugs:

- In 2025, just over one-tenth of coalitions (13%; 94 coalitions) reported working to address other new emerging drugs in their communities. Many of these (50 coalitions) were focused on products containing THC (Delta-8, Delta-9, Delta-10) and/or kratom, often referred to as “gas station” drugs. Xylazine and other veterinary drugs were also a key focus, mention by 34 coalitions. 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.
 - **All DFC coalitions since inception.** Among middle school youth, the largest percentage decrease was observed for tobacco use (-31%), followed closely by alcohol use (-29%). For high school youth, the greatest decreases occurred for prescription drug misuse (-40%) and tobacco use (-34%), with substantial declines also found for alcohol and marijuana.
 - **FY 2024 cohort.** Among middle school youth, percentage decreases were largest for alcohol use (-29%), followed by significant declines in marijuana use and prescription drug misuse. For high school youth, the steepest declines were again for prescription drug misuse (-48%) and tobacco use (-42%), with sizeable decreases also observed for alcohol and marijuana.



Source: DFC 2002–2025 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

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.
- DFC & CARA *Me* continues to improve through ongoing system upgrades. The most recent improvements include:
- Deployment of the DFC & CARA Data Hub within the system, providing ONDCP staff with dynamic, user-friendly data visualizations. The Data Hub includes interactive maps of active awards by state and region, grant type and substances of focus, with filtering options for geographic settings, federal investment, and the number of community members mobilized. Historical trend visualizations further strengthen program analysis. These enhancements streamlined access to program data, support real-time reporting for ONDCP Senior Officials, and improved ONDCP's ability to track progress and communicate the impact of the DFC and CARA programs.
- Enhancements to the DFC *Me* Learning Center, including the addition of a Resource Quick Links section with hyperlinked images to the most frequently accessed materials and expanded search capabilities with advanced terms and filters. These improvements streamlined navigation, reduced the time grant recipients spend locating key guidance, and increased ease of access to high-value resources that support effective program implementation.

2025: Sector Representative Verification Form

- Coalitions are now required to annually confirm sector representatives, including verification that representatives are active.
- Automated Compliance Tracking: The DFC *Me* system will flag missing or outdated sector representatives and identify coalitions that are not in full compliance.
- Progress Monitoring: The system will allow coalitions to provide updates throughout the year on progress towards filling missing sector(s), ensuring continuous monitoring rather than a single point in time review.
- Improved Oversight Tools: Project Officers will have enhanced visibility into coalition compliance, including the ability to generate reports that highlight sector gaps and track coalition responses.

2. ANTI-DOPING ACTIVITIES

For FY 2027, 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 2027, 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.