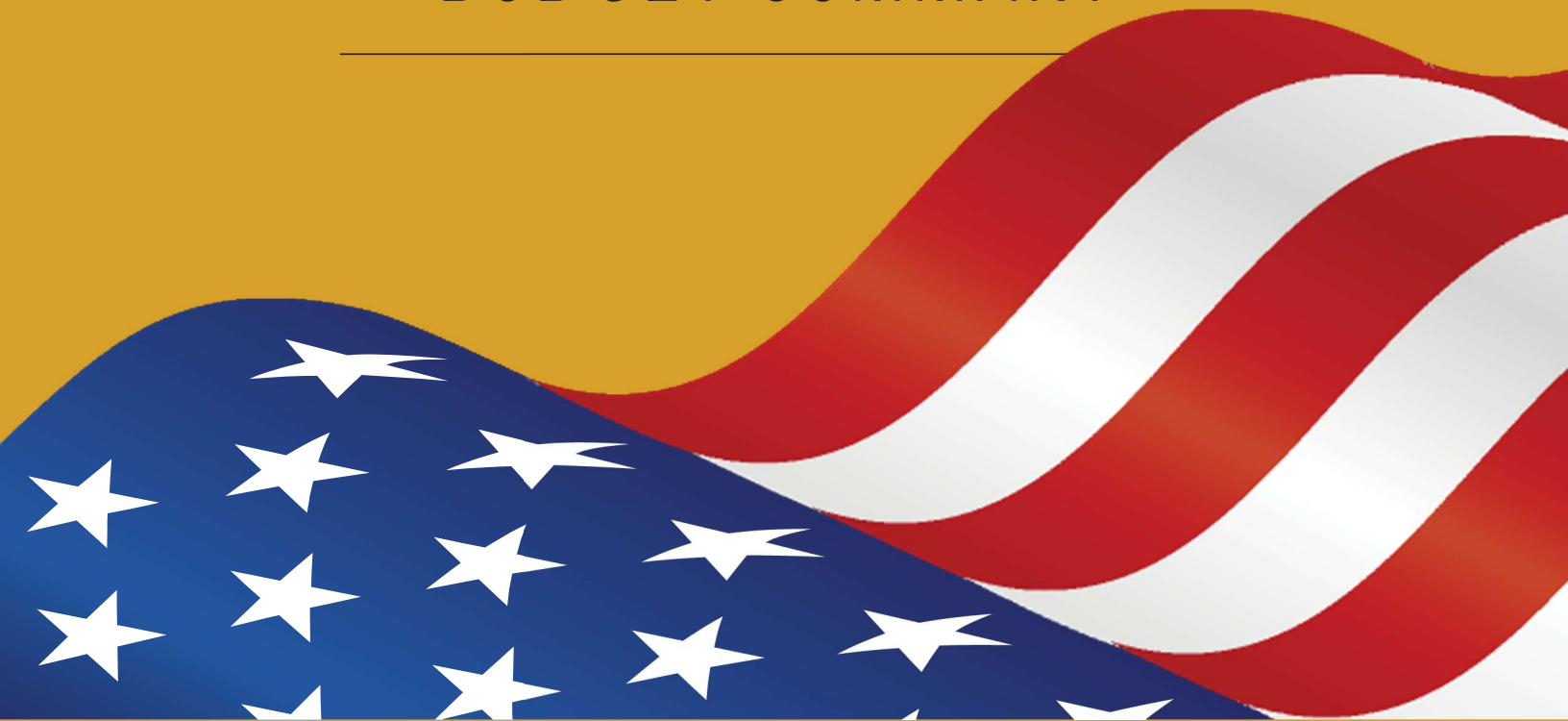
NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR 2027
BUDGET SUMMARY



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Overview

Drug addiction plagues families, leads to crime, and decays civil society. One of the gravest threats to American lives today is the fentanyl crisis, which has imposed tremendous heartbreak and unthinkable suffering upon untold numbers of our Nation's families…In the land of the free, every American deserves to live a drug-free life. We will never stop fighting to protect our children and families, break the grip of drug addiction, and keep lethal substances out of our communities and out of the hands of our citizens.

President Donald J. Trump
2026 National Drug Control Strategy

The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 National Drug Control Budget reflects the key drug policy priorities of the Administration, most notably a continued focused commitment to addressing the Nation's fentanyl crisis. As noted in the President's *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy),* the Trump Administration is on a relentless offense against the drug crisis. The United States Government will fight and win by targeting the sources and methods of drug distribution, and fortifying communities by preventing drug use before it starts, and assisting those courageously fighting to reclaim their lives through treatment and recovery.

In support of the President's plan to beat the opioid epidemic, the FY 2027 Budget requests $45.1 billion for National Drug Control Program agencies (NDCPAs). Below are some of the programs and activities, by Department, that support the *Strategy*:

Appalachian Regional Commission

- The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is requesting $12.0 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. This funding will be used to continue to implement Investments Supporting Partnerships In Recovery Ecosystems (INSPIRE) to address Appalachia's substance use disorder (SUD) crisis by creating or expanding a recovery ecosystem leading to workforce entry or re-entry. This request will enable ARC to continue to address the barriers to economic prosperity caused by the impacts of the drug crisis on the region's workforce.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

- The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) is requesting $70.6 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. The FY 2027 request will allow CSOSA to effectively monitor and supervise adults under its jurisdiction to enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice.

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Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- *Office of Rural Development*: The Office of Rural Development (RD) is requesting $5.4 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. RD funds infrastructure projects such as telemedicine networks and brick-and-mortar treatment facilities that help meet the needs of people with SUD in rural communities.

- *U.S. Forest Service*: The U.S. Forest Service is requesting $10.8 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. Drug enforcement priorities within the Law Enforcement and Investigations program encompass addressing the distribution, production, and use of controlled substances, marijuana cultivation, methamphetamine production, and the smuggling of drugs and pesticides across international borders. These illegal activities pose ongoing increased risks to the health and safety of rural communities, public land visitors, Agency personnel, as well as the long-term sustainability of our Nation's natural resources.

Department of Education (ED)

- The Department of Education is requesting $13.6 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. The Department provides funding for programs and strategies to prevent drug use and violence and to promote the health and well-being of students in elementary and secondary schools. The proposed Make Education Great Again (MEGA) program would consolidate most currently funded formula and competitive grant programs for elementary and secondary education into a single State formula grant program. The activities of 17 K-12 education grant programs, including evidence-based drug and violence prevention programs, would remain allowable under the new program with States and localities having the flexibility to deploy these resources in a manner consistent with the needs of their communities.[1]

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- *Administration for a Healthy America*: The Administration for a Healthy America (AHA) is requesting $5.1 billion in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. In alignment with the proposed HHS reorganization, AHA will consolidate drug control programs across the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This new agency will expand access to SUD prevention, treatment, and recovery services in rural and underserved communities; provide flexible funding to States and communities to address substance use needs; and strengthen overdose prevention through evidence-based public health strategies.

- *Administration for Children, Families, and Communities*: The Administration for Children, Families, and Communities (ACFC) is requesting $30.0 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. This funding will continue the success of earlier Regional Partnership Grants (RPG) and will support States' efforts to reduce foster care placements due to parental SUD. Adult SUDs, including opioid-use disorder, remain a major and

[1] The description of the Department of Education's activities in support of the drug control program is based on program names and descriptions in the Department of Education's FY 2026 and FY 2026 Congressional Budget Justifications.

growing factor for involvement in the child welfare system and in out-of-home placements. The RPG program represents the only source of funding specifically focused on the intersection of SUD, including opioid addiction, and child welfare involvement.

- *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*: CDC is requesting $23.0 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. CDC's FY 2027 budget request reflects funding for infectious diseases and the opioid epidemic, which has been proposed for consolidation into a Consolidated Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis Prevention Grant program.

- *Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services*: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is estimating it will spend $14.6 billion in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. This estimate accounts for Medicaid and Medicare populations and inflation to reflect the benefit outlays for SUD treatment in the Medicare Advantage plans (excluding Part D). Overall, year-to-year projected changes in SUD spending is a function of estimated overall change in CMS spending.

- *Food and Drug Administration*: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is requesting $79.5 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. FDA's request includes drug-related funding, opioid-related activities funding, and funding to further develop and advance strategies to confront the overdose epidemic in the United States.

- *Indian Health Service*: The Indian Health Service (IHS) is requesting $149.9 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. IHS emphasizes the partnership between Federal agencies and their State, local, Tribal, and international counterparts aiming to reduce drug-related mortality.

- *National Institute on Behavioral Health*: The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is requesting $1.5 billion in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. The proposed National Institute of Substance Use and Addiction Research (NISUAR) consolidates two NIH institutes, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The mission of these institutes will constitute the new NISUAR portfolio. NIDA supports research to help prevent and treat drug use and addiction and to promote recovery from SUD while advancing interventions to reduce the risk of overdose and other drug-related harms. NIAAA supports a broad range of basic, translational, and clinical research to improve our understanding of the impact of alcohol exposure on adolescent health and to improve interventions for alcohol-related problems among youth in community and healthcare settings.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

- *U.S. Customs and Border Protection*: Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is requesting $4.7 billion in FY 2027 to support drug control programs and activities. CBP regulates the movement of carriers, individuals, and commodities across the United States' borders. CBP drug-related resources support border security and trade facilitation at the ports of entry (POE), which provides continued support for frontline CBP Officers. The request also

includes drug-related resources for CBP's Air and Marine Operations and other activities such as intelligence operations. CBP will also use $1.3 billion of funding received in Public Law 119–21 to support FY 2027 drug control programs and activities.

- *Federal Emergency Management Agency*: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is requesting $21.0 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. FEMA's Operation Stonegarden grant program funds help secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders. Funds will support a broad spectrum of border security activities performed by State, local and Tribal law enforcement agencies through increased material, manpower readiness, and the number of "boots on the ground" to better secure our Nation's borders. FEMA will use $33.8 million of appropriated funds from Public Law 119–21 to support Operation Stonegarden.

- *Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers*: The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is requesting $64.4 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. FLETC supports training programs that equip law enforcement officers and agents with the basic skills to support drug investigations. FLETC will use $12.0 million of appropriated funds from Public Law 119–21 to support drug control programs.

- *Immigration and Customs Enforcement*: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is requesting $550.3 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. The request includes funding for counternarcotics efforts, to include fostering and strengthening enforcement efforts within the Border Enforcement Task Forces. ICE will use $100.0 million of appropriated funds from Public Law 119–21 to support drug control programs.

- *Science and Technology Directorate*: The Science & Technology Directorate (S&T) is requesting $11.4 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. S&T funds research and development of technologies that detect and combat opioid and fentanyl trafficking.

- *U.S. Coast Guard*: The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is requesting $2.2 billion in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. USCG supports counterdrug operations in host nations, the transit zone, and U.S. territorial waters. USCG will use $1.2 billion of appropriated funds from Public Law 119–21 to support drug control programs.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- *Office of Community Planning and Development*: The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is requesting $824.9 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. HUD is proposing to address the nation's homelessness crises via a new, targeted Emergency Solutions Block Grant program. To effectively address homelessness, HUD will go beyond housing alone and promote comprehensive reforms, including expanded access to wraparound services such as SUD treatment-related activities. Although funding amounts specifically tied to such activities and corresponding performance metrics are not yet determinable until program implementation and the collection of baseline data, HUD's intention is to at least maintain similar levels of assistance to clients currently served with SUD under the Continuum of Care Program.

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Department of the Interior (DOI)

- *Bureau of Indian Affairs*: The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is requesting $14.9 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. BIA counterdrug efforts prioritize the overdose epidemic on Tribal Lands through focused drug enforcement efforts, intelligence analysis and sharing, as well as victim and witness support programs. In addition, BIA supports substance use prevention through a School Resource Officer program that provides instruction in drug awareness and gang resistance using nationally recognized and adopted curricula for students.

- *Bureau of Land Management*: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is requesting $5.1 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. BLM funding supports the identification, investigation, and eradication of marijuana cultivation on public lands; and rehabilitation related to environmental damage associated with smuggling activities and cultivation sites.

- *National Park Service*: The National Park Service (NPS) is requesting $3.4 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. NPS funding supports enforcement of Federal laws and regulations within all park units, allowing the public the opportunity to enjoy the national park units in a safe manner, providing employees a safe place of employment, and keeping resources unimpaired for future generations. The NPS implements programs that identify, investigate and disrupt marijuana cultivation and smuggling activities on public lands; seize and eradicate marijuana plants upon discovery, and perform clean-up and restoration affected by clandestine operations. NPS cooperates with CBP and other Federal, State, and local agencies in carrying out its drug enforcement efforts.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

- *Asset Forfeiture Program*: The Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP) is requesting $192.9 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. The AFP provides funding to participating agencies to carry out drug-related activities and serves as a stable source of resources to cover operating expenses. The use of both criminal and civil asset forfeiture is an essential component in combating criminal actors and organizations - terrorist financiers, cybercriminals, human traffickers, and transnational drug cartels.

- *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives*: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) is requesting $44.9 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. ATF combats violent crime associated with arms trafficking. Internationally, ATF works with other agencies to prevent firearms from reaching the hands of drug traffickers, participants in organized crime, and terrorist organizations. ATF also participates in multi-agency efforts such as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, and High Intensity Financial Crime Areas.

- *Bureau of Prisons*: The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is requesting $4.6 billion in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. BOP supports the drug control program through the incarceration of individuals for drug-related offenses and supports treatment for SUDs for those in the Federal prison system.

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- *Criminal Division*: The Criminal Division (CRM) is requesting $61.8 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. CRM supports the counterdrug programs by investigating and prosecuting national and international drug trafficking groups. CRM, together with Federal and State law enforcement partners, also works to identify and prosecute health care fraud and opioid abuse schemes.

- *Drug Enforcement Administration*: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is requesting $3.6 billion in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. DEA enforces controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States; brings to justice those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

- *Federal Bureau of Investigation*: The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is requesting $565.3 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. FBI utilizes the full spectrum of its most sophisticated investigative techniques against the illicit narcotic threat.

- *Office of Justice Programs*: The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is requesting $792.2 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. OJP supports a range of programs that support State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments, and communities to address the opioid epidemic. OJP grants provide flexibility to State, local, and Tribal jurisdictions to address substance use under all of its drug-related programs depending on local needs.

- *United States Attorneys*: The U.S. Attorneys Offices' (USAO) is requesting $296.2 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. A core mission of each of the USAOs is to prosecute high level producers, suppliers, and traffickers for violations of Federal drug laws to disrupt both international and domestic drug trafficking organizations (DTO) and to deter continued illicit drug distribution and use in the United States. These investigations and prosecutions also target the use of the internet for drug sales and money laundering.

- *United States Marshals Service*: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is requesting $1.2 billion in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. USMS supports drug enforcement efforts that center on capturing fugitives, protecting witnesses, and detention of drug-related defendants who have a connection with drug trafficking and money laundering organizations remanded to the custody of the Attorney General. USMS also works to assist State and local partner agencies in apprehending numerous drug-related and organized crime felons who are eventually prosecuted at the State and Federal levels.

Department of Labor (DOL)

- *Office of Inspector General*: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is requesting $1.8 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. OIG provides oversight of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs' (OWCP) management of pharmaceutical costs and compounded drug medications in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act program, including reviewing OWCP's management of the use of opioids.

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- *Office of Workers' Compensation Programs*: The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) is requesting $1.5 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. The OWCP supports the drug control program through funding for the Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation efforts to improve the safety and quality of care as it relates to prescription drugs.

Department of State (DOS)

- *Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs*: The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is requesting $414.5 million of International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds allocated to the Counternarcotics Program Area, which provides direct support for drug control programs and activities, and any related administrative costs. Additionally, INL allocates funding to the Law Enforcement Program Area and Transnational Threats and Crimes Program Area. These resources allow INL to further strengthen the ability of foreign law enforcement partners to reduce the illicit production and trafficking of drugs bound for the United States. Most drugs fueling the overdose crisis in the United States – including fentanyl and methamphetamine – come from within the Western Hemisphere, and it is critical to utilize INCLE funding to support programming that builds law enforcement's abilities to interdict drugs and prevent diversion of precursor chemicals to illicit drug production.

Department of Transportation (DOT)

- *Federal Aviation Administration*: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is requesting $33.4 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. The Office of Aerospace Medicine supports drug-related activities within the FAA and in the aviation industry through its mission to reduce drug use and its consequences throughout the national aerospace. Security and Hazardous Materials Safety Law Enforcement Assistance Program provides an extensive support function that includes technical and administrative assistance on a timely and continuous basis to all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies engaged in drug interdiction efforts.

- *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is requesting $18.2 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. NHTSA funds drug-impaired driving research and programs out of its core research and demonstration budget authorized under 23 U.S.C. § 403. Additional funding is provided out of NHTSA's High-Visibility Enforcement program authorized under 23 U.S.C. § 404.

Department of the Treasury (Treasury)

- *Financial Crimes Enforcement Network*: The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is requesting $3.3 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. FinCEN safeguards the financial system from illicit use, combat money laundering, its related crimes including terrorism, and promote national security. Matters relating to drug trafficking activities are uncovered in the course of carrying out the bureau's financial crimes mission. This information can be useful to investigations of transnational DTOs.

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- *Internal Revenue Service*: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Criminal Investigation (CI) is requesting $60.3 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. IRS-CI plays a critical role in disrupting narcotics trafficking and dismantling money laundering operations by conducting complex financial investigations leading to Federal prosecutions. Through these efforts, IRS-CI ensures the identification, seizure, and forfeiture of illicit profits derived from drug-related crimes, thereby weakening criminal organizations and safeguarding the integrity of the United States' financial system.

- *Office of Foreign Assets Control*: The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is requesting $2.0 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. OFAC administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions based on United States foreign policy and national security goals against targeted countries and organizations, including transnational DTOs. OFAC's sanctions authorities are considered essential as part of a multi-pronged approach to target the drug trade.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

- *Veterans Health Administration*: The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) is requesting $1.3 billion in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. Care for Veterans with mental illnesses and SUDs is an important part of overall health care. The goal of VHA's Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention is to provide effective, safe, efficient, recovery-oriented, and compassionate care for those with SUDs and mental illness, those who are vulnerable to SUD, and those who are in continuing care to sustain recovery.

Department of War (DOW)

- *Defense Health Program*: The Defense Health Program (DHP) is requesting $86.5 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. DHP continues to cover the range of treatment, recovery, and education of their beneficiary population as it relates to SUD. Additionally, DHP continues to invest in research and development with specific projects related to drug misuse and advanced development research efforts with pain management.

- *Defense Security Cooperation Agency*: The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) is requesting $116.6 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. DSCA's request will support foreign partners by providing Counter-Illicit Drug Trafficking and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime (to potentially include maritime and border operations) training and equipment to national security forces of friendly foreign countries for purposes of building capacity of partner nations. This support may include the provision and sustainment of defense articles, training, defense services, supplies, and small-scale construction supporting security cooperation programs.

- *Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities*: DOW is requesting $1.4 billion Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities funding in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. DOW's request includes funds for Operational Tempo funding to counter illicit drug trafficking activities and illicit financial flows, as well as to detect and monitor the maritime and aerial transit of illegal drugs into the United States. In FY 2025, the DOW executed approximately $426.3 million in support of 10 U.S.C. § 284 attributable counternarcotics support related to homeland border security initiatives. This support funded

illegal alien detention support to DHS at facilities in Guantanamo Bay and within the continental United States.

United States Postal Service (USPS)

- *United States Postal Inspection Service*: The United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) anticipates spending an estimated $72.0 million in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. USPIS interdicts illicit drugs trafficked by the mail throughout the country, and investigates and dismantles DTOs. In addition to conducting its own investigations, USPIS partners with other Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement to forcefully combat the distribution of illicit drugs and other illegal contraband through the U.S. mail and international postal system.

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FY 2027 National Drug Control Program Agency Requests

The table below provides detail on Federal drug control funding by agency.

Federal Drug Control Funding Requests by Agency

(Budget Authority in millions)

Department/Agency	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
AmeriCorps	**23.6**	**23.6**	**0.0**
Appalachian Regional Commission	**12.0**	**12.0**	**12.0**
Department of Agriculture			
Office of Rural Development	7.4	5.4	5.4
U.S. Forest Service	10.8	10.8	10.8
Total Agriculture	**18.2**	**16.2**	**16.2**
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	**68.4**	**71.4**	**70.6**
Department of Education[1]			
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	**78.7**	**78.7**	**13.6**
Department of Health and Human Services[2]			
Administration for Children and Families	20.0	30.0	30.0
Administration for a Healthy America	6,172.4	6,165.5	5,121.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	23.0	23.0	23.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	13,080.0	14,030.0	14,640.0
Food and Drug Administration	79.5	79.5	79.5
Indian Health Service	144.2	144.5	149.9
National Institutes of Health	1,730.5	1,730.5	1,525.2
Total Health and Human Services	**21,249.6**	**22,203.0**	**21,568.6**
Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection	4,696.1	4,702.6	4,735.8
Federal Emergency Management Agency	12.2	12.2	21.0
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	57.3	57.3	64.4
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	514.3	513.8	550.3
Science and Technology Directorate	7.3	11.4	11.4
United States Coast Guard	1,962.5	1,962.5	2,181.7
Total Homeland Security	**7,249.6**	**7,259.7**	**7,564.7**
Department of Housing and Urban Development[3]			
Office of Community Planning and Development	**799.0**	**799.0**	**824.9**
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	14.9	14.9	14.9
Bureau of Land Management	5.1	5.1	5.1
National Park Service	3.4	3.4	3.4
Total Interior	**23.4**	**23.4**	**23.4**

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Department/Agency	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Department of Justice			
Asset Forfeiture Fund	217.2	192.9	192.9
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	43.9	43.2	44.9
Bureau of Prisons	3,801.7	3,695.2	4,608.4
Criminal Division	53.2	53.3	61.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	3,180.0	3,211.8	3,618.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	184.8	385.6	565.3
Office of Justice Programs	313.6	649.1	792.2
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program[4]	527.3	285.0	0.0
U.S. Attorneys	110.3	126.8	296.2
U.S. Marshals Service	957.5	1,012.2	1,214.8
Total Justice	**9,389.5**	**9,655.0**	**11,394.8**
Department of Labor			
Employee Benefits Security Administration	4.2	0.0	0.0
Employment and Training Administration	12.4	6.0	0.0
Office of Inspector General	1.8	1.8	1.8
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total Labor	**19.9**	**9.3**	**3.3**
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas[5]	298.6	298.6	0.0
Salaries and Expenses	21.8	28.9	21.8
Other Federal Drug Control Programs[5]	136.2	136.2	0.0
Total ONDCP	**456.5**	**463.6**	**21.8**
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs[6]	**414.5**	**414.5**	**414.5**
Department of Transportation			
Federal Aviation Administration	26.5	31.9	33.4
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration[7]	17.1	17.3	18.2
Total Transportation	**43.6**	**49.3**	**51.6**
Department of the Treasury			
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	2.1	2.3	3.3
Internal Revenue Service	60.3	60.3	60.3
Office of Foreign Assets Control	1.9	1.9	2.0
Total, Treasury	**64.2**	**64.4**	**65.5**
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Veterans Health Administration	**1,230.9**	**1,280.5**	**1,318.4**
United States Postal Inspection Service	**71.1**	**70.5**	**72.0**
Department of War			
Defense Health Program	73.9	86.3	86.5
Defense Security Cooperation Agency	123.5	88.2	116.6
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	1,642.7	1,462.7	1,418.0
Total War	**1,840.2**	**1,637.2**	**1,621.1**
Total Federal Drug Budget	**$43,053.0**	**$44,131.2**	**$45,057.0**

[1]Consistent with Executive Order 14242, the President's FY 2027 Budget Request is consolidating education funding streams and increasing program flexibility as the Administration seeks to return education to the States. The drug control funding level is based on a proportional estimate of drug control resources in the consolidated funding stream. Drug control funding estimates will be updated for this program once it is clear how State and local education authorities are using the funds to advance drug control policy.
[2]For comparison purposes, drug control funding at HHS is reflected in the components that would manage these funds after the completion of the reorganization plan.
[3]Although funding amounts specifically tied to SUD-related activities are not yet determinable until implementation of the proposed Emergency Solutions Grants program and the collection of baseline data, HUD's intention is to at least maintain similar levels of assistance to clients currently served with SUD under the Continuum of Care Program (CoC).
[4]Resources previously appropriated to the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces program to reimburse DOJ law enforcement agencies are requested directly in those agency budgets in FY 2027.
[5]For FY 2027, funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program and Drug-Free Communities Support (DFC) program is requested at DOJ and HHS, respectively.
[6]The FY 2026 and FY 2027 drug control funding levels for INL are notional estimates based on FY 2025 allocations and do not reflect final decisions on funding priorities.
[7]Estimated amount subject to change pending submission and enactment of a comprehensive surface transportation reauthorization proposal.

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FY 2027 Budget by Drug Control Function

The consolidated National Drug Control Budget details agency resources by function. Functions categorize the activities of agencies into common drug control areas. National Drug Control Program agencies are requesting a total of $45.1 billion in drug control funding. Overall, the request devotes 54.8 percent of drug control resources to demand reduction programs and activities, and 45.2 percent of drug control resources to supply reduction programs. The following table details funding by function.

Federal Drug Control Funding by Function
(Budget Authority in millions)

	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Function			
Treatment	$21,121.9	$22,345.9	$22,211.4
Percent	*49.1%*	*50.6%*	*49.3%*
Prevention	$3,086.5	$3,158.1	$2,496.2
Percent	*7.2%*	*7.2%*	*5.5%*
Domestic Law Enforcement	$9,881.4	$9,874.3	$11,145.8
Percent	*23.0%*	*22.4%*	*24.7%*
Interdiction	$7,884.2	$7,699.0	$8,100.6
Percent	*18.3%*	*17.4%*	*18.0%*
International	$1,079.1	$1,053.8	$1,103.0
Percent	*2.5%*	*2.4%*	*2.4%*
Total	**$43,053.0**	**$44,131.2**	**$45,057.0**
Demand / Supply			
Demand Reduction	$24,208.3	$25,504.0	$24,707.6
Percent	*56.2%*	*57.8%*	*54.8%*
Supply Reduction	$18,844.7	$18,627.2	$20,349.4
Percent	*43.8%*	*42.2%*	*45.2%*
Total	**$43,053.0**	**$44,131.2**	**$45,057.0**

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The following sections provide a more detailed description of the functions, National Drug Control Program agency (NDCPA) funding levels by each function.

Treatment

These are activities conducted by an NDCPA that are medically directed or supervised to assist regular persons with SUDs, including those related to illicit drugs or the misuse of alcohol or prescription drugs, reach recovery, including:

- screening and evaluation to identify illicit drug use or the misuse of alcohol or prescription drugs;
- interventions such as pharmacotherapy, behavioral therapy, and individual and group counseling, on an inpatient or outpatient basis;
- medical monitoring or referral; and
- pre- and post-arrest criminal justice interventions and the provision of evidence-based treatment to individuals with SUDs who are arrested or under some form of criminal justice supervision, including medications for opioid use disorder (OUD) treatment; and,
- all other service programs intended to ease the health-related consequences of SUDs.

Drug Treatment funding levels are reported in the table below. Funding for efforts under this function is aggregated under Demand Reduction.

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Drug Control Treatment Funding

(Budget Authority in millions)

	FY 2025 Request	FY 2026 Request	FY 2027 Request
AmeriCorps	**$13.3**	**$13.3**	**$0.0**
Appalachian Regional Commission	**12.0**	**12.0**	**12.0**
Department of Agriculture	**7.4**	**5.4**	**5.4**
Office of Rural Development	*7.4*	*5.4*	*5.4*
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for D.C.	**42.9**	**44.3**	**43.7**
Department of Health and Human Services	**18,610.4**	**19,564.6**	**19,347.1**
Administration for a Healthy America	*4,435.4*	*4,439.4*	*3,724.9*
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	*13,080.0*	*14,030.0*	*14,640.0*
Food and Drug Administration	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.6*
Indian Health Service	*106.9*	*107.1*	*111.8*
National Institutes of Health	*980.6*	*980.6*	*862.8*
Department of Housing and Urban Development	**799.0**	**799.0**	**824.9**
Office of Community Planning and Development	*799.0*	*799.0*	*824.9*
Department of Justice	**314.9**	**534.0**	**569.7**
Bureau of Prisons	*177.4*	*180.9*	*184.5*
Office of Justice Programs	*137.5*	*353.0*	*385.1*
Department of Labor	**10.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Employee Benefits Security Administration	*4.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Employment and Training Administration	*6.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Office of National Drug Control Policy	**10.4**	**10.4**	**3.7**
Department of Veterans Affairs	**1,230.9**	**1,280.5**	**1,318.4**
Department of War	**70.0**	**82.3**	**86.5**
Defense Health Program	*70.0*	*82.3*	*86.5*
Total, Treatment	**$21,121.9**	**$22,345.9**	**$22,211.4**

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Prevention

These are activities conducted by an NDCPA to discourage the use of controlled substances, while encouraging community outreach efforts focused on getting those who have begun to use illicit drugs to cease their use, including:

- education efforts, including youth mentoring programs and other programs proven to reduce the risk factors related to drug use;
- drug-free workplace programs;
- drug testing in various settings; and,
- all other programs to prevent substance misuse and its consequences.

Drug Prevention funding levels are reported in the table below. Funding for efforts under this function is aggregated under Demand Reduction.

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Drug Control Prevention Funding

(Budget Authority in millions)

	FY 2025 Request	FY 2026 Request	FY 2027 Request
AmeriCorps	**$10.2**	**$10.2**	**$0.0**
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for D.C.	**25.5**	**27.1**	**26.9**
Department of Education	**78.7**	**78.7**	**13.6**
Department of Health and Human Services	**2,584.7**	**2,583.8**	**2,167.0**
Administration for Children and Families	*20.0*	*30.0*	*30.0*
Administration for a Healthy America	*1,737.0*	*1,726.1*	*1,396.1*
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	*23.0*	*23.0*	*23.0*
Food and Drug Administration	*17.5*	*17.5*	*17.5*
Indian Health Service	*37.3*	*37.4*	*38.1*
National Institutes of Health	*749.9*	*749.9*	*662.3*
Department of the Interior	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**
Bureau of Indian Affairs	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*
Department of Justice	**63.7**	**122.4**	**103.9**
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Bureau of Prisons	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.9*
Drug Enforcement Administration	*13.8*	*14.0*	*15.7*
Federal Bureau of Investigation	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Office of Justice Programs	*48.9*	*107.4*	*87.1*
U.S. Marshals Service	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Department of Labor	**7.5**	**7.5**	**1.5**
Employment and Training Administration	*6.0*	*6.0*	*0.0*
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*
Office of National Drug Control Policy	**140.0**	**147.1**	**3.7**
Department of Transportation	**35.8**	**41.4**	**42.9**
Federal Aviation Administration	*18.7*	*24.1*	*24.8*
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	*17.1*	*17.3*	*18.2*
Department of War	**139.4**	**138.9**	**135.7**
Defense Health Program	*3.9*	*4.0*	*---*
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	*135.6*	*134.9*	*135.7*
Total, Prevention	**$3,086.5**	**$3,158.1**	**$2,496.2**

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Domestic Law Enforcement

These are investigation, prosecution, and corrections activities conducted by an NDCPA that enhance and coordinate domestic law enforcement efforts to reduce drug-related violence and property crime, and the availability of illicit substances, including:

- efforts among Federal, State, local and Tribal law enforcement and NDCPAs; and
- joint efforts among Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies to promote comprehensive drug control strategies designed to reduce the availability of illicit substances.

Domestic Law Enforcement funding levels are reported in the table below. Funding for efforts under this function is aggregated under Supply Reduction.

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Drug Control Domestic Law Enforcement Funding

(Budget Authority in millions)

	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
AmeriCorps	**$0.1**	**$0.1**	**$0.0**
Department of Agriculture	**10.8**	**10.8**	**10.8**
U.S. Forest Service	*10.8*	*10.8*	*10.8*
Department of Homeland Security	**572.8**	**572.3**	**623.9**
Federal Emergency Management Agency	*12.2*	*12.2*	*21.0*
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	*56.7*	*56.7*	*63.8*
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	*504.0*	*503.4*	*539.1*
Department of the Interior	**22.0**	**22.0**	**22.0**
Bureau of Indian Affairs	*13.9*	*13.9*	*13.9*
Bureau of Land Management	*4.7*	*4.7*	*4.7*
National Park Service	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*
Department of Justice	**8,531.9**	**8,512.0**	**10,214.5**
Asset Forfeiture Fund	*217.2*	*192.9*	*192.9*
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	*43.9*	*43.1*	*44.8*
Bureau of Prisons	*3,623.4*	*3,513.4*	*4,422.9*
Criminal Division	*53.2*	*53.3*	*61.8*
Drug Enforcement Administration	*2,688.7*	*2,712.8*	*3,098.2*
Federal Bureau of Investigation	*184.8*	*385.6*	*565.2*
Office of Justice Programs	*127.3*	*188.6*	*319.9*
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program	*527.3*	*285.0*	*0.0*
U.S. Attorneys	*110.3*	*126.8*	*296.2*
U.S. Marshals Service	*955.9*	*1,010.6*	*1,212.6*
Department of Labor	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**
Office of the Inspector General	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*
Office of National Drug Control Policy	**280.3**	**280.3**	**5.7**
Department of Transportation	**5.1**	**5.1**	**5.5**
Federal Aviation Administration	*5.1*	*5.1*	*5.5*
Department of the Treasury	**64.2**	**64.4**	**65.5**
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	*2.1*	*2.3*	*3.3*
Internal Revenue Service	*60.3*	*60.3*	*60.3*
Office of Foreign Assets Control	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*
United States Postal Inspection Service	**71.1**	**70.5**	**72.0**
Department of War	**321.2**	**335.0**	**124.1**
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	*321.2*	*335.0*	*124.1*
Total, Domestic Law Enforcement	**$9,881.4**	**$9,874.3**	**$11,145.8**

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Interdiction

These are activities conducted by an NDCPA to reduce availability of illegal drugs in the United States or abroad, by targeting the transportation link. Interdiction efforts, which encompass intercepting and ultimately disrupting shipments of illegal drugs and their precursors, as well as the proceeds, including:

- air and maritime seizures, and presence to deter access to routes;
- accurate assessment and monitoring of interdiction programs;
- enhancement of drug source nations' ability to interdict drugs;
- efforts along the nation's borders, interdicting the flow of drugs, weapons, and bulk currency; and,
- all other air and maritime activities that promote efforts to disrupt illegal drug trafficking operations.

Drug interdiction funding levels are reported in the table below. Funding for efforts under this function is aggregated under Supply Reduction.

Drug Control Interdiction Funding

(Budget Authority in millions)

	FY 2025 Request	FY 2026 Request	FY 2027 Request
Department of Health and Human Services	**$54.5**	**$54.5**	**$54.5**
Food and Drug Administration	*54.5*	*54.5*	*54.5*
Department of Homeland Security	**6,665.8**	**6,676.5**	**6,929.0**
Customs and Border Protection	*4,696.1*	*4,702.6*	*4,735.8*
Science and Technology Directorate	*7.3*	*11.4*	*11.4*
U.S. Coast Guard	*1,962.5*	*1,962.5*	*2,181.7*
Department of the Interior	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Bureau of Land Management	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*
Office of National Drug Control Policy	**21.4**	**21.4**	**4.4**
Department of Transportation	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.1**
Federal Aviation Administration	*2.8*	*2.8*	*3.1*
Department of War	**1,139.3**	**943.5**	**1,109.3**
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	*1,139.3*	*943.5*	*1,109.3*
Total, Interdiction	**$7,884.2**	**$7,699.0**	**$8,100.6**

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International

These are activities conducted by an NDCPA, primarily focused on areas outside of the United States, to reduce illegal drug availability in the United States or abroad, including:

- drug law enforcement efforts outside the United States;
- source country programs to assist our international partners in managing the consequences of drug production; trafficking; consumption in their own societies;
- assessment and monitoring of international drug production programs and policies;
- coordination and promotion of compliance with international treaties relating to the eradication of illegal drugs;
- coordination and promotion of compliance with international treaties relating to the production and transportation of illegal drugs;
- promotion of involvement of other nations in international law enforcement programs and policies to reduce supply of drugs; and,
- all other overseas drug law enforcement efforts to disrupt the flow of illicit drugs into the United States.

International drug control funding levels are reported in the table below. Funding for efforts under this function is aggregated under Supply Reduction.

Drug Control International Funding

(Budget Authority in millions)

	FY 2025 Request	FY 2026 Request	FY 2027 Request
Department of Homeland Security	**$10.9**	**$10.9**	**$11.8**
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	*10.4*	*10.4*	*11.2*
Department of Justice	**479.1**	**486.6**	**506.8**
Drug Enforcement Administration	*477.5*	*485.1*	*504.6*
U.S. Marshals Service	*1.6*	*1.6*	*2.2*
Office of National Drug Control Policy	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.4**
Department of State	**414.5**	**414.5**	**414.5**
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	*414.5*	*414.5*	*414.5*
Department of War	**170.3**	**137.4**	**165.5**
Defense Security Cooperation Agency	*123.5*	*88.2*	*116.6*
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	*46.7*	*49.2*	*48.9*
Total, International	**$1,079.1**	**$1,053.8**	**$1,103.0**

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Historical Drug Control Funding

(Budget Authority in millions)

	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Final	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 Final	FY 2023 Final	FY 2024 Final	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Demand Reduction										
Treatment	$14,387.8	$15,282.2	$16,327.5	$18,366.4	$20,200.4	$21,886.4	$21,697.1	$21,121.9	$22,345.9	$22,211.4
Prevention	$2,263.8	$2,135.9	$2,177.2	$2,259.6	$2,590.2	$2,773.4	$2,807.9	$3,086.5	$3,158.1	$2,496.2
Total, Demand Reduction	**16,651.7**	**17,418.1**	**18,504.6**	**20,626.0**	**22,790.6**	**24,659.8**	**24,505.0**	**24,208.3**	**25,504.0**	**24,707.6**
Supply Reduction										
Domestic Law Enforcement	$8,491.3	8,669.9	9,295.7	9,773.6	9,699.6	10,407.4	10,650.4	9,881.4	9,874.3	11,145.8
Interdiction	$5,565.9	8,319.6	9,545.8	5,613.4	6,367.3	6,913.0	7,644.1	7,884.2	7,699.0	8,100.6
International	$1,465.1	1,283.0	1,263.6	1,256.5	918.4	945.7	847.8	1,079.1	1,053.8	1,103.0
Total, Supply Reduction	**15,522.3**	**18,272.5**	**20,105.0**	**16,643.5**	**16,985.3**	**18,266.0**	**19,142.4**	**18,844.7**	**18,627.2**	**20,349.4**
Total, Drug Control Funding[1]	**$32,173.9**	**$35,690.5**	**$38,609.6**	**$37,269.6**	**$39,775.8**	**$42,925.8**	**$43,647.4**	**$43,053.0**	**$44,131.2**	**$45,057.0**

[1] *Detail may not add due to rounding.*

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AMERICORPS

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$10.179	$10.179	$0.000
Treatment	6.296	6.296	0.000
Recovery	7.033	7.043	0.000
State and Local Assistance	0.102	0.102	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$23.610**	**$23.620**	**$0.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
AmeriCorps State & National	$20.523	$20.523	$0.000
AmeriCorps Seniors (Seniors Corps)	0.241	0.241	0.000
AmeriCorps Vista	2.846	2.856	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$23.610**	**$23.620**	**$0.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$1.3	$1.3	$0.1
Drug Resources Percentage	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Corporation for National and Community Service (doing business as AmeriCorps) annually engages millions of Americans in results-driven service at sites across the country. National service participants help communities design and implement locally determined, cost-effective solutions to local problems, including strategies to address the opioid and substance use crisis.

METHODOLOGY

AmeriCorps tracks data on opioids and substance use programming by reviewing funding priority selections, grant program objectives, and national service activities. The funding reported represents Federal grant and program dollars associated with projects in which some or all of their national service participants are explicitly focused on opioid or substance use activities.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The FY2027 Budget proposes to eliminate AmeriCorps, returning the responsibility to fund national service and volunteerism to the private and nonprofit sectors.

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APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Recovery	$12.000	$12.000	$12.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$12.000**	**$12.000**	**$12.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
INSPIRE Initiative	$12.000	$12.000	$12.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$12.000**	**$12.000**	**$12.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1	1	1
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.2	$0.2	$0.1
Drug Resources Percentage	6.0%	6.0%	10.0%

Program Summary

MISSION

The INSPIRE Initiative aims to address the SUD crisis across Appalachia by creating or expanding a recovery ecosystem that will lead to workforce entry or re-entry. INSPIRE grants invest in both sides of Appalachia's workforce ecosystem – the education and training needed to get Appalachians on the job, and the support services to help them remain on financially sustaining career pathways and contributing to the region's growth and improvements in health.

METHODOLOGY

Costs that are scored as drug-related include those associated with any INSPIRE grant/project activities that are exclusively focused on the SUD Recovery to Work ecosystem. As defined by ARC, this ecosystem is a complex linkage of multiple sectors, including but not limited to recovery communities, peer support, health and human services, faith communities, criminal justice, public safety, housing, transportation, education, and employers – with the goal of the recovery ecosystem being to help individuals in recovery access the support services and training they need to maintain recovery and successfully obtain sustainable employment.

The INSPIRE Initiative's funding levels are evaluated and allocated based on the needs and capacity of Appalachia; this includes overdose and workforce data specific to the region, coupled with application feedback as described in each applicant's submission to ARC for SUD Recovery to Work funding.

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BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for ARC for FY 2027 is $12.0 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Investments Supporting Partnerships in Recovery Ecosystems (INSPIRE) Initiative
Total FY 2027 Request: $12.0 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The INSPIRE Initiative seeks to align and leverage complementary Federal, State, and other resources that provide assistance through competitively awarded grants to partnerships anchored in Appalachian communities that are focused on SUD Recovery to Work efforts. By aligning and leveraging multiple resources (Federal, State, local, nonprofit, and private sector), ARC solicits and prioritizes the selection of projects that integrate multiple economic development systems, evidence-based or promising SUD models and practices, and resources in support of implementing existing economic development strategic plans that create pathways to employment for individuals in SUD recovery.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Rural Development

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	$7.400	$5.400	$5.400
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$7.400**	**$5.400**	**$5.400**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program	$7.400	$5.400	$5.400
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$7.400**	**$5.400**	**$5.400**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	56	56	46
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$41.6	$43.4	$34.7
Drug Resources Percentage	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of USDA's RD is to facilitate rural prosperity and economic development and to deliver programs efficiently, effectively, with integrity, and with a focus on customer service. RD helps carry out the efforts to reduce the misuse of opioids in rural America, to expand the availability of quality treatment services, and to bring rural partners together to tackle the nation's opioid epidemic. RD's mission area has been, and continues to be a partner in this effort by using its programs to fund opioid-related projects in rural communities of America.

METHODOLOGY

As required pursuant to section 6101(a)(1)(A) of the 2018 Farm Bill, in FY 2027 the Distance Learning and Telemedicine (DLT) program will set aside 20 percent of its annual appropriated amount to support SUD treatment. Of the $34.7 billion requested in the President's Budget, the Agency requested $27.0 million in DLT grants, of which $5.4 million will be set aside for this purpose. The funds will be used to make telemedicine or distance learning grants to projects with a primary purpose focused on opioid or other SUD treatment.

The Funding Opportunity Announcement for the FY 2025 DLT grant application opportunity included a set aside of 20 percent of the total funds available in that fiscal year for projects that seek to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with SUD (including opioid misuse) in rural communities by strengthen the capacity to address prevention, treatment and/or recovery at



the community level. Grant applications are ranked by the final score and the Agency selects applications based on those rankings, subject to the availability of funds.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for RD for FY 2027 is $5.4 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $5.4 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
To combat a key threat to economic prosperity, rural workforce and quality of life, the Agency is directed to set aside 20 percent of the total available funds for projects that seek to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with SUD (including opioid misuse) in rural communities by strengthening the capacity to address prevention, treatment and/or recovery at the community level. Opioid or other SUD treatment is defined as the interactive communication between medical or educational professionals and opioid users or their families, other treatment professionals or those who interact with opioid or other substance users.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. Forest Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$10.154	$10.154	$10.154
Prosecution	0.169	0.169	0.169
State and Local Assistance	0.508	0.508	0.508
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$10.831**	**$10.831**	**$10.831**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Law Enforcement Agency Support	$10.831	$10.831	$10.831
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$10.831**	**$10.831**	**$10.831**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	56	56	46
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$6.2	$6.2	$2.1
Drug Resources Percentage	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%

Program Summary

MISSION

The overarching mission of the Forest Service (FS) is to sustain the health, productivity, and vitality of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. In support of this mission, one of the core functions of the FS's Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) is the prevention, disruption, detection, and criminal investigation of violations of Federal laws and regulations aimed at protecting natural resources, Federal property, employees, and visitors to National Forest System (NFS) lands from the destructive influence of illicit drugs. Drug enforcement priorities within the FS's LEI program encompass the distribution, production, and use of controlled substances. Key concerns include marijuana cultivation, methamphetamine production, the trafficking of illicit controlled substances within national forests and the smuggling of drugs and pesticides across international borders. These illegal activities affect the long-term sustainability of our nation's natural resources and pose increased risks to the health and safety of rural communities, the visiting public, and FS employees.

In alignment with the Administration's *Strategy* priorities, LEI remains fully committed to sustaining a full enforcement posture against illicit drug-related incidents on and affecting NFS lands, adapting its own strategies to meet the evolving nature of these challenges.

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METHODOLOGY

Within the NFS appropriation, the FS budget structure includes two budget line items that provide discretionary funding for LEI's operations. Program funding comes from the Law Enforcement Operations budget line item within the NFS account. All base salaries for Law Enforcement Officers (LEO), criminal investigators, special agents, and law enforcement support staff are funded by the Salary and Expenses account. The combination of the Law Enforcement Operations program funding and the Salary and Expenses funding identified for law enforcement staff is the total LEI budget allocation. As part of the total LEI budget allocation, funds identified for drug enforcement activities are estimated based on an analysis of LEI's total program of work. The analysis considers the current funding available, which serves as a baseline, and allocates a percentage of that funding based on current staffing levels, trends in drug enforcement workload and expenditures from previous years, and both known and unforeseen expenditures (such as current workload, costs reported in annual compliance reports, and contingency plans). It also considers needed adjustments to the staffing resources allocated for the expected drug-related program of work. LEI staff performance towards drug-related activities in proportion to total work on all law enforcement duties and responsibilities related to the mission of the FS results in a percentage used to calculate the drug-related funding allocation as part of total LEI funding allocation.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for FS for FY 2027 is $10.8 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Law Enforcement Agency Support
Total FY 2027 Request: $10.8 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
LEI serve on behalf of public and employee safety, resource protection, enforcement of U.S. Criminal Law, and to provide enforcement expertise to other agency managers. The National Forest System Drug Control Act of 1986, as amended in 1988, and Title 16 of the United States Code, provides authorization to FS for law enforcement activities relating to the Controlled Substance Act and Title 21 U.S.C. Subsequently, officers of the FS are charged with performing drug enforcement duties on National Forest System (NFS) lands or in areas with a nexus to NFS lands. The funding is appropriated as follows:

> ***Investigations***
> ***Total FY 2027 Request: $10.2 million***
> ***(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)***
> LEI traditionally participated in Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force cases, and now participates with the recently implemented Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs) when the investigation originates with LEI or directly affects NFS lands. These cases often involve complex multi-State criminal networks; however, LEI's participation is limited by staffing and technological constraints. The program does not currently maintain personnel assigned to an HSTF, which limits LEI's ability to fully utilize the investigative authorities and resources available through HSTF. As a result, LEI

primarily supports HSTF efforts when investigative leads intersect with Forest Service jurisdiction.

LEI also conducts awareness and safety training for FS employees who work directly on NFS lands in biological sciences, rangeland management, recreation, fire, and other field programs. Training includes instruction on recognizing indicators of clandestine marijuana cultivation, methamphetamine labs, and associated hazards, as well as on safe response procedures. This training increases employee safety and can lead to early detection of illegal drug activities on NFS lands. LEI also provides this training to FS partners and Tribal members who perform work on NFS lands. Additionally, LEI continues to work with Federal partners to reduce cross-border smuggling activities on NFS lands contiguous with Canada and Mexico. Coordination with USDA's Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the DOJ's Offices of the United States Attorney has contributed to increased seizures of banned chemicals entering the United States, supporting public safety and national drug-control objectives

Prosecution
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.2 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 request will fund the substantial effort required for developing cases for adoption and prosecution, supporting travel that strengthens collaboration efforts and improves case quality, and acquiring technologies used for evidence collection and service-plan activities. These investments enhance case development and contribute to more successful prosecution outcomes.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.5 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
LEI will use the requested funding to continue partnering with Federal, State, and local agencies to identify, investigate, disrupt, prosecute, and ultimately dismantle DTOs involved in marijuana cultivation and other controlled-substance activities on, or with a nexus to, NFS and other public lands.

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$25.507	$27.060	$26.865
Treatment	42.918	44.301	43.725
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$68.425**	**$71.361**	**$70.590**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Community Supervision Program	$41.865	$42.081	$41.310
Pretrial Services Agency	26.560	29.280	29.280
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$68.425**	**$71.361**	**$70.590**
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	275	275	275
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Millions)	$286.0	$286.0	$277.30
Drug Resources Percentage	23.9%	25.0%	25.5%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of CSOSA is to effectively monitor and supervise adults under its jurisdiction to enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, support the fair administration of justice, and promote accountability and success through the implementation of evidence-based practices in close collaboration with its criminal justice partners and the community. The CSOSA appropriation is comprised of two component programs: the Community Supervision Program (CSP) and the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA).

CSOSA's CSP provides supervision for adults released by the U.S. Parole Commission on parole or supervised release, sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and monitors a small number of individuals who are subject to deferred sentencing agreements and civil protection orders. The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety, successful reentry into the community, and effective evidence-based supervision strategies through an integrated system of comprehensive risk and needs assessment, close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions and incentives. CSP also develops and provides the Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical and timely information for sentencing, probation, and parole decisions. Many under CSP's supervision have considerable needs and face several challenges to successfully complete supervision, and therefore present a high risk to

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public safety. Individuals who fail to successfully complete supervision and/or recidivate place an enormous burden on their families, the community, and the entire criminal justice system.

PSA is an independent entity within CSOSA whose mission is to promote pretrial justice and enhance community safety. PSA assists judges in both the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (DC Superior Court) and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (U.S. District Court) by conducting a risk assessment for every arrested person who is presented in court, identifying detention eligibility and formulating release recommendations, as appropriate. PSA's recommendations are based upon the arrestee's criminal history, substance use and/or mental health information and select demographic information. For defendants placed on conditional release pending trial, PSA provides supervision and treatment services intended to reasonably assure that defendants return to court and do not engage in criminal activity pending their trial and/or sentencing.

The effective supervision of pretrial defendants and convicted individuals is critical to public safety in the District of Columbia. Three strategic goals support CSP's mission. The first goal targets public safety by striving to decrease criminal activity among the supervised population and to increase the number of offenders who successfully complete supervision. The second goal targets successful reintegration, focusing on the delivery of preventive interventions and support services to those with identified behavioral health, employment, and/or housing needs. The third goal targets the fair administration of justice by providing accurate information and meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers; namely, the Courts and the United States Parole Commission.

METHODOLOGY

CSP uses a cost allocation methodology to determine Drug Prevention (Testing) and Treatment activity resources, including both direct (e.g., direct staff, direct contracts) and indirect (e.g., rent, management) cost items supporting CSP Drug Prevention and Treatment activities. The resources for these activities are derived from CSP's Strategic Plan framework reported in CSOSA's performance budgets.

PSA's drug testing and treatment support activities are conducted by three offices:

- The Office of Pre-Release and Testing (OPRT), Drug Testing Services Team collects urine and oral fluid specimens from defendants during the diagnostic process and once cases are assigned to PSA for supervision. The team also collects specimens from respondents and juveniles with matters pending in DC Superior Court Family Division.
- The Office of Forensic Toxicology Services (OFTS) operates a comprehensive substance testing program for pretrial defendants, as well as individuals supervised by CSP and certain juveniles and respondents with cases in DC Superior Court Family Court.
- The Office of Post Release and Supervision (OPRS) Treatment Unit provides, or coordinates SUD treatment and services.

The major cost elements for the drug testing program include labor expenses, recurring expenses for reagents and other laboratory supplies and materials, facility lease expenses and the purchase and maintenance of lab equipment. Other overhead and Agency administrative expenses are not



included. PSA provides drug testing services for other Federal and non-Federal agencies on a limited reimbursable basis. Revenues from other agencies are netted against gross costs. The major cost elements for the Treatment Program include direct labor expenses and contracted drug treatment services.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for CSOSA for FY 2027 is $70.6 million, a decrease of $0.8 million from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Community Supervision Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $41.3 million
($0.8 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
CSP drug testing is intended to monitor compliance with supervision conditions and prevent drug use. Drug test results may be used, along with other factors, as an indicator of an offender's need for substance disorder treatment. Eligible individuals are drug tested at supervision intake and then placed on a drug testing schedule by their Community Supervision Officer, with testing frequency dependent upon prior substance use history, supervision type, supervision risk level, and length of time under CSP supervision.

In FY 2025, CSP offender urine and oral fluid drug sample collection operations took place at two field sites, as well as at CSOSA's residential facility, the Reentry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall. Collections took place Mondays–Fridays year-round and on Saturdays throughout summer 2025 as part of CSP's participation in the President's 2025 DC crime initiative and DC Metropolitan Police summer crime programs. PSA performs testing of CSP offender urine and oral fluid samples. In FY 2025, PSA tested each CSP offender sample for up to ten illicit substances (Fentanyl, Marijuana, PCP, Opiates (codeine/morphine), Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Alcohol, Heroin, and Synthetic Cannabinoids). In addition, samples are tested for Creatinine levels to determine sample validity and Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use and other substances. PSA tests CSP offender samples and provides results within 48 hours after the sample is collected.

In FY 2025, CSP collected an average of 7,974 samples from 3,045 unique offenders each month across our three collection sites. FY 2025 collection activity represents a 23.9 percent increase in monthly sample volume and a 15.2 percent rise in the average number of samples collected per offender compared to FY 2024. In FY 2025, 48.9 percent of the tested population had a positive result for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least one time during their supervision. This represents an increase from FY 2024, when 47.7 percent of the tested population returned at least one positive test for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol).

CSP provides sanctions-based treatment and support services, as determined by drug testing results, assessments, and other factors, to assist supervisees in reintegrating into the community. CSP's assessment and intervention staff in the Office of Behavioral Interventions (OBI) evaluate supervisees who test positive and, based on priority and available funds, refer them to a variety of contracted treatment services, including detoxification, residential and intensive outpatient treatment programs, supportive housing, and other specialized mental health assessment and co-occurring treatment services, as indicated. OBI's treatment and housing placement strategies

provide high-risk and high-needs offenders with necessary stabilization services to navigate supervision more successfully.

Typically, those who are referred to treatment with severe illicit SUDs require a treatment program continuum consisting of at least three separate substance disorder treatment placements to fully address their issues. This continuum may include placement in detoxification, followed by residential treatment, and then placement in supportive housing in conjunction with intensive outpatient continuing care. In FY 2025, CSP's OBI made 1,142 SUD treatment referrals to contract vendors for detoxification, residential and outpatient services, and 291 referrals to contract vendors for supportive housing (to include re-entrant housing). These referrals were accompanied by an obligation of agency funds sufficient to cover the cost of the intervention and the scheduling of the initial service date on behalf of the supervised individual.

CSP considers the combination of drug test results, assessed risk level, and the releasing authority's imposed special conditions when determining appropriate treatment interventions. CSP prioritizes its treatment resources on those assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels.

Pretrial Services Agency
Total FY 2027 Request: $29.3 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
PSA's Office of Forensic Toxicology Services (OFTS), which is certified by HHS's Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments program, plays a vital role in supporting PSA's, CSP's, and ONDCP's drug policy priorities. Drug testing results serve as an indicator for measuring the success of PSA's SUD treatment programs.

OFTS operates a comprehensive drug testing program for pretrial defendants, as well as individuals supervised by CSP and certain juveniles and respondents with cases in the Family Court division of the DC Superior Court. The connection between SUD and crime is well established. CSOSA CSP offenders and PSA defendants are currently tested for illicit substances according to Agency drug testing policies. Additionally, specimens are tested for EtG to confirm alcohol use and for creatinine levels to determine specimen validity. Oral fluid specimens are screened for up to nine substances. OFTS uses gas chromatography and mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry to confirm drug test results and test for emergent drugs of abuse, including new opioids and synthetic compounds. Toxicologists conduct levels analyses or pharmacokinetics interpretation to determine whether test results indicate new or residual use and provide timely and accurate results for pretrial and other judicial decision-making.

During FY 2025, PSA served 31,401 arrestees and defendants. Additionally, PSA conducted drug testing for 9,075 non-defendants, bringing the Agency's total drug testing responsibility to 40,476 individuals during this period. PSA began testing for fentanyl in May 2021. As of July 2025, 115,127 total specimens were tested for fentanyl with a positive rate of 2.7 percent. It is expected that continued enhancement of the drug testing program will allow PSA to continue to identify individuals with SUD and refer them to appropriate treatment programs which, in turn, will result in reduction in illicit substance use.

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PSA employs both in-house and contracted treatment services to provide a variety of behavioral health interventions for defendants. PSA's Treatment Team administers the Superior Court Drug Intervention Program, better known as Drug Court, a SUD treatment and supervision program for defendants charged with misdemeanors and non-violent felonies. Drug Court is a collaboration among the DC Superior Court, USAO's Office for the District of Columbia, Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia (OAG), Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS), and PSA. Through Drug Court, the judiciary, prosecutor, defense attorneys, and PSA work together to help defendants achieve sobriety and become law-abiding citizens. PSA's Treatment Team uses case management, referrals to appropriate risk-mitigation services, and recovery-focused responses to behavior to support the rehabilitative process. Participants have immediate access to SUD services and receive specialized care, including individual and group therapy for trauma-impacted individuals.

The Treatment Team also administers the Sanction-Based Treatment Track (SBTT). SBTT is intended for individuals not eligible for Drug Court but in need of intensive SUD treatment. Individuals in SBTT receive the same risk-mitigation service options and are subject to the same administrative and judicially imposed sanctions as Drug Court participants but, unlike Drug Court, SBTT participants have limited judicial interaction and are not eligible for case dismissal or other favorable case disposition upon successful completion of treatment.

PSA also contracts risk mitigation services that support the ONDCP's Treatment function. They include social and medically monitored detoxification, residential, and intensive outpatient SUD and/or co-occurring disorder risk mitigation, access to transitional housing for defendants successfully discharged from residential treatment, and intensive outpatient mental health treatment.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$78.717	$78.717	$13.646
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$78.717**	**$78.717**	**$13.646**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
School Safety National Activities	$70.387	$70.387	0.000
21st Century Community Learning Centers	8.330	8.330	0.000
Make Education Great Again (MEGA)	0.000	0.000	$13.646
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$78.717**	**$78.717**	**$13.646**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$78.8	$79.0	$75.7
Drug Resources Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the Department of Education is to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access. The Department supports drug control efforts in its School Safety National Activities through Mental Health Grants and Other Activities. The Department also supports drug prevention efforts through its 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. However, consistent with Executive Order (EO) 14242, the President's FY 2027 Budget Request is consolidating education funding streams and increasing program flexibility as the Administration seeks to return education to the States.

METHODOLOGY

School Safety National Activities

The methodology includes in the national drug control budget a portion of the School Safety National Activities (SSNA) funding used to support the School-Based Mental Health Services (SBMH) program and the Mental Health Services Professional Demonstration Grants program (MHSPD). SBMH and MHSPD support the recruitment, hiring, and retention of school-based mental health professionals, including school psychologists, as well as increasing the supply of such professionals, at the K-12 level. The Department estimates 45.5 percent of funding for

school-based mental health services supports ONDCP's mission by helping address the high prevalence of co-occurring mental health and SUDs. The Department's FY 2027 Request proposes to consolidate this program as part of the Make Education Great Again (MEGA) program.

21st Century Community Learning Centers
The Department includes in the national drug control budget a portion of the funding used to support the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program (21st CCLC). 21st CCLC supports centers that provide additional student learning and enrichment opportunities through before- and after-school programs and summer school programs aimed at improving student academic outcomes. Program funds may be used for a broad range of activities, including drug and violence prevention activities. The Department estimates that 0.625 percent of funding for the 21st CCLC program supports ONDCP's mission. The Department's FY 2027 Request proposes to consolidate this program as part of the MEGA program.

Make Education Great Again
The Department's FY 2027 request includes a proposed $2 billion for the MEGA program that would consolidate 17 K-12 education grant programs, to include SSNA and 21st CCLC, and provide a historic investment to improve literacy and numeracy. States would receive funding from the $2 billion MEGA program, which would support evidence-based instruction in reading and mathematics while also permitting a range of other activities authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), to include evidence-based drug and violence prevention programs. Under the proposed program, states would be required to reserve at least 25 percent of the reserved funds to support literacy activities and at least another 25 percent to support evidence-based mathematics instruction. Remaining funds could be used to support activities currently supported by SSNA and 21st CCLC, to include evidence-based drug and violence prevention programs, with States and localities having the flexibility to deploy these resources in a manner consistent with the needs of their communities. The drug control funding level is based on a proportional estimate of SSNA and 21st CCLC drug control resources in the consolidated funding stream. Drug control funding estimates will be updated for this program once it is clear how State and local education authorities are using the funds to advance drug control policy.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for the Department of Education for FY 2027 is an estimated $13.6 million, a decrease of $65.1 million from the FY 2026 enacted level.

School Safety National Activities
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($70.4 million below the FY 2026 Enacted level)
The Administration is not requesting funds for FY 2027 for this program because the President's Budget Request is consolidating education funding streams and increasing program flexibility as the Administration seeks to return education to the States.

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21st Century Community Learning Centers
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($8.3 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Administration is not requesting funds for FY 2027 for this program because the President's Budget Request is consolidating education funding streams and increasing program flexibility as the Administration seeks to return education to the States.

Make Education Great Again (MEGA)
Total FY 2027 Request: $13.6 million
($13.6 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
Consistent with EO 14242, the President's FY 2027 Budget Request is consolidating education funding streams and increasing program flexibility as the Administration seeks to return education to the States. The drug control funding level is based on a proportional estimate of drug control resources in the consolidated funding stream. Drug control funding estimates will be updated for this program once it is clear how State and local education authorities are using the funds to advance drug control policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children, Families, and Communities

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$20.000	$30.000	$30.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$20.000**	**$30.000**	**$30.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Regional Partnership Grants	$20.000	$30.000	$30.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$20.000**	**$30.000**	**$30.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2	2	2
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$75.8	$75.1	$66.8
Drug Resources Percentage	< 0.1%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%

Program Summary

MISSION

ACFC, within HHS, is responsible for Federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. The mission of ACFC is to foster health and well-being by providing Federal leadership, partnership, and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services.

The Targeted Grants to Increase the Well-Being of, and To Improve the Permanency Outcomes for, Children Affected by Methamphetamine or Other Substance Abuse within the Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) program was established by the Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-288). In 2018, these grants were renamed Targeted Grants to Implement IV-E Prevention Services, and Improve the Well-Being of, and Improve the Permanency Outcomes for, Children Affected by Heroin, Opioids, and other Substance Abuse. They were reauthorized through FY 2021 via the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123). This legislation was reauthorized in 2025 through FY 2029 as part of the Protecting America's Children by Strengthening Family Act (Public Law 118-258). Grants funded under this program support regional partnerships in establishing or enhancing a collaborative infrastructure to build a region's capacity to meet a broad range of needs for families affected by substance-use disorders and involved with or at risk for involvement with the child welfare system.

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METHODOLOGY

On the mandatory side of PSSF, there are $30 million in funds reserved for the RPG program to provide services and activities to benefit children and families affected by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse, including opioid addiction, who come to the attention of, or are at risk for, becoming involved with the child welfare system. Results from previous RPG projects demonstrate that the majority of children at risk of removal remained in their parent's custody following enrollment into RPG services. Among youth who were in an out-of-home placement, the rates of placement into permanent settings, including reunification with their parent(s) increased significantly, in the year following RPG enrollment. In addition, the overall rates of child maltreatment decreased substantially in the year after enrollment in the RPG system.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for ACFC for FY 2027 is $30.0 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Regional Partnership Grants Mandatory Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $30.0 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
This funding will continue the success of earlier RPG programs and will support State efforts to reduce foster care placements due to parental substance abuse. Adult substance-abuse disorders, including opioid-use disorder, remain a major and growing factor for involvement in the child welfare system, including out-of-home placements. The RPG program represents the only source of funding specifically focused on the intersection of substance-use disorders, including opioid addiction, and child welfare involvement.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for a Healthy America

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$1,736.973	$1,726.091	$1,396.058
Treatment	4,040.811	4,035.505	3,319.504
Recovery	394.604	403.884	405.435
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$6,172.388**	**$6,165.480**	**$5,120.997**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Health Center Program[1]	$731.000	$731.000	0.000
NHSC SUD Workforce Loan Repayment Program	104.600	105.100	$105.100
Addiction Medicine Fellowship Program	25.000	25.000	25.000
SUD Treatment and Recovery Loan Repayment Program	40.000	40.000	40.000
Rural Communities Opioid Response Program	145.000	145.000	145.000
SUPTRS Block Grant	2,022.079	2,013.079	0.000
State Opioid Response Grant	1,575.000	1,595.000	0.000
Behavioral Health Innovation Block Grant	0.000	0.000	3,557.900
Behavioral Health and SUD Resources for Native Americans	0.000	0.000	60.000
Programs of Regional and National Significance	922.098	914.098	578.906
Policy, Research and Oversight	102.032	91.624	103.512
Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance	505.579	505.579	505.579
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$6,172.388**	**$6,165.480**	**$5,120.997**
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	447	447	462
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$24.7	$26.2	$17.5
Drug Resources Percentage	25.0%	23.6%	29.2%

[1] The Health Center program is funded through mandatory spending authority. Decisions related to full-year mandatory funding and programs remain subject to Congressional action through the authorization and appropriations processes, including any subsequent legislative action.

Program Summary

MISSION

The Trump Administration plans to establish AHA as an outcome-driven institution in public health. Secretary Kennedy plans to place critical, but bureaucratically siloed, programs from across HHS under one organization so that they can coordinate to create streamlined services,

show transparent processes, and, ultimately, achieve tangible results for Americans. AHA will be an Operating Division within HHS.

AHA will work in alignment with the Department's mission and the President's priorities to advance health care access; disease prevention and health promotion; telehealth; mental health and substance use services; rural health; Tribal health; women's, maternal and child health; and the health workforce. AHA's work will be data-driven, innovative, people-centered, and transparent and will utilize metrics that impact access, quality, and outcomes so that the American people can be empowered to make informed decisions for themselves and their families. By integrating the legacy strengths and expertise of its predecessor agencies, AHA will position itself to lead a unified public health response, enhance patient-centered care and clinical outcomes, and improve and modernize service delivery for all Americans. AHA will prioritize scientific integrity and the patient experience. It reflects the voices of those the Agency serves through the services, support, and resources provided by the Administration.

METHODOLOGY

Health Center Program

The SUD/MH funding initiated in prior fiscal years and incorporated in annual health center continuation awards is scored 100 percent as drug control funding. These funds are allocated 10 percent prevention and 90 percent treatment. As explained in the Resource Summary table immediately above, the Health Center Program is funded through mandatory spending authority. Decisions related to full-year mandatory funding and programs remain subject to Congressional action.

National Health Service Corps (NHSC) SUD Workforce Loan Repayment Program (LRP)

Funds are used to provide loan repayment assistance to reduce the educational financial debt of qualified SUD treatment providers in exchange for service at NHSC-approved SUD treatment facilities in underserved areas. Funds reflect the portion of NHSC discretionary budget requests dedicated to the SUD Workforce LRP. As these funds support providers of SUD treatment services, 100 percent of the amount is scored as treatment funding.

Addiction Medicine Fellowship (AMF) Program

Funds are used to support the clinical training of addiction medicine or addiction psychiatry physicians in underserved, community-based settings. Funds reflect the portion of Behavioral Health Workforce budget line requests dedicated to the AMF Program. As these funds support providers of SUD treatment services, 100 percent of the amount is scored as treatment funding.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery (STAR) Loan Repayment Program (LRP)

Funds are used to provide loan repayment assistance to reduce the educational financial debt of qualified SUD treatment providers in exchange for service at STAR LRP-approved SUD treatment facilities. As these funds support providers of SUD treatment services, 100 percent of the amount is scored as treatment funding.

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Rural Communities Opioid Response Program (RCORP)
RCORP funds are allocated through competitive grants and cooperative agreements to increase access to sustainable prevention, treatment, and recovery services in rural communities; all funds are classified as drug control funding. Each funded grant program is designated as 100 percent prevention, 100 percent treatment, or split evenly between the two, with proportions varying annually based on specific program investments.

Behavioral Health Innovation Block Grant
The FY 2027 request combines the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG), the Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant (SUPTRS BG), and the State Opioid Response (SOR) grants into a single grant. Under this consolidated funding, States will have flexibility in addressing substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery services. Of the total Behavioral Health Innovation Block Grant (BHIBG), 77 percent is scored as drug control funding. These funds are distributed across core functions in alignment with historical allocations under the SUPTRS BG and SOR programs: 20 percent for Prevention, 70 percent for Treatment, and 10 percent for Recovery, which aligns to funding split previously with SUPTRS BG and SOR.

Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder Resources for Native Americans
Funds appropriated for this activity will be used to provide services for the prevention, treatment, and recovery from mental health and SUDs among American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians. Of the total Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder Resources for Native Americans, 75 percent is drug control funding. These funds are allocated as follows: 20 percent for Prevention, 70 percent for Treatment, and 10 percent for Recovery.

Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS)
The FY 2027 request continues funding for the six activities reflected in the FY 2026 President's Budget and that are now also part of the ONDCP's *Strategy* to address priority substance abuse treatment, prevention and recovery needs of regional and national significance. Funding is based on Administration's priorities. The FY 2027 projects include Federal Drug-Free Workplace (DFWP) program; Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies; Science and Service Program Coordination (SUDPEI); Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program; Opioid Treatment Programs/Regulatory Activities; and the Addiction Technology Transfer Centers. These six programs are scored 100 percent as drug control funding. DFWP, Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies, and SUDPEI are scored 100 percent as prevention, and Opioid Treatment Programs/Regulatory Activities and Addiction Technology Transfer Centers are 100 percent treatment.

Policy, Research and Oversight
The drug control funding for Policy, Research, and Oversight is calculated the percentage of funding shown in each of the programs/activities listed below:

- Drug Awareness Warning Network: 100 percent;
- Public Awareness and Support: 50 percent;
- Data Request and Publication user fees: 50 percent;

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- Program Management: 20 percent;
- Health Surveillance: 20 percent; and
- Awareness and Support: 20 percent.

The functional split for Policy, Research and Oversight drug control funding is 75 percent Treatment, 20 percent Prevention, and 5 percent Recovery.

Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance
CDC determined the drug control budget using 100 percent of the funding within the opioid overdose prevention and surveillance budget. The program is committed to an approach that protects the public's health, safety, and well-being, and prevents drug overdose and associated risk factors. These funds are allocated 100 percent towards Prevention.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for AHA for FY 2027 is $5.1 billion, a decrease of $1.0 billion from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Health Center Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($731.0 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
The SUD/MH funding for the Health Center program is through mandatory spending authority. Decisions related to full-year mandatory funding and programs remain subject to Congressional action through the authorization and appropriations processes, including any subsequent legislative action.

National Health Services Corps (NHSC) SUD Workforce Loan Repayment Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $105.1 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
Funding is requested for expanding and improving access to quality SUD treatment in rural and underserved areas nationwide. This funding supports the expansion of access to high-quality, evidence-based SUD treatment in rural and underserved areas by increasing the availability of qualified providers across outpatient settings, including Opioid Treatment Programs, Office-based Opioid Treatment Facilities, and outpatient SUD treatment sites. The funding supports the recruitment and retention of health professionals needed in underserved areas to provide evidence-based SUD treatment and prevent overdose deaths. Providers receive loan repayment assistance to reduce their educational financial debt in exchange for service at NHSC-approved SUD treatment facilities.

Addiction Medicine Fellowship (AMF) Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $25.0 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The AMF Program seeks to increase the number of board-certified addiction medicine and addiction psychiatry specialist physicians trained in providing interprofessional behavioral health services, including SUD prevention, treatment, and recovery services, in underserved,

community-based settings. The AMF Program is designed to foster robust community-based clinical training of addiction medicine and addiction psychiatry physicians in underserved, community-based settings who see patients at various access points of care and provide addiction prevention, treatment, and recovery services across healthcare sectors.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Loan Repayment Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $40.0 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The STAR LRP provides for the repayment of educational loans for individuals working in a full-time SUD treatment job that involves direct patient care in either a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for mental health or a county where the mean drug overdose death rate exceeds the national average. The STAR LRP complements the NHSC SUD Workforce LRP, as the STAR LRP is able to award loan repayment to more provider types at a broader range of site types than those that are eligible for the NHSC SUD Workforce LRP.

Rural Communities Opioid Response Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $145.0 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The RCORP initiative aims to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with SUD, including OUD, in high need rural communities by establishing, expanding, and sustaining prevention, treatment, and recovery services at the county, State, and/or regional levels. In FY 2027, HRSA will support the following new and continuing grant and cooperative agreement programs through RCORP:

- RCORP-Development will provide funding to rural communities to develop and/or expand systems of care through formalized networks that expand operational and clinical service capacity regionally through coordinated implementation of evidence-based SUD prevention, treatment, recovery, and related services.
- RCORP-Overdose Response will provide funding to rural communities to meet their immediate needs related to the overdose crisis.
- RCORP-Impact provides funding to rural organizations to improve access to integrated and coordinated OUD prevention, treatment, overdose rescue and response, and recovery, to reduce morbidity and mortality from OUD and promote long-term, sustained recovery.
- RCORP-Planning is a two-year program which provides support to organizations in rural communities to build the foundational capacity that is needed to develop and implement SUD services.
- RCORP-Pathways supports rural youth with behavioral health care challenges while also bolstering the behavioral health care workforce in rural communities, by building innovative new youth-focused, peer-driven behavioral health care support programs and strengthening career pathway opportunities.
- Northern Border Rural Workforce provides funding to address the ongoing critical need for behavioral health care training and job placement in the Northern Border Regional Commission service area.
- RCORP-Rural Centers of Excellence on Substance Use Disorders support the dissemination of best practices related to the treatment for and prevention of SUDs within rural communities, with a focus on the current opioid crisis.

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- RCORP-Technical Assistance and Evaluation provide technical assistance and evaluation support encompassing the entire RCORP initiative.

RCORP will continue to solicit feedback from rural stakeholders and engage and partner with other Federal agencies to promote a coordinated approach to addressing the epidemic and ensure efforts are aligned with the Administration's priorities.

Behavioral Health Innovation Block Grant
Total FY 2027 Request: $3.6 billion
($3.6 billion above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The new BHIBG incorporates the SUPTRS BG and SOR grants into a single grant. This consolidation aims to maximize States' flexibility in supporting substance use services. The BHIBG aims to support States in addressing critical gaps and unmet needs in their SUD systems, collectively under the umbrella of behavioral health. In addition, the grant provides seed funding to pilot and expand evidence-based and promising practices. States are encouraged to explore innovative solutions that expand and improve access, engagement, and outcomes for individuals at-risk for or with substance use needs, fostering sustainable and transformative change across communities and systems.

Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder Resources for Native Americans
Total FY 2027 Request: $60.0 million
($60.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder Resources for Native Americans program will provide resources to health programs administered directly by IHS, a Tribal health program, an Indian Tribe, a Tribal organization, an Urban Indian organization, and a Native Hawaiian health organization. The funds for this program would be used to provide services for the prevention, treatment, and recovery support from mental health and SUDs among American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians. Eligible entities would have latitude to develop programs that fit their unique needs and tailored to their community. Funding would be provided to eligible entities based on a budget formula developed in consultation with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, conference with Urban Indian organizations, and engagement with a Native Hawaiian health organization.

Programs of Regional and National Significance
Total FY 2027 Request: $578.9 million
($335.2 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Programs of Regional and National Significance continues funding for six key priorities included in the President's Budget of FY2026 and that are now part of ONDCP's *Strategy* to address priority substance abuse treatment, prevention and recovery needs of regional and national significance. Funding is based on Administration's priorities. The FY 2027 projects include:

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Opioid Treatment Programs/Regulatory Activities
Total FY 2027 Request: $10.7 million
The program supports implementation of Part 8 regulations and enhances its oversight of the work of the accreditation bodies. The Administration for a Healthy America will continue to work with State opioid treatment authorities and the opioid treatment program (OTP) community on implementation of the revised OTP regulations, continue to support the Federal Bureau of Prison with medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD) integration, provide training and technical support to States as they continue to integrate MOUD in State prisons, and continue to work with other Federal partners to improve the capacity of criminal justice systems to provide the full complement of MOUD.

Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTC)
Total FY 2027 Request: $9.0 million
The centers enhance overall drug treatment quality by incentivizing treatment and service providers to achieve specific performance targets. Specific activities that the ATTC network carries out include: providing custom technical assistance, building capacity to address regional, local and/or population-specific needs on a variety of topics; promoting and facilitating relationship building among stakeholders in behavioral health policy, research, and practice; serving as a continuous feedback loop for innovation and practice; focusing on consultation and implementation to achieve systems change; and continually adapting and growing to improve, advance, and expand treatment and recovery services.

Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment
Total FY 2027 Request: $28.8 million
The program provides an evidence-based, public health approach used in primary care and community settings to identify and address risky substance use early. It combines universal screening with brief interventions and, when needed, referrals to specialized treatment to prevent the progression of SUDs.

Targeted Capacity Expansion
Total FY 2027 Request: $125.4 million
The program supports communities in rapidly addressing gaps in SUD and co-occurring disorder services. The program funds strategic, community-based initiatives that expand treatment capacity and deliver comprehensive, integrated responses to assist communities in addressing these needs.

Pregnant and Postpartum Women
Total FY 2027 Request: $38.9 million
The program provides family-centered, comprehensive SUD treatment and recovery support services for pregnant and postpartum women, their children, and families. It includes both residential and outpatient services—expanded under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) to improve access to care, with a required portion of funding dedicated to ambulatory services. The program addresses gaps in coverage by offering services often not reimbursed by insurance, supporting healthier outcomes for mothers and their families.

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Building Communities of Recovery (BCOR)
Total FY 2027 Request: $17.0 million
The program aims to increase the availability and quality of long-term recovery support by helping Recovery Community Organizations build partnerships across local systems and expand recovery-oriented services. BCOR supports peer-led organizations in delivering recovery support services directly to individuals and in advancing public understanding of recovery through outreach and education. The program is intended to strengthen recovery infrastructure at the community level and is limited to independent nonprofit organizations governed primarily by people in recovery.

Recovery Community Services Program (RCSP)
Total FY 2027 Request: $4.4 million
The program funds organizations to provide peer-led recovery support services to individuals with SUD or co-occurring substance use and mental disorders (COD). RCSP emphasizes the role of peers with lived experience in helping people achieve and maintain recovery and recognizes these services as an important complement to clinical treatment.

Children and Family Programs
Total FY 2027 Request: $30.2 million
These programs support the behavioral health and well-being of children, youth, and their families through coordinated, community-based services. These programs promote prevention, early intervention, and treatment for mental health and substance use challenges, often using family-driven and youth-guided approaches.

Treatment Systems for Homeless
Total FY 2027 Request: $37.1 million
The program supports the development of integrated, community-based services for individuals experiencing homelessness who have substance use and/or co-occurring mental health disorders. The program focuses on expanding access to comprehensive treatment, recovery supports, and case management, often coordinated with housing and other social services.

Criminal Justice Activities
Total FY 2027 Request: $80.0 million
Programs that address the behavioral health needs of individuals involved in the justice system, including those who are incarcerated or reentering the community. These efforts focus on expanding access to substance use and mental health treatment, promoting alternatives to incarceration, reducing homelessness and strengthening reentry services.

Peer Support TA Center
Total FY 2027 Request: $2.0 million
The center serves as a national resource to strengthen recovery-oriented behavioral health systems by advancing the use of peer support services and the peer workforce. Through training, technical assistance, consultation, and resource development, the Center helps



States, providers, peer-run organizations, and other stakeholders integrate people with lived experience into service delivery, expand peer support capacity, and promote effective, recovery-focused practices. Its work supports greater self-determination, community inclusion, and long-term recovery outcomes for individuals with serious mental illnesses and others receiving behavioral health services.

Treatment, Recovery, and Workforce Support
Total FY 2027 Request: $12.0 million
This program is designed to help people with SUDs succeed in treatment and recovery while building the skills and supports needed to live independently and participate in the workforce. The program funds evidence-based services that connect treatment and recovery support with employment and training opportunities, while requiring grantees to work closely with workforce development boards, State and local agencies, Tribes or Tribal organizations, employers, and community partners to address workforce gaps and improve outcomes for participants.

Youth Prevention and Recovery Initiative
Total FY 2027 Request: $3.0 million
This initiative is a targeted program to improve behavioral health and substance use outcomes for adolescents and young adults by expanding access to prevention, treatment, and recovery supports related to opioid use disorder. The initiative supports the Preventing Youth Overdose: Treatment, Recovery, Education, Awareness and Training (PYO-TREAT) program, which is designed to increase access to medications for opioid use disorder for young people, train providers on safe and effective prescribing, educate parents, families, and school personnel about opioid use disorder and treatment, and raise awareness of the growing risks posed by illicitly manufactured fentanyl.

Emergency Department Alternatives to Opioids
Total FY 2027 Request: $8.0 million
This program supports hospitals and emergency departments in developing and implementing evidence-based, non-opioid pain management strategies. It funds training and protocols that help providers reduce opioid prescribing, recognize opioid use disorder, and initiate appropriate treatment such as MOUD.

Comprehensive Opioid Recovery Centers
Total FY 2027 Request: $7.0 million
Supports the development of integrated, coordinated systems of care for individuals with OUD. These centers provide a full continuum of services, including medication-assisted treatment, counseling, recovery supports, and case management.

First Responder Training (CARA)
Total FY 2027 Request: $59.0 million
The program supports training for first responders and key community members to recognize and respond to opioid overdoses. Funded under CARA, it expands access to overdose reversal medications like naloxone and provides education on overdose prevention.

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Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose Related Deaths
Total FY 2027 Request: $16.0 million
This program supports States and communities in implementing evidence-based strategies to reduce fatal overdoses. These efforts include expanding access to naloxone, enhancing overdose prevention education, and strengthening data-driven responses.

Improving Access to Overdose Treatment
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.5 million
Expands the availability of evidence-based treatment for individuals who have experienced a non-fatal overdose. It focuses on rapid linkage to care, including medication-assisted treatment and recovery supports, across healthcare and community settings.

Federal Drug-Free Workplace Programs (DFWP)
Total FY 2027 Request: $5.1 million
DFWP are the Federal leader in regulated drug testing, setting the gold standard nationally and internationally. AHA's activities related to the Federal Drug-Free Workplace support two principal activities mandated by EO 12564 and Public Law 10071. This includes 1) oversight of the Federal Drug-Free Workplace, aimed at the elimination of illicit drug use within Executive Branch agencies and the federally regulated industries; and 2) oversight of the National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP), which certifies laboratories to conduct forensic drug testing for Federal agencies, federally regulated industries; the private sector also uses the HHS-Certified Laboratories. DFWP ensures that employees in critical Federal and federally regulated positions are tested for illegal drug use and prescription drug misuse, using HHS-certified laboratories. DFWP's policies cover all executive branch employees. Not only does this initiative reduce health insurance costs, boost productivity, enhance workplace safety, and provide Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) for individuals struggling with substance misuse or SUDs, crucially, DFWP impacts the safety of all Americans by keeping U.S. airways, roads, and waterways safe through the DOT's regulatory programs.

Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies
Total FY 2027 Request: $9.5 million
The center aims to improve implementation and delivery of effective substance misuse prevention strategies and interventions and provide training and technical assistance services to the substance use prevention field. The Prevention Technology Transfer Center (PTTC) Network is the Agency's largest technical assistance investment in supporting and advancing the prevention workforce. This is accomplished by developing and disseminating tools, strategies, and resources needed to improve the quality of substance use prevention efforts; providing intensive technical assistance and learning resources to prevention professionals to improve their understanding of prevention science, epidemiological data, and implementation of evidence-based and promising policies, programs, and practices; and developing tools and resources to engage the next generation of prevention professionals.

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Science and Service Program Coordination
Total FY 2027 Request: $4.1 million
The program funds the Substance Use Disorder Prevention Engagement Initiatives (SUDPEI). SUDPEI contributes to the Agency's efforts to collaborate across sectors and with external partners to promote wider adoption and application of effective SUD prevention strategies across the continuum of care, with an emphasis on integrating prevention services into other systems, including the health system, through efforts such as partner engagement and training. Specifically, the program supports the Tribal Training and Technical Assistance Center and the Underage Drinking Prevention Education Initiatives (UADPEI). The budget request will continue to support SAMHSA's Substance Use Prevention Services efforts and include a focus on preventing underage drinking and providing technical assistance and training to American Indians/Alaska Native communities.

Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $70.0 million
The program funds community-based coalitions that engage multiple sectors of the community to prevent youth substance use. The DFC Support Program was created by the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997. In accordance with the DFC Act, the DFC Program has two goals: Establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, public and private non-profit agencies, as well as Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments to support the efforts of community coalitions working to prevent and reduce substance use among youth (individuals 18 years of age and younger); and reduce substance use among youth and, over time, reduce substance use among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance use and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance use.

The purpose of the DFC Program is to establish and strengthen collaborations to support the efforts of community coalitions working to prevent and reduce substance use among youth by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance use and promote the factors that minimize the risk of substance use. Recognizing that local problems need local solutions, DFC-funded coalitions engage multiple sectors of the community and employ a variety of environmental strategies to address local substance use problems, using the Strategic Prevention Framework, developed by AHA. DFCs involve local communities in finding solutions and also help youth at risk for substance use recognize the majority of our nation's youth choose not to use substances. As demonstrated by independent evaluations, the DFC Support Program significantly reduces substance use amongst youth, the target population.

DFC Coalitions consist of community leaders representing twelve sectors that organize to meet the local prevention needs of the youth and families in their communities. By funding these coalitions, the DFC Support Program ensures communities adopt a balanced and comprehensive approach to reducing substance use in their neighborhoods.

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Policy, Research, and Oversight
Total FY 2027 Request: $103.5 million
($11.9 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Policy, Research and Oversight account provides funding for five activities to address priority substance abuse treatment, prevention and recovery needs of regional and national significance. Funding is based on Administration's priorities. The FY 2027 projects include:

Program Management
Total FY 2027 Request: $53.1 million
Program Management will ensure the Agency can efficiently and effectively respond to the evolving and growing opioid crisis, as well as provide the significant resources, technical assistance, and leadership within the mental health and behavioral health public health sphere.

Health Surveillance
Total FY 2027 Request: $39.2 million
These programs are foundational to advancing the AHA vision to ensure that people with, affected by, or at risk for substance use conditions receive care, thrive, and achieve well-being. In addition, they are essential for tracking progress and identifying emerging substance use trends.

Data Request and Publication User Fees
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.8 million
The AHA will collect and retain Data Request and Publication User Fees for extraordinary data and publications requests. This represents the total funding estimated for these activities and the requests are divided evenly between Mental Health and Substance Abuse topics.

Awareness and Support
Total FY 2027 Request: $2.5 million
This program is an essential part of AHA's focus to increase public awareness of available services, education, and resources that promote mental health, prevent substance misuse, and provide treatments and support to foster recovery while ensuring equitable access and better outcomes. This funding will be used to manage media relationships, maintain agency web and social media presence, manage critical helplines, deliver publications and resources, produce, and deliver Public Service Announcements (PSAs), and conduct national campaigns.

Performance and Quality Information Systems
Total FY 2027 Request: $7.9 million
Performance and Quality Information Systems provide funding for Performance Measurement and Performance Systems, Evidence-Based Programs and Practices. The AHA Performance Accountability and Reporting System (APARS) plays a crucial role in collecting and analyzing data on key output and outcome measures for AHA's Mental Health and Substance Use programmatic oversight and performance management of discretionary grant programs.

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Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance
Total FY 2027 Request: $505.6 million
(No change from the FY 2026 Enacted level)
The Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance program continues to support multiple initiatives. To effectively advance the overdose prevention activities, timely, high-quality data are necessary for public health officials and decision makers. Data can help policymakers and the public understand the extent of the problem and the effects on different populations to better focus resources and evaluate the effectiveness of prevention and response efforts. The program helps build State, local, and territorial capacity to prevent overdose through its Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) program. OD2A supports States, localities, and territories to advance understanding of the drug overdose epidemic and to scale up surveillance and prevention strategies.

The State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), shares a web-based platform with the National Violent Death Reporting System, allows States to collect data on all unintentional or undetermined intent drug overdose deaths in one place. Data collected by SUDORS from 49 States and DC include valuable contextual information from death scene investigations, detailed information on toxicology and drugs contributing to death, routes of administration, demographic information, and other risk factors associated with fatal overdose. These data allow policymakers to implement strategies specifically tailored to the causes of overdose in their communities, all with the end goal of preventing overdose and associated risks while expanding access to treatment and long-term recovery.

The Drug Overdose Surveillance and Epidemiology (DOSE) system was developed to analyze data from syndromic surveillance systems to rapidly identify outbreaks and provide situational awareness of changes in nonfatal drug overdose-related emergency department visits at the local, State, and regional level. The DOSE system includes two complementary types of data that are collected and analyzed separately: 1) near real-time emergency department syndromic data captured by health departments from 47 States and DC to gather aggregate data on emergency department visits involving suspected drug overdoses from eight indicators, and 2) annual discharge data from final emergency department and billing records from 34 States. Aggregate data include demographic characteristics about individuals who experience overdoses, such as sex, age, and county of patient residence.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Overdose Rescue and Response	$23.000	$23.000	$23.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**23.000**	**$23.000**	**$23.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Consolidated Hepatitis, STI and Tuberculosis Prevention Grant	$23.000	$23.000	$23.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$23.000**	**$23.000**	**$23.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	7	7	7
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)[1]	$6.7	$6.7	$5.5
Drug Resources Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

[1] Includes funding from Prevention and Public Health Fund; PHS Evaluation Transfers, and ATSDR, which the FY 2027 budget realigns to the proposed National Center for Chemicals and Toxins within CDC. Excludes other mandatory funding.

Program Summary

MISSION

CDC is the Nation's leading science-based, data-driven, service organization that protects the public's health. Overdose is the leading cause of death for 18–44-year-olds in this country. However, these deaths are preventable using the same data-driven approaches that CDC has used to fight infectious diseases over the last century. CDC continues to strengthen partnerships with public safety organizations and scale up public health interventions. CDC programs link people with SUDs to care and advocate for increasing access to naloxone, long-term recovery, and reducing associated risks like rising rates of infectious diseases such as hepatitis C. Across the Agency, CDC has dedicated efforts to reach those at greatest risk where public health action will have the greatest impact.

METHODOLOGY

Funds within the Consolidated Hepatitis, STI and Tuberculosis Prevention Grant which supports drug prevention efforts are scored as drug control. CDC is committed to an approach that protects the public's health, safety, and well-being, and prevents drug overdose and associated risk factors.

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BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for CDC for FY 2027 is $23.0 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Consolidated Hepatitis, STI and Tuberculosis Prevention Grant
Total FY 2027 Request: $23.0 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 budget request reflects the proposal to realign the Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic funding line into the Consolidated Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Domestic TB funding line, and includes $23.0 million for drug prevention activities. As the nation continues to respond to the overdose epidemic, it must also stop the rising infectious diseases associated with drug use, such as hepatitis C and other drug-use-associated skin and soft tissue infections.

CDC programs are implemented with other medical and social services that are vital to preventing disease transmission and improving the health of people who use drugs and their close contacts. With FY 2025 funds, CDC invested nearly $11.1 million in Infectious Diseases and Opioid Epidemic funding to strengthen programs to prevent infectious diseases among people who use drugs in 36 jurisdictions. These efforts were built on investments from prior fiscal years, which fortified the capacity of jurisdictions to prevent infectious disease and enhance community protection.

CDC is working to decrease barriers to prevention and care experienced by people who use drugs to increase access to services that save lives and improve health. These barriers prevent people from seeking help for SUDs (including previous negative experiences in healthcare settings). CDC reduces barriers to prevention and care by addressing misinformation, endorsing effective interventions, and promoting awareness of these barriers' impact including among populations disproportionately affected by substance use and overdose. In FY 2025, CDC invested approximately $4.2 million to support evidence-based services that reduce infectious disease morbidity and mortality associated with drug use in high-impact settings.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Estimates	FY 2026 Estimates	FY 2027 Estimates
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	$13,080.000	$14,030.000	$14,640.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$13,080.000**	**$14,030.000**	**$14,640.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Medicaid	$9,970.000	$10,620.000	$10,970.000
Medicare	3,110.000	3,410.000	3,670.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$13,080.000**	**$14,030.000**	**$14,640.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	-	-	-
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)[1]	$1,827.8	$2,009.1	$2,140.2
Drug Resources Percentage	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

[1] The total Agency budget reflects only Medicare and Medicaid current law benefit costs as estimated by the CMS Office of the Actuary. The Medicaid total reflects the net outlays of Medical Assistance Payments benefit grants and the Vaccines for Children Program, administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Medicare total reflects gross benefit outlays.

Program Summary

MISSION

CMS is strengthening and modernizing the nation's health care system to provide access to high quality care and improved health at lower cost. Through its authorized programs and policies that serve Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries, CMS provides payments for SUD treatment and services received by eligible beneficiaries.

METHODOLOGY

Medicaid

The estimates are based on data from the Medicaid Analytic eXtract (MAX) for FY 2007 through 2013, based on expenditures for claims with SUDs as a primary diagnosis. Managed care expenditures were estimated based on the ratio of SUD expenditures to all expenditures for fee-for-service by eligibility group. The estimates were trended forward to FY 2024 using the growth rate of expenditures by State and eligibility category from the form CMS-64**,** Quarterly Medicaid Statement of Expenditures for the Medical Assistance Program, Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) Analytic Files (TAF) data. The annual growth rates

were adjusted by comparing the rate of SUD expenditure growth from FY 2007 through 2013 to all service expenditure growth and adjusting the growth rate proportionately.

Medicare
The projections of Medicare spending for the treatment of SUDs are based on the FY 2027 President's Budget baseline. These projections reflect estimated Part A and Part B spending and are based on an analysis of historical fee-for-service claims through 2024, using the primary diagnosis code included on the claims. The historical trend is then used to make projections into the future. These projections are very similar to those for the FY 2025 President's Budget and vary only slightly due to changes in the baseline. Within this methodology, an adjustment was made to reflect spending for beneficiaries who are enrolled in Medicare Advantage (MA) plans, since their actual claims are not available. It was assumed that the proportion of costs related to SUD treatment was similar for beneficiaries enrolled in MA plans as for those enrolled in fee-for-service Medicare. These estimates do not include spending under Medicare Part D because there is not a straightforward way to get this information. There is no diagnosis code associated with prescription drug claims, and drugs used to treat SUDs are often also used to treat other conditions.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control outlay estimate for CMS for FY 2027 is $14.6 billion, an increase of $610.0 million above the FY 2026 outlay estimate. This estimate reflects Medicaid and Medicare populations and an upward adjustment to account for the MA plans population (excluding Part D) benefit outlays for SUD treatment. Overall, year-to-year projected growth in SUD spending is a function of estimated overall growth in Medicare and Medicaid spending.

Medicaid
Total FY 2027 outlay estimate: $11.0 billion
($350.0 million above the FY 2026 outlay estimate)
The increase in Medicaid substance use spending from FY 2026 to FY 2027 is due to a projected increase in Medicaid utilization and price.

Medicaid is a means-based health care entitlement program financed by the States and the Federal government. Medicaid covers all medically necessary services, including SUD detoxification and treatment services, in accordance with the early and periodic screening, and diagnostic and treatment (EPSDT) requirements for EPSDT-eligible individuals under 21 years of age. States generally have the option to cover SUD treatment services for adult beneficiaries. The *Substance Use–Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT) for Patients and Communities Act* (Public Law 115-271) as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2024 (Public Law 118-42) also requires States to cover medication-assisted treatment.

Medicare
Total FY 2027 Outlay Estimate: $3.7 billion
($260.0 million above the FY 2026 outlay estimate)
The increase in Medicare SUD spending from FY 2026 to FY 2027 is due to normal program growth, reflecting the impact of changes in enrollment and utilization of health care services.

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Medicare provides coverage of hospital, physician, skilled nursing facility, home health care, and other medical care services, as well as prescription drug coverage, to Americans age 65 and older and to disabled persons, including those with end-stage renal disease. Medicare benefits are permanently authorized. Medicare SUD treatment benefit payments are covered under Medicare Part A and Medicare Part B. This benefit outlays total includes the estimated impact for services provided to beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage. As noted above, Medicare Part D prescription drug spending is not counted in these estimates.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Food and Drug Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	$54.500	$54.500	$54.500
Overdose Rescue and Response	10.000	10.000	10.000
Research and Development: Prevention	7.450	7.450	7.450
Research and Development: Treatment	7.550	7.550	7.550
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$79.500**	**$79.500**	**$79.500**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research	$23.500	$23.500	$23.500
Center for Devices and Radiological Health	1.500	1.500	1.500
Office of Inspections and Investigations	42.290	42.290	42.290
Office of the Chief Scientist	11.710	11.710	11.710
Office of Operations	0.500	0.500	0.500
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$79.500**	**$79.500**	**$79.500**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	196	196	196
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$3.6	$3.4	$3.3
Drug Resources Percentage	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%

Program Summary

MISSION

FDA is the agency within the HHS responsible for protecting and promoting public health by ensuring the safety, effectiveness, and security of human and animal drugs, biological products, and medical devices; ensuring the safety of human and animal food, cosmetics, and radiation emitting products; and regulating tobacco products. FDA is taking carefully developed, coordinated, and sustained action to reduce the incidence of drug misuse, abuse, addiction, overdose, and death, while preserving appropriate access to these drugs for patients who need them. The FY 2027 drug control budget aligns to the HHS planned reorganization, which will save taxpayer dollars, streamline the functions of the Department in order to end our country's chronic illness epidemic, and address ONDCP's *Strategy*'s objectives.

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METHODOLOGY

FDA identified the drug control budget by using the dedicated budget authority for activities involving prescription opioids and other controlled substances. This includes opioids dedicated base activities conducted by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER), the Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH), the Office of Inspections and Investigations (OII), the Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) and the Office of Operations (OO).

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for FDA for FY 2027 is $79.5 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
Total FY 2027 Request: $23.5 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 Budget for drug-related activities includes $23.5 million for CDER to further develop and advance strategies to confront the opioid crisis. CDER is committed to supporting research that addresses questions that are critical to our work on the overdose crisis. Some of CDER's recent research initiatives include:

- Advancing the development of multiple evidence-based clinical practice guidelines on management of acute dental pain, management of post-operative pain in obstetric patients who have undergone surgery, management of post-operative pain in patients who have undergone laparoscopic abdominal surgeries, management of acute low back pain, and safe tapering of benzodiazepines; the first four guidelines are part of SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, Pub. L. No. 115-271, § 3002 implementation.
- Supporting the development and regulatory assessment of new and generic opioid overdose reversal agents, including naloxone, and exploring strategies to optimize the use of approved opioid overdose reversal agents.
- Conducting a kratom human abuse potential study, including assessment of safety, pharmacokinetic, and pharmacodynamic characteristics.
- Exploring the scope of use, potential safety risks, and access issues regarding racemic ketamine for emerging therapeutic areas, such as mental health disorders and pain.
- Exploring efforts to accelerate treatment development for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), including psychedelic drug development.
- Examining the transitions from medical use of prescription stimulants and opioids to risks such as nonmedical use, illicit drug use, and SUDs.

FDA-supported research initiatives have enhanced our understanding of appropriate use of prescription opioids for pain treatment, as well as risks and mitigating factors to address opioid misuse, abuse, overdose, and death. However, the high rates of fatal overdose involving synthetic opioids, other substances with abuse potential, polysubstance use, and the enduring impact of the COVID-19 pandemic indicate further work is needed to address the overdose crisis.

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Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH)
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.5 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 budget for opioid-related activities includes $1.5 million for CDRH to continue supporting the use of digital health medical devices to help address OUD. CDRH completed a patient preference study for people living with OUD, including a literature review, focus groups, and a quantitative study. The results are in peer review for publication. In addition, CDRH used funding to collaborate with the Research Triangle Center for Excellence in Regulatory Science. This project is aimed at determining how sensor-based digital health technologies (DHTs) can be used to assess for risk of relapse in OUD. This work continued through FY 2025 with a completed patient survey and systematic review of relapse determinants in OUD. CDRH funded the next phase of the project beginning September 2024: a pilot study with patients using sensor-based DHTs to assess relapse risk. This study has begun recruiting patients. Going forward, CDRH will build upon these efforts by using the funds to:

- Leverage real world data to support novel, digitally derived endpoint development and pilot the use of real-world performance to further understand how digital health technologies can support the effective treatment of OUD.
- Continue research, engagement, and partnership with academic medical centers and others for the development of digital health technologies for OUD.
- Use data gathered on patient preferences to help inform clinical trial design and assist in fostering shared decision-making for clinicians treating people living with OUD.

Office of Inspections and Investigations (OII) – Field Activities
Total FY 2027 Request: $42.3 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
In response to the current opioid crisis, OII continues to combat illicit opioids that are illegally marketed unapproved opioids and support innovation in medical devices that help to combat the opioid crisis through multipronged approaches. OII's Office of Import Operations (OIO) and Office of Criminal Investigations (OCI) protect the public health by monitoring FDA-regulated products shipped into the nation's eight international mail facilities (IMFs) and courier hubs to prevent unsafe, counterfeit, and unapproved drugs from entering the United States. Our continued partnership with CBP and USPS enables onsite examination of parcels that appear to contain drug products. While CBP leads the interception of illegally imported controlled substances, OIO staff, with support from the Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) play a crucial role in removing unapproved, adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise impermissible drug products from the U.S. market. For example, in the first three quarters of FY 2025, OII staff reviewed more than 84,500 products entering the United States via international mail and refused admission of over 47,000 drug products. Those refusals resulted in more than 9.5 million pieces/tablets/capsules of unapproved drugs, including opioids, from entering the United States, with more than 8 million of those being destroyed by OII. As a result of these activities, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) have been recommended to be added to the list for administrative destruction under SUPPORT Act § 801(u). The OII also continues to complete focused sample collections to support the surveillance of the quality of the pharmaceutical supply chain. The opioid quality assignments are intended to survey the pharmaceutical supply chain (e.g., manufacturers of drugs and drug products, including repackagers) of opioid products, as well as opioid agonists and antagonists (opioid products) to identify potential quality risks or

economically motivated adulteration in the supply chain. In FY 2024, OII completed several targeted investigation assignments to collect evidence to determine whether a firm has manufactured/distributed/sold tianeptine products and the source of those tianeptine products (including import sources).

OII's OCI efforts go beyond the work at the IMFs and includes criminal investigations, bringing to justice medical professionals who misuse their unique position and compromise public health by tampering with opioids intended for patients. In April 2024, OCI activities led to the sentencing of a nurse for tampering with morphine intended for patients, including those in hospice care. In another instance, OCI conducted an investigation into an opioid manufacturer that admitted to falsely advertising a medication as an abuse-deterrent to prescribers, despite the lack of clinical data to support this claim. The company was ordered to pay $1.086 billion in criminal fines and an additional $450.0 million in criminal forfeiture for violating the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Furthermore, OCI targets online marketplaces and vendors that sell counterfeit opioids. Through an initiative dubbed "Operation CyberPharma," OCI's investigations have led to the arrest of 65 darknet vendors, 40 convictions, the takedown of a major darknet marketplace, and the seizure of more than $8.4 million in virtual currencies, drug counterfeiting tools and other assets.

Additional advancements include enhanced collaborations with USPS via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) resulted in data integration which allowed the USPS and FDA to develop an electronic international mail data exchange system tailored for parcels processed at IMFs. This exchange system promises heightened productivity and targeting capacity and supports our efforts to combat illicit and illegal drug importation. FDA and USPS jointly implemented this bilateral interface to exchange postal data more effectively for examined parcels. Since the inception of the National Operational Strategy, FDA import staff (in collaboration with CBP) have conducted forty-one operations that successfully intercepted over 1,025,000 tablets and capsules of unapproved drugs (including opioids) from entering U.S. commerce. In conjunction with this work, FDA import staff have intercepted 1,041 products that have been referred to CBP for enforcement follow-up.

Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS)
Total FY 2027 Request: $11.7 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
FDA's Forensic Chemistry Center became the National Forensic Chemistry Center (NFCC) in the Office of Specialty Laboratories and Enforcement Support (OSLES) in FY 2025. This realignment allowed for increased scientific collaborations both within and outside of FDA, ultimately increasing our scientific capabilities and capacity to protect public health. The NFCC supports criminal and regulatory investigations of suspect counterfeit pharmaceuticals and tampered medications. Case submissions in have included treatments for anxiety, diabetes, weight loss, and pain management, including opioid drugs, as well as many others. Use of some of these products have a high risk of dependency and others do not have any approved use in the United States.

Scientists from the NFCC are working with counterparts from CBP's Laboratories and Scientific Services (LSS) and DEA's Special Testing Laboratory to establish a program to generate

chemical attribution information or chemical fingerprints of counterfeit and illicit opioid tablets and other emerging hazardous illicit drugs. This agreement between the three organizations has been formally expressed in a MOU. The current program called INTREPID (Intelligence National Threat Response- El Paso Illicit Drug) enables laboratories from the three agencies to share and leverage vast technical knowledge and intelligence from three diverse perspectives. The data derived from INTREPID offers investigators and the intelligence community in-depth analysis of seized materials to provide trafficking linkages and geo-sourcing of illicit drugs and precursor materials. The two current high priority INTREPID projects include analysis and comparison of seized counterfeit tablets containing fentanyl, seized fentanyl powders, and the analysis of xylazine. To date 64 samples of seized tablets containing fentanyl and fentanyl powders have been received by NFCC from CBP and are in the process of being analyzed. Results generated by NFCC analyses are being shared and combined with the results generated by CBP and DEA. NFCC, CBP and DEA scientists meet bi-weekly to discuss on going sample analysis, share data on samples analyzed and share information on new emerging illicit drug threats. Eventually, the INTREPID program will be based at EPIC (El Paso Intelligence Center, Ft. Bliss), where scientists from each of the three agencies will be co-located, eliminating the need to split and ship evidence. Planning for the renovation space and build out of the laboratory at EPIC is in progress.

Office of Operations (OO)
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.5 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
FDA/OII's Division of Information Disclosure Policy (DIDP) relocated to the OO with the FY 2024 reorganization. The Division of Freedom of Information (DFOI) also relocated to the OO. DFOI manages the intake, triaging, and appeals for all FDA FOI requests, including those related to opioids and drug control. With continued FDA involvement, regulation, and media attention in an opioid-related commodities and products, FOIA and other information disclosure workloads will grow in the opioid and drug control area. An MOU involving analysis of opioids in a joint research collaboration and information sharing agreement with CBP and DEA may also require DIDP redaction resources. In addition, special redaction projects, including litigation and information sharing requests from State, Federal, and foreign partner regulatory agencies, in the drug area continue to be initiated.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Indian Health Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$37.335	$37.371	$38.133
Treatment	106.889	107.111	111.770
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$144.224**	**$144.482**	**$149.903**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	$140.932	$141.190	$146.611
Urban Indian Health Program	3.292	3.292	3.292
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$144.224**	**$144.482**	**$149.903**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	171	171	171
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$7.5	$8.0	$9.1
Drug Resources Percentage	1.93%	1.80%	1.65%

Program Summary

MISSION
IHS, an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for providing Federal health services to American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people. IHS supports alcohol and substance abuse disorder prevention and treatment services as part of this mission.

METHODOLOGY
IHS includes the appropriation for Alcohol and Substance Abuse (excluding the amount designated as Adult Alcohol Treatment) and the portion of Urban Indian Health funds that partially come from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism programs transferred to the IHS under the Urban Indian Health budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY
The drug control funding request for IHS for FY 2027 is $149.9 million, an increase of $5.4 million above the FY 2026 Enacted level.

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Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Total FY 2027 Request: $146.6 million
($5.4 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The IHS Alcohol and Substance Abuse program serves AI/ANs impacted by SUDs through IHS, Tribal, and Urban Indian operated treatment and prevention programs and Youth Regional Treatment Centers (YRTCs). The IHS established a multi-disciplinary workgroup to form the IHS National Committee on Heroin, Opioids, and Pain Efforts (HOPE). The HOPE Committee is comprised of a multidisciplinary membership to include clinical representation from family medicine, pharmacy, behavioral health, nursing, pediatrics, rehabilitation therapy, epidemiology, and injury prevention. The HOPE Committee work plan supports the HHS Overdose Prevention Strategy with a specific focus on: 1) better pain management; 2) improving access to culturally relevant prevention, treatment, and recovery support services; 3) increasing availability of alcohol and substance abuse services; and, 4) improved public health data reporting and surveillance. The IHS Division of Behavioral Health administers community-based grants that promote the use and development of evidence-based and practice-based models that represent culturally-appropriate prevention and treatment approaches to substance misuse from a community-driven context.

Urban Indian Health Program – Alcohol and Substance Abuse Title V Grants
Total FY 2027 Request: $3.3 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The 41 Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs) are an integral part of the Indian health care system and serve as resources to both Tribal and urban communities. Urban Indians are often invisible in the urban setting and face unique challenges when accessing healthcare. A large proportion of Urban Indians live in or near poverty and face multiple barriers such as the lack of quality and culturally relevant health care services in cities. The UIOs are an important support to Urban Indians seeking to maintain their Tribal values and cultures and serve as a safety net for our urban patients. The UIOs that offer inpatient and outpatient SUD treatment have become reliable referral sites for Tribes and Urban Indians. Urban Indian people who live in urban centers present a unique morbidity and mortality profile. Urban Indian populations suffer disproportionately higher mortality from certain causes in sharp contrast to mainstream society. These unique challenges require a targeted response. Existing UIOs see their efforts in health education, health promotion, and disease prevention as essential to impacting the behavioral contributors to poor health:

- Alcohol-induced death rates are 2.8 times greater for Urban Indian people than urban non-AI/ANs.
- Chronic liver disease death rates are 2.1 times greater for Urban Indian people than urban non-AI/ANs.
- Accidents and external causes of death rates are 1.4 times greater for Urban Indian people than urban non-AI/ANs.

The UIOs emphasize integrating behavioral health, health education, health promotion, and disease prevention into primary care offered within a culturally appropriate framework, which leads to positive outcomes for Urban Indian people. Urban Indian people in need of SUD treatment commonly exhibit co-occurring disorders. The UIOs have recognized the need for

more mental health and SUD counselors to adequately address the needs presented by Urban Indian people with co-occurring disorders. While male Urban Indian people can encounter wait times for treatment admission up to six months, treatment options for youth, women, and women with children can be greater than six months. Some of the most successful AI/AN treatment programs for youth, women, and women with children are administered by UIOs. The UIOs have operated culturally appropriate initiatives to reduce health risk factors. Affecting lifestyle changes among Urban Indian families requires a culturally sensitive approach. The continued efforts of UIOs to target behavioral or lifestyle changes offer the best hope for impacting the major health challenges of the urban Indian population.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
National Institutes of Health

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research and Development: Prevention	$636.091	$636.091	$562.208
Research and Development: Treatment	948.361	948.361	834.518
Research and Development: Recovery	32.206	32.206	28.327
Research and Development: Overdose Rescue and Response	113.833	113.833	100.122
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1,730.491**	**$1,730.491**	**$1,525.175**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	$67.186	$67.186	0.000
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	1,663.305	1,663.305	0.000
National Institute of Substance Use and Addiction Research	0.000	0.000	$1,525.175
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1,730.491**	**$1,730.491**	**$1,525.175**
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	434	316	TBD
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Discretionary Budget (in Billions)	$44.5	$44.9	$41.2
Drug Resources Percentage	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%

Program Summary

MISSION

Within NIH, NISUAR will support research in pursuit of the objectives of the *Strategy*. The FY 2027 President's Budget proposes NISUAR as a newly streamlined Institute consisting of NIAAA and NIDA. The mission of these Institutes will be integrated into NISUAR. As it relates to the *Strategy*, NISUAR's mission will be to generate and disseminate fundamental knowledge about the adverse effects of alcohol and other substances on health and well-being, and apply that knowledge to improve diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of substance use-related problems, across the lifespan. Through continued investments across a broad range of scientific approaches, goals, and objectives, NISUAR research will hold enormous promise to reduce the burden of addiction and mental illness and improve quality of life for all Americans.

To continue turning the tide of the opioid crisis, NIH will continue funding a balanced research portfolio focused on SUD treatment, prevention, recovery, and overdose reduction. Such research has led to medications for treating OUD, as well as naloxone and other effective medications to reverse opioid overdoses. NIH-funded research also has addressed access

barriers to these medications by developing strategies to extend them beyond addiction treatment settings to primary care, community centers, prisons and jails, and places of worship. However, challenges remain. For example, potent synthetic opioids remain pervasive in the illicit drug supply, and new addictive substances continue to emerge. Combined use of opioids with stimulants and other drugs plays an increasing role in both SUD and overdose, and there are no effective medications to address this polysubstance use. Moreover, SUD and overdose treatments remain difficult to access for some demographic groups, such as rural Americans. Finally, it remains unclear why some people are more vulnerable to transitioning from drug use to addiction and heightened overdose risk.

Although the rate of underage drinking in the United States has declined over the past several decades, alcohol remains the most widely used substance among youth. A major priority within NISUAR's mission will be research on the prevention and treatment of underage drinking and its harmful consequences. Binge drinking and high intensity drinking among young people remain significant concerns. These drinking patterns are particularly troubling as they increase risks for poor academic performance, alcohol-related blackouts, injuries, overdoses, sexual assault, unsafe sexual behavior, alcohol use disorder (AUD), and other detrimental consequences.

NISUAR will lead research advances to improve primary prevention of harmful substance use, extend the reach of evidence-based therapies for SUD, and develop new, more effective therapies. The Institute will also prioritize research in overdose prevention approaches such as community naloxone distribution and drug checking tools; and in recovery services such as residential and school-based programs.

METHODOLOGY

The FY 2027 drug control methodology is adjusted to align with the proposed reorganization of NIAAA and NIDA into NISUAR. The FY 2027 drug control budget excludes research management and support costs, including only direct research costs in NISUAR. All NISUAR research on drugs with addictive potential, other than alcohol, will be part of the National Drug Control Budget. Within alcohol research, the prevention and treatment components of NISUAR's underage drinking research program will be classified as a part of the National Drug Control Budget. Underage drinking research is defined as research that focuses on alcohol use by youth (individuals under the legal drinking age of 21), as well as the negative consequences of underage alcohol use (e.g., alcohol-related injuries, impact on adolescent development including on the developing brain, and risk for AUD). The proposed NISUAR National Drug Control Budget will include basic biological and behavioral research, epidemiological research, screening studies, the development and testing of preventive and treatment interventions, and efforts to disseminate evidence-based information.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for NISUAR for FY 2027 is $1.5 billion, a decrease of $205.3 million from the FY 2026 enacted level. As a component of the *Strategy*, NISUAR will continue to invest in substance use prevention, SUD treatment, overdose reduction, and recovery services related to substance use.

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Research and Development: Prevention
Total FY 2027 Request: $562.2 million
($73.9 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
NIH supports a broad portfolio of research to prevent substance use and addiction, including underage alcohol use. This includes epidemiologic research to understand patterns of drug and alcohol use, such as the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study. The MTF Survey collects data on substance use and related attitudes among U.S. 8th, 10th, and 12th graders each year. MTF data show that in 2024, overall substance use among adolescents hovered at record lows, with a record high proportion abstaining specifically from alcohol, tobacco, and other nicotine products. The PATH Study is a collaboration between FDA and NIH that focuses on tobacco use and health. The study recently found that people who quit smoking had 30-40 percent better odds of recovering from other SUDs, suggesting the need to integrate smoking cessation interventions into addiction care.

Adolescence is a period of heightened vulnerability to alcohol's effects and NIH supports several large multi-site interactive research collaborations that inform innovative prevention and treatment strategies for underage drinking. The National Consortium on Alcohol and Neurodevelopment in Adolescence (NCANDA) is a multi-site longitudinal study to identify brain characteristics in humans that may predict alcohol misuse or occur because of adolescent alcohol exposure. Established in 2012, NCANDA investigators are now following the initial adolescent cohort into young adulthood and examining the sex-specific relationships among brain maturation, alcohol misuse, mental health, and sleep. NCANDA recently reported altered connectivity among brain regions involved in executive function, which may help explain how early alcohol exposure disrupts decision making and increases risk-taking behavior.

Complementary to NCANDA's studies, the Neurobiology of Adolescent Drinking in Adulthood (NADIA) consortium uses animal models to uncover the mechanisms by which adolescent drinking leads to changes in brain structure and function that persist into adulthood. One example of complementary human and animal studies comes from NIH-supported researchers who are identifying neurobiological mechanisms linking sleep disruption to adolescent alcohol misuse, which demonstrate that alcohol-related alterations in brain–body systems regulating sleep may contribute to risk for and persistence of problematic drinking in youth. An independent ongoing study in mice is providing knowledge about the interactions between the circadian sleep system and the stress axis in adolescent alcohol abuse, the long-term effects of these interactions, and the potential for melatonin to both reduce alcohol intake in adolescents and to reduce the risk of developing alcohol use disorders later in adulthood.

Even with current advances, much remains to be learned about how a vast constellation of early-life experiences, combined with a person's genetic makeup, affects vulnerability to SUD and other psychiatric disorders. Building off NCANDA, the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study is a large longitudinal study collecting brain imaging, environmental, and other data from more than 11,000 children aged 9-10 and following them through adulthood to help fill this knowledge gap. ABCD data have revealed specific brain connectivity patterns in early adolescence that predict substance use initiation and correlate with pollution exposure; found that higher screen time is linked to poor sleep, obesity, hypertension,

and increased mental health disorders; and identified sociodemographic factors that influence adolescence diets. More recently, with funding from other NIH Institutes and the NIH Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) Initiative®, the longitudinal HEALthy Brain and Child Development (HBCD) Study was launched to complement the ABCD study by following brain development in thousands of children from birth through their first decade of life.

NIH supports studies to understand and address the interactions between individuals and environments that contribute to drug use, addiction, and related health problems. NIH's portfolio in this area includes studies to develop, evaluate, and implement evidence-based prevention programs for youth. These programs include individual-, family-, school-, community-, and environmental-level interventions. For college settings, NIH provides the College Alcohol Intervention Matrix (CollegeAIM), an online resource that rates over 60 evidence-based alcohol interventions in terms of effectiveness, cost, and other factors, allowing school officials to select among the many potential interventions to address harmful and underage student drinking.

NIH also administers the HEAL Preventing Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) program, which aims to identify risk factors for OUD among youth and test multi-level prevention interventions. Interventions under study include outreach and counseling for at-risk youth at community drop-in centers, school anti-drug programs that emphasize improving student engagement over disciplinary actions, and programs tailored to at-risk AI/AN youth. One recent study found that AI/AN students who participated in a combined school and family drug use prevention program experienced large reductions in alcohol use, binge drinking, cannabis use, and prescription opioid misuse. Despite the inherent strengths of Tribal communities and traditions, AI/AN communities face the highest overdose death rates. Launched in 2024, the Native Collective Research Effort to Enhance Wellness (N CREW) program supports Tribal community-led research on overdose, substance use, pain, and mental health.

Increasing implementation of alcohol screening and brief intervention in primary care and developing evidence-based behavioral interventions to reduce underage drinking is another priority prevention area for NIH. For example, NIH's Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention for Youth: A Practitioner's Guide was developed to assist pediatric and adolescent health practitioners in identifying patients at risk for underage drinking and associated problems. This screening resource has been validated among youth in pediatric emergency room settings, school settings, primary care settings, and among youth with chronic health conditions.

Research and Development: Treatment
Total FY 2027 Request: $834.5 million
($113.8 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
In 2024, among people who needed substance use treatment, only about one in five received it. Moreover, while medications are available for alcohol, tobacco, and opioid use disorders, there are no FDA-approved treatments for other SUDs. The *Strategy* includes increasing access to treatment for people with SUD as one of its objectives. Thus, NIH supports research to expand the reach of existing treatments, and to develop and evaluate novel medications, behavioral interventions, and medical devices to prevent and treat SUD and overdose. Since 2018, such research has led to more than 80 Investigational New Drug and four Investigational Device Exemption applications submitted to FDA. Other products have received FDA fast-track

designation, including a methamphetamine "sequestrant" designed to trap the drug and prevent it from entering the brain.

One exciting research area focuses on GLP-1 receptor agonists. These medications suppress food cravings and are used to treat diabetes and overweight, and there is emerging evidence that they might suppress drug cravings. In NIH-funded studies, people taking the GLP-1 medication semaglutide for diabetes had lower incidence and recurrence of alcohol and cannabis use disorders, and lower OUD-related overdose risk. Ongoing trials are testing whether GLP-1 medications can reduce drug and alcohol use among people struggling with SUD.

Another promising area focuses on non-invasive neuromodulation therapies for SUD. NIH-funded research helped inform a vagal nerve stimulation device that is used to treat opioid withdrawal during recovery from OUD. New research shows that among people receiving MOUD, this device can adjust brain activity associated with impulsive behaviors, suggesting potential use as an adjunct treatment.

NIH supports research on behavioral interventions for SUD. An ongoing study is testing the efficacy of two intervention approaches for non-college emerging adults who report heavy drinking. One approach is a combined multi-session brief alcohol intervention with a Substance Free Activity Session (SFAS). The SFAS attempts to increase engagement in goal-directed activities that might provide alternatives to alcohol use and provides tools to reduce stress and develop mood-enhancing behavioral substitutes to drinking (or substance use). The researchers are also testing a second intervention, Relaxation Training, in combination with SFAS to determine if this intervention approach better addresses risk factors for alcohol misuse by enhancing wellness, managing stress, and increasing positive activities.

NIH also supports a Clinical Trials Network (CTN) that conducts research to evaluate new SUD treatments, as well as implementation studies to expand the reach of existing treatments, including MOUD. CTN-supported studies show that starting the MOUD buprenorphine (BUP) in emergency departments is safe and effective, even for patients using fentanyl. This work has established in-hospital emergency care as a critical touchpoint for OUD treatment. Other studies are evaluating BUP induction during prehospital emergency care, integration of pharmacists into BUP treatment plans, and the potential for physician's offices to provide methadone treatment for OUD (currently available only through federally regulated clinics.)

CTN has also prioritized research to determine how to optimally integrate SUD care in primary care settings. One study found that an electronic health record-integrated clinical decision support system improved OUD diagnosis, naloxone orders, and treatment rates in primary care. Another found that adding a nurse care manager to primary care increased medication treatment rates, with improvements continuing into the third year of follow-up.

HEAL-funded projects are working toward non-addictive treatments for chronic pain, including non-opioid medications and behavioral interventions. For example, a first-in-human study is examining the safety and pharmacology of Kindolor—a novel drug that may interrupt the nerve signals underlying pain. The Integrative Management of chronic Pain and OUD for Whole

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Recovery (IMPOWR) program is testing interventions for patients with co-existing chronic pain and OUD, such as physical therapy, pain coping skills, and novel MOUD dosing regimens.

Research and Development: Recovery
Total FY 2027 Request: $28.3 million
($3.9 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
Given that addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder, NIH is prioritizing research to identify best practices in recovery and relapse prevention. There are a variety of recovery service models—including peer-based mutual aid groups, recovery housing, and youth programs—but there is little evidence regarding which kinds of program work best for different people. Moreover, many such programs focus on short-term medical treatments and lack support for participants to receive long-term MOUD. In 2020, NIH established the Recovery Research Networks program to develop tools, resources, and training to grow this area of research. With additional support from the HEAL Initiative®, this program has expanded and is testing new and existing recovery models through clinical trials.

The Recovery Research Networks are working to better integrate MOUD treatment into recovery settings. In the United States, recovery support has traditionally been the domain of treatment providers and peer support groups, with the latter sometimes viewing MOUD as inconsistent with recovery. Recovery community centers (RCCs) are a newer recovery model, offering peer support and other services, such as basic needs assistance. A recent Networks survey found that most RCCs also link their clients to MOUD providers, thus combining the benefits of peer support with improved access to MOUD treatment. Another study examined recovery outcomes among 600 people who received MOUD combined with smartphone-based contingency management, an approach in which small tangible incentives are provided for achieving recovery goals. Use of the smartphone app—which provided digital vouchers that could be redeemed for groceries, clothes, and other items—was associated with better MOUD treatment retention and more opioid-free days at the end of treatment.

Sleep is also linked to drug use and to recovery, with research indicating that SUDs increase the risk of sleep disorders, which can in turn increase the risk of substance withdrawal, craving, and relapse. NIH-funded studies show that periods of withdrawal are associated with impaired sleep as well as increased levels of orexins, which are brain proteins that promote wakefulness. Meanwhile, clinical trials are testing whether suvorexant, an orexin blocker used for insomnia, can improve sleep and withdrawal among people recovering from OUD.

Research and Development: Overdose Rescue and Response
Total FY 2027 Request: $100.1 million
($13.7 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
Amid the opioid overdose crisis, developing and implementing interventions to prevent drug overdose and other drug-related harms remains a national priority and one of the *Strategy*'s objectives. With HEAL Initiative funding in FY 2022, NIH launched a research network that focuses on testing new overdose reduction strategies, evaluating new ways to deliver existing strategies, and reaching rural and underserved populations. Strategies under study include delivering these services via mobile vans and digital lock boxes, and use of digital health to provide overdose prevention resources. Synthetic opioids and particularly illicitly manufactured

fentanyl are the primary driver of overdose fatalities, making it critical to develop interventions to prevent and reverse opioid overdose. NIH is supporting research on several promising overdose reversal agents, including an anti-fentanyl antibody. In preclinical studies, the antibody reversed drug-induced respiratory depression within minutes and protected against later drug exposures over the next month. Researchers have completed a phase 1 clinical study on the compound and are analyzing the data.

NIH also supports research to develop more robust overdose prevention and treatment tools, such as testing strips and other drug checking tools that people can use to test drugs for adulterants before taking them. Through its NIH's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) programs, researchers have developed FDA-cleared test strips that can detect fentanyl in amounts 100 times lower than the limit of previously available test strips. Researchers are also developing tests for more rapid, user-friendly, affordable deployment in emergency settings to help responders manage overdose more effectively.

NIH also supports research to improve nationwide monitoring of substance use trends. For example, the National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) explores methods to enhance real-time data on emerging drug threats, such as by monitoring drug mentions in 911 calls and social media. NDEWS and other programs have found that counterfeit pills containing fentanyl have spread throughout illicit drug markets and that the potent veterinary sedatives xylazine and medetomidine continue to spread as adulterants in illicit fentanyl. Both substances can produce extreme sedation, and xylazine injection can cause painful skin wounds. Through NDEWS and other programs, NIH continues efforts to develop, scale up, and improve wastewater-based epidemiology (WEB) to monitor emerging drug threats. This is an area now included in the *Strategy*. NIH has funded WBE research for nearly 20 years, helping to establish that WBE can yield actionable data on drug threats in near real-time, overcoming the significant lag of clinical and survey data. In 2020, NIH awarded SBIR funds to a startup company, Biobot Analytics, to develop increasingly rapid, sensitive, and adaptable WBE technology and analytic approaches. Based on this work, in 2026, the ONDCP contracted with Biobot to launch a nationwide wastewater intelligence program that will track more than 20 chemical targets.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Customs and Border Protection

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$675.711	$678.933	$774.650
Interdiction	4,020.411	4,023.633	3,961.151
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$4,696.122**	**$4,702.566**	**$4,735.801**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations and Support	$4,311,891	$4,318.335	$4,433.009
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	384.231	384.231	302.792
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$4,696.122**	**$4,702.566**	**$4,735.801**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	13,446	13,525	13,226
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$23.1	$23.0	$23.3
Drug Resources Percentage	20.2%	19.9%	19.3%

Program Summary

MISSION

Titles 8 and 19 United States Code authorize CBP to regulate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the United States and other nations. It is through this statutory authority that CBP plays a key role in the overall anti-drug effort at the border. CBP's jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across national borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank Secrecy Act (Public Law 99-570), USA PATRIOT Act (Public Law 107-56), Money Laundering Control Act (Public Law 99-570), and other laws.

METHODOLOGY

CBP is a multi-mission agency and calculates obligations by budget decision unit and function, pursuant to an approved drug methodology. Based on the methodology, seven organizations within CBP (1. Office of Field Operations (OFO), 2. U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), 3. Office of Training and Development, 4. Office of Information and Technology, 5. Office of Intelligence, 6. Air and Marine Operations (AMO), and 7. Operations Support) were provided with guidance on preparing estimates for the reporting of drug control funds. These offices estimated, based on their operational expertise, the portion of their activities related to drug enforcement. The aforementioned organizations identified resources in their financial plans that support the drug

enforcement mission of the Agency and ONDCP's *Strategy*. OFO, USBP, Office of Information Technology, Office of Training and Development, and AMO attribute their resources to both intelligence and interdiction functions, while the Office of Intelligence attributes its resources to only intelligence functions, and Operations Support to only interdiction functions.

Office of Field Operations
OFO is the law enforcement component within CBP responsible for carrying out CBP's complex and demanding border security mission at all POEs. OFO manages the lawful access to our Nation and economy by securing and expediting international trade and travel. OFO operates 328 Points of Entry and 16 Pre-clearance locations, 47 User Fee Facilities, and 19 Express Consignment Carrier Facilities. POEs welcome travelers and facilitate the flow of goods essential to our economy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. CBP estimates that 69 percent of the OFO enforcement teams' time is devoted to drug enforcement. The smuggling methodologies and their indicators are similar for both narcotics and anti-terrorism activities.

U.S. Border Patrol
USBP is responsible for almost 6,000 miles of land borders between POEs with Canada and Mexico and nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters surrounding the Florida Peninsula and Puerto Rico.

USBP agents, assigned to the mission of detecting and apprehending illegal entrants between POEs. These illegal entrants include aliens and drug smugglers, potential terrorists, wanted criminals, and persons seeking to avoid inspection at the designated POE due to their undocumented status, thus preventing their illegal entry. It has been determined that 15 percent of the total agent time nationwide is related to drug activities. Of the 15 percent related to drug interdiction, 3.5 percent of these efforts are related to intelligence and 96.5 percent to drug interdiction. USBP agent activities include staffing a total of 35 permanent and 189 tactical checkpoints (34 permanent and 111 tactical on southern border, and one permanent and 78 tactical on northern border) with 865 Canine Teams deployed in 20 sectors and Special Operations Group, trained in the detection of humans and certain illegal drugs that are concealed within cargo containers, truck trailers, passenger vehicles, and boats. In addition, agents perform line watch functions in targeted border areas that are frequent entry points for the smuggling of drugs and people into the United States.

In addition to staffing and canine units, USBP manages several programs focused on the acquisition and deployment of technology and tactical infrastructure to secure the southern and northern borders of the United States. Some examples of technology programs include the Integrated Surveillance Towers program and the Tactical Communications Modernization program. The Tactical Infrastructure program is responsible for the deployment and maintenance of infrastructure, including roads, fencing, lighting, gates, etc. These technology and infrastructure programs increase situational awareness and assist law enforcement personnel in identifying and resolving illegal activity.

Office of Training & Development
The Office of Training and Development calculates the portion of their budget attributable to drug control funding by issuing an annual data call for all projected National Training Plan

funded training courses to assess if courses contain any items related to drug enforcement material and activities. The curriculum of each course is reviewed, and subject matter experts determine course hours delivered related to drug enforcement activities under interdiction and intelligence efforts for this tasking. If specific courses offered through the National Training Plan contain drug enforcement-related material, a specific percentage for that course is defined (hours related to drug enforcement training divided by the total number of course hours).

Specific training programs identified include the canine training programs and basic, specialized, and advanced training for CBP officers, agents, and intelligence analysts. Office of Training and Development's day-to-day operational resources (to include pay and general operating budgets) are attributed to drug enforcement activities. This is the same rate as the percentage of National Training Plan course delivery costs attributable to drug enforcement activities for both interdiction and intelligence efforts, which are initially projected at 15.96 percent for interdiction and 0.36 percent for intelligence during FY 2027. These percentages vary during the year of execution depending upon the actual course delivery funding obligation rates.

Office of Information and Technology

CBP typically relies on the data entered into its Financial System of Record to calculate the portion of its budget attributable to drug control funding for these offices. Office of Information Technology's budget supports the drug enforcement mission, and in particular the Office of National Drug Control Policy priority to stop the flow of drugs across our borders and into our communities, through the acquisition, support, and maintenance of technology and through mission-critical targeting application systems. The Office of Information Technology estimates that 35 percent of the Automated Targeting System, 10 percent of TECS software applications, as well as 10 percent of data center operations costs are in support of the drug mission.

Air and Marine Operations

AMO is CBP's aviation and maritime law enforcement component, safeguarding the Nation by detecting, monitoring, and interdicting unlawful movements of people and contraband—including illicit narcotics—at and beyond U.S. borders. With over 1,800 personnel, 200 aircraft, 300 marine vessels, and a sophisticated domain awareness network across the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, AMO conducts air, maritime, and land operations, extended border and foreign operations, and contingency and national security missions in coordination with CBP and interagency partners, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

To quantify and align its operational resources with the Administration's drug control policy, AMO uses flight hours to determine the share of its activities that are drug-related. Based on flight hours spent on drug-related missions, AMO estimates that 80-percent of its budget resources are drug-related, with 20-percent of those resources devoted to intelligence, and 80 percent devoted to interdiction. Flight hour and financial data come from AMO's official system of record, the Tasking and Operations Management Information System (TOMIS), which has been validated by DHS and cited in multiple GAO and OIG reviews as a reliable data source for this methodology.

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Office of Intelligence

The Office of Intelligence directly supports the counter narcotics mission through the deployment of personnel and resources dedicated directly to the drug enforcement mission. The Office of Intelligence directly impacts the counter narcotics mission through program management, training, and source payments of the Agency's confidential human source program, serving as the only geospatial analytic element within DHS and conducting analysis to support ongoing investigations, changing detection to drive law enforcement operations as well as strategic analysis and collections management to identify and illuminate previously unknown actors and threats. Overall, the Office of Intelligence has a total of 69 full-time intelligence research specialists dedicated to working on counter narcotics efforts.

The Office of Intelligence serves as the national program manager for the CBP Confidential Human Source program, a program that has continued to grow each year in both personnel as well as in operational successes with the Office of Intelligence providing training and certification to more than 150 Confidential Human Source handlers. The Office of Intelligence delivers between 3 and 4 Confidential Human Source training courses each year for new source handlers with each course costing approximately $720,000 per session.

In FY 2025, the Confidential Human Source program was responsible for over 5 percent of all narcotics seizures despite its personnel only accounting for 0.5 percent of CBP's law enforcement cadre. The Office of Intelligence has been responsible for Confidential Human Source payments, approximately $2 million per year, due to programmatic sensitivities we are unable to provide exact amounts related to narcotics seizures. To facilitate Confidential Human Source operations and programmatic auditing, the Office of Intelligence spends approximately $100,000 per year on travel to facilitate these mandatory program audits and direct support to law enforcement partners. In FY 2025, the Office of Intelligence published and disseminated a total of 1088 Intelligence Information Reports meeting Presidential Priorities and CBP priorities in response to critical intelligence community requirements meeting national security and transnational organized crime, that highlight the focus on fentanyl, global supply chain, and the flow of narcotics impacting our borders.

The Office of Intelligence has 21 full time dedicated geospatial intelligence analysts supporting unmanned aerial surveillance of counter narcotics missions, totaling more than 12,044 hours last year. Direct analytic support of these missions resulted in the seizure of more than 11,652 kilograms of cocaine and 25,624 pounds of marijuana, seizures worth as much as $510 million, as well as the apprehension of seven high value targets or members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's most wanted cartel leaders list. The Office of Intelligence geospatial analysts also conducted more than 6,000 hours of Pole Camera exploitation supporting counter narcotics operations that resulted in seizures of more than 250 kilograms of cocaine and 36 kilograms of fentanyl, seizures with a potential street value of more than $11 million.

The Office of Intelligence's National Intelligence Watch analysts leverage raw Intelligence Community, law enforcement, and open-source data and information to illuminate current and emerging narcotics trends, to include smuggling routes; smuggling tactics, techniques, and procedures; precursor flows; as well as provide situational awareness regarding nefarious actors and activities. These products provide situational awareness to CBP executive and operational



decision makers, as well as to our State and local partners, to inform their decision-making processes. The National Intelligence Watch also delivers all-source analytic and research support to our Regional Intelligence Centers, who are the Office of Intelligence's conduit to provide intelligence support to our operational components.

The Office of Intelligence has a total of 40 full time all source analysts in the Regional Intelligence Centers, analysts that provide daily intelligence support to narcotics investigations and operations to CBP, DHS, DEA, and State, local, Tribal, and territorial partners locally. These analysts provide direct case support as well as production of hundreds of serialized intelligence reports that are disseminated to the intelligence community. The Office of Intelligence has also dedicated eight full time employees focused on counter narcotics at the strategic level, these analysts produce the only strategic analysis on narcotics within CBP and are also responsible for developing collection requirements and conducting coordination across the U.S. Intelligence Community.

Operations Support
Laboratories and Scientific Services is an organization of 312 scientists, engineers, criminal forensics experts, and support staff that provides rapid, accurate, and reliable forensic and scientific services to CBP frontline officers and agents in support of CBP's mission to protect the American people, safeguard the borders, and enhance the Nation's economic prosperity. Laboratories and Scientific Services is comprised of eight geographically disbursed field laboratories including the Integrated Narcotics Trafficking Evaluation and Response Center for Detecting International Chemical Threats, 22 Forward Operating Laboratories/Joint Forensic Centers, the Teleforensic Center, and the Interdiction Technology Branch that provide key support services to CBP operators.

These services include forensics and trade laboratory analyses, 24/7 radiation/nuclear and narcotics reach-back, and programmatic and engineering services for CBP's NII Intelligence program and the Subterranean Illicit Tunnel Program. An estimated 75 percent of the Laboratories and Scientific Services operations provide direct support to counter-narcotic efforts through forensic and scientific analysis completed at regional laboratories or through forward operating laboratories situated on-site and frontline POEs.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for CBP for FY 2027 is $4.7 billion, an increase of $33.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Operations and Support
Total FY 2027 Request: $4.4 billion
($114.7 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
Operations and Support funds CBP's primary field occupations, including CBP Officers, USBP agents, Air Interdiction agents, Aviation Enforcement agents, Marine Interdiction agents, Detection Enforcement Officers, import and entry specialists, and agricultural specialists. The Agency's field organization comprises 20 USBP Sectors, with 135 stations and substations, and 35 immigration checkpoints between the POEs. CBP also manages 20 Field Operations Offices; 328 associated POEs, of which 16 are Pre-clearance locations; 47 User Fee Airports; and 19

Express Consignment Carrier Facilities. Field personnel use a mix of air and marine assets, non-intrusive technology such as large-scale x-rays and radiation portal monitors, targeting systems, and automation to ensure the detection and apprehension of high-risk travelers, illegal entrants, and smugglers and the seizure of contraband.

Border Security Operations

The FY 2027 Request provides funding for border security between the POEs. USBP has primary responsibility for drug interdiction between the land POEs. In pursuit of drugs, USBP agents engage in surveillance activities supported by computer-monitored electronic ground sensors. Traffic check operations are also conducted along major routes of travel to restrict access to the interior by drug and alien smugglers. Transportation centers are placed under surveillance for the same reason.

In addition, the USBP canine program was implemented in 1986 in response to escalating alien and drug smuggling activities along the Mexican and Canadian borders. The canines are trained at Canine Center El Paso in Texas and Canine Center Front Royal in Virginia, to locate concealed humans and detect several narcotic odors and their derivatives. The canines are used in nearly every enforcement activity of USBP including line watch, traffic check operations, and train and bus checks. USBP's canine programs are responsible each year for the detection of record numbers of smuggled aliens and large narcotic loads, including the arrest of the criminals involved in smuggling activities.

USBP also participates in numerous interagency drug task force operations with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement organizations through Operation Alliance along the southern border. USBP is an active participant in the Southwest Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. To further assist USBP in this endeavor, all USBP Agents receive Drug Enforcement Agency Title 21 cross-designated authority as part of their basic training. The rise in fentanyl has also impacted operational requirements due to the need to purchase large amounts of technology to detect the presence of fentanyl and equipment to protect USBP agents.

Public Law 119-21 provides substantial funding for border security operations, underscoring Congress's commitment to border security and immigration enforcement. This legislation allocates significant, long-term funding to USBP to bolster its enforcement efforts. Furthermore, WFTCA ensures continued operations by providing funding during any lapse in appropriations. WFTCA funding has significantly bolstered USBP's anti-drug efforts by providing substantial resources for technology, equipment, and surveillance capabilities. This multi-year funding has enhanced USBP's ability to detect, track, and interdict drug trafficking activities across the border, which includes:

- Through reconciliation funding, USBP is hiring 3,000 new USBP agents by FY 2029. For FY 2027, USBP anticipates $20.8 million from this hiring effort will be dedicated to counter-narcotic operations. Additionally, funding is allocated for USBP vehicles and for the sustainment of the Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) program.



- Record-setting funding levels in FY 2025 for integrated surveillance towers, ground sensors, and other detection systems, which are critical for USBP agents to identify and respond to illicit cross-border activities.
- Increased funding for Tactical Awareness Kits, which are devices used in the field to receive data and communicate in remote locations lacking traditional communications infrastructure.

The multi-year funding from WFTCA has enabled investments that directly bolster USBP's operational effectiveness in anti-drug efforts. This is achieved by enhancing agent situational awareness, strengthening interdiction capabilities, and improving the capacity to operate in diverse border environments.

Trade and Travel Operations

Trade and Travel Operations drug-related resources associated with border security and trade facilitation at the POEs, which provides continued support for front-line CBP Officers. Additional funding is comprised of resources dedicated to field analysis and intelligence units and increased personnel costs for baseline CBP Officers. CBP will use its resources to support aggressive border enforcement strategies that are designed to interdict and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across our Nation's borders and dismantle the related smuggling organizations. CBP narcotics interdiction strategies are designed to be flexible so they can successfully counter the constantly shifting narcotics threat at the POEs.

The OFO National Targeting Center recognizes the value of establishing and enhancing collaboration with key stakeholders, both here at home and abroad to combat opioids. Because the opioid epidemic is a global problem, the National Targeting Center partners with foreign governments to identify and exchange opioid related data with our partners to enhance intelligence products, targeting initiatives, and inter-agency operations. The National Targeting Center has been aggressively targeting the illegal importation of fentanyl and other opioids transiting or destined to the United States.

Efforts have been focused on the creation of targeting rules to identify high-risk targets and to increase cooperation with foreign and domestic law-enforcement partners. The National Targeting Center is continuously developing and updating targeting protocols to identify precursor chemicals and narcotics to address the increasing heroin, fentanyl, and opioid threat. The National Targeting Center will continue to collaborate and strengthen ties with our investigative partners from the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Homeland Security Investigations, Drug Enforcement Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigations and other Federal partners to conduct joint enforcement initiatives including intelligence-driven special operations designed to identify and disrupt drug smuggling.

CBP's National Targeting Center Narcotics Targeting team addresses illicit narcotics smuggling on a global scale through an aggressive targeting and analysis program, identifying narcotics smuggling schemes in all modes of transportation. The National Targeting Center has the lead role of identifying global trends and patterns in the narcotics trade and responding to these threats from a national platform. National Targeting Center creates system rules and coordinates with CBP POEs, other government agencies, and

partnering nations to intercept suspect shipments, directly engaging in new and active investigations.

An important element of CBP's layered security strategy is obtaining advance information to help identify shipments that are potentially high-risk for containing contraband. This information is automatically fed into CBP's Automated Targeting System, an intranet-based enforcement and decision support system that compares cargo and conveyance information against intelligence and other enforcement data. CBP uses the same drug-interdiction methodology to seize fentanyl as it uses to detect other illicit drugs; however, the detection of fentanyl remains challenging because of the small quantities routinely being smuggled. Currently, officers use Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometers and Raman spectrometers to test suspect substances and obtain presumptive results.

When mail arrives at an International Mail Facility, it is accepted (scanned) by USPS and sorted prior to presenting to CBP for inspection. CBP employs physical, x-ray, canine searches, large scale, and handheld non-intrusive inspection tools to examine international mail shipments. Utilizing available advanced electronic data, CBP targets high-risk shipments and relies on USPS to locate and deliver the targeted mail. For non-advanced electronic data international mail shipments, the selection process by CBP for review is primarily a manual process. USPS is now providing CBP advanced electronic data on approximately 50 percent of all international mail with goods.

CBP faces challenges in targeting and interdicting contraband, illicit goods, and shipments of interest due to physical infrastructure constraints at the International Mail Facility and increasing volume of mail brought on by eCommerce. Currently, the equipment CBP uses for moving packages between the USPS area and the CBP area are antiquated. A new conveyor belt system with integrated delayering, queuing, singulation, centering, 6-sided bar-code scanning, 3-Dimensional x-ray technology, opioid detection equipment, and distribution inductions are needed to address the increasing volume in the international mail environment. CBP is pursuing the use of its Non-Intrusive Inspection and postal-related funding to install systems which will enhance our ability to track high-risk targeted shipments.

CBP is working to develop an electronic tool to assist International Mail Facility staff in managing international mail. CBP continues to work with our Office of Information and Technology on the development of an International Mail Dashboard to assist in the tracking of CBP targeting activity at each International Mail Facility. This will allow CBP to compare and confirm presentment rates provided by the USPS to assess the performance of the mail pilots.

CBP has also implemented a Field Operations Intelligence Program, which provides support to CBP inspection and border enforcement personnel in disrupting the flow of drugs through the collection and analysis of all source information and dissemination of intelligence to the appropriate components. In addition, CBP interdicts undeclared bulk currency, cutting off funds that fuel terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and criminal activities worldwide. CBP officers perform enforcement operations that involve screening outbound travelers and their personal effects. CBP also supports operations that focus on interdicting bulk currency

exported in cargo shipments. CBP uses mobile x-ray vans and specially trained currency canine teams to target individuals, personal effects, conveyances, and cargo acting as vehicles for the illicit export of undeclared currency.

On the Southwest border, CBP employs a risk-based strategy for outbound operations which are normally short, periodic inspections followed by periods without inspections. This allows for the immediate stand-down of outbound inspections to manage traffic flow departing the POEs. The Northern border counter-smuggling approach focuses on bi-national, Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement partnerships, information sharing agreements, joint integrated operations, and community outreach to maximize efforts and resources. This approach has proven successful along the Northern border.

With the funds from Public Law 119-21, OFO is hiring 5,000 CBP Officers through FY 2028. In FY 2027, OFO anticipates $95.9 million to be counter narcotic related from this hiring effort. In addition, there is $31.5 million in funding for vehicles to support OFO at the POEs, of which $11.0 million is considered counter drug related.

Integrated Operations

AMO is the lead operational component within CBP responsible for air and maritime border security. AMO's mission areas include air, maritime, and land law enforcement; domain awareness; extended border and foreign operations; and contingency and national security operations. In this capacity, AMO target the conveyances that illegally transport narcotics, arms, and aliens across our borders and in the Source, Transit, and Arrival Zones. In FY 2025, AMO executed 96,355 flight hours and 50,976 float hours, which resulted in the seizure or disruption of 268,669 pounds of cocaine; 13,939 pounds of methamphetamine; and 1,429 pounds of fentanyl.

AMO partners with USBP on land border security to provide close tactical ground support. Through operations such as wide-area surveillance, investigations, patrols, and tactical response in diverse environments, AMO is effectively able to perform counter-narcotics, prevention of imported and exported illegal merchandise or contraband, and other anti-smuggling/trafficking missions.

AMO also operates the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC), a key element in CBP's counter-network strategy, responsible for assessing and countering terrorism, transnational organized crime, and other illegal activities. The AMOC advises, guides, and directs the operational employment of sensor technologies for DHS and CBP, managing the air and maritime domain awareness architecture. It integrates multiple-sensor technologies, intelligence, law enforcement databases, open-source information, and an extensive communications network. It monitors the airspace of major security events and houses and collaborates with the Office of Intelligence via its Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination cell that collects and analyzes multi-domain intelligence from a variety of sources, including CBP and USCG aircraft.

The Office of Intelligence directly supports the counter narcotics mission through the deployment of personnel and resources dedicated directly to the drug enforcement mission.

The Office of Intelligence directly impacts the counter narcotics mission through program management, training, and source payments of the Agency's confidential human source program, serving as the only geospatial analytic element within DHS and conducting analysis to support ongoing investigations, change detection to drive law enforcement operations as well as strategic analysis and collections management to identify and illuminate previously unknown actors and threats.

The Operations Support Laboratories and Scientific Services directly supports counter-narcotic and counter-fentanyl mission and operational requirements through providing onsite scientific analysis to frontline operations at 16 Forward Operating Laboratories located at POEs throughout the US and Puerto Rico, in addition to confirmatory analysis done at eight regional laboratories to facilitate counter-narcotic law enforcement actions. The scientific analysis and identifications of seizures by highly skilled scientists and forensics experts provide direct impact to the counter narcotics mission. Laboratories and Scientific Services scientists and forensic experts support counter-narcotic interagency operations through deploying alongside agents and officers in the field to provide scientific and forensic analytical support. Laboratories and Scientific Services develops scientific methodology to link seized drug samples back to specific drug trafficking organizations and analyzes drug samples that could link "street" fentanyl and other drug seizures back to its origin and routes. Additionally, digital forensics experts support data extraction of seized electronic devices associated with fentanyl and other illicit drugs. Laboratories and Scientific Services is an integral component of the CBP counter-narcotic mission set and is critical to the success of the CBP Strategy to Combat Fentanyl and Other Synthetic Drugs.

With the funds from Public Law 119-21, AMO is hiring 200 AMO agents through FY 2029. In FY 2027, AMO anticipates $13.9 million to be counter narcotic related from this hiring effort. In addition, there is funding for AMO vehicles and sustainment funding for the UAS program.

Mission Support

The FY 2027 Request of $62.0 million for Mission Support funds training courses that contain any items related to drug enforcement policy and operational direction, and technical expertise to CBP mission operations. This account also supports critical information technology support to CBP frontline personnel and contract support for acquisition management. It additionally provides funding for support contracts to assist in the development, deployment, operations, and maintenance of border technology.

Public Law 119-21 funds support critical information technology support to CBP frontline personnel and contract support for acquisition management. It additionally provides funding for support contracts to assist in the development, deployment, operations, and maintenance of border technology.

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Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Total FY 2027 Request: $302.8 million
($81.4 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Procurement Construction & Improvements appropriation provides funds necessary for the planning, operational development, engineering, and purchase of one or more CBP assets prior to sustainment. Public Law 119-21 provides substantial funding for border security operations, underscoring Congress's commitment to border security and immigration enforcement. This legislation allocates significant, long-term funding to USBP to bolster its enforcement efforts. Furthermore, Public Law 119-21ensures continued operations by providing funding during any lapse in appropriations.

Funding designated for Border Security Operations, specifically for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, significantly enhances USBP overall anti-drug efforts at the border. This funding facilitates the acquisition of advanced technology, the development of critical infrastructure, and the procurement of essential equipment, all of which bolster surveillance, interdiction, and operational capabilities. Investments in border infrastructure, such as walls, barriers, and checkpoints, are instrumental in directing traffic and establishing strategic inspection points, thereby disrupting drug smuggling routes. Furthermore, the procurement of surveillance technology and equipment, including cameras, sensors, and unmanned aerial systems, enables USBP to monitor extensive border areas, detect illicit activities, and provide real-time intelligence crucial for interdiction operations. The acquisition of specialized equipment and resources also strengthens the capacity of USBP agents to detect and seize illicit substances, directly contributing to the disruption of drug flows. These advancements in infrastructure and technology are vital for maintaining operational effectiveness against transnational criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
State and Local Assistance	$12.150	$12.150	$21.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$12.150**	**$12.150**	**$21.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations and Support	$12.150	$12.150	$21.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$12.150**	**$12.150**	**$21.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$4.8	$4.8	$4.1
Drug Resources Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%

Program Summary

MISSION
FEMA's mission is helping people before, during and after disasters. FEMA leads and supports the nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation to protect communities nationwide from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made incidents.

METHODOLOGY
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) grants are awarded by FEMA in coordination with CBP. These grants contribute to efforts to secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders. The funds support a broad spectrum of border security activities performed by State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement agencies through increased material, manpower readiness, and the number of "boots on the ground" to better secure the nation's borders. They are also used in intelligence informed operations, which may also assist with counter drug efforts. CBP estimates that 15 percent of OPSG funding from annual appropriations and activity support counter drug activities.

BUDGET SUMMARY
The drug control funding request for FEMA for FY 2027 is $21.0 million, an increase of $8.9 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

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Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) - SLTT Law Enforcement Assistance
Total FY 2027 Request: $21.0 million
($8.9 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The intent of OPSG is to enhance cooperation and coordination among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders, to include travel corridors in States bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as in States and territories with international water borders. Recipients of OPSG funds are local units of government at the county level and federally recognized Tribal governments. Recipients are in the States bordering Canada (including Alaska), Southern States bordering Mexico, and States and territories with international water borders.

OPSG funds are used for operational overtime, equipment, mileage, fuel, and vehicle maintenance and for operational activities that will enhance border security in coordination with the CBP. Funds are allocated competitively to designated localities within border States based on risk analysis and the anticipated feasibility and effectiveness of the applicants' proposed investments.

Additionally, FEMA will use $225.0 million in Public Law 119-21 funding in FY 2027.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$54.993	$54.993	$61.858
State & Local Assistance	1.719	1.719	1.933
International	0.573	0.573	0.644
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$57.285**	**$57.285**	**$64.435**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations and Support	$57.285	$57.285	$64.435
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$57.285**	**$57.285**	**$64.435**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	190	190	191
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.4	$0.4	$0.4
Drug Resources Percentage	15.2%	15.4%	15.4%

Program Summary

MISSION

FLETC is an interagency law enforcement training institution that serves a leadership role as the principal provider of world-class, interagency law enforcement training to more than 125 Federal Partner Organizations, as well as training and technical assistance to State, local, Tribal, territorial and international law enforcement entities. FLETC provides premium training programs in support of drug enforcement activities, primarily in advanced programs that teach and reinforce law enforcement skills of investigation.

METHODOLOGY

The portion of FLETC's total budget considered to be drug resources is identified by historical trends of drug-related training relative to total student-weeks of training and the associated budget authority required to conduct that training. Advanced training programs with a drug nexus are considered to provide 100 percent support to drug enforcement activities. State, local and international training programs with a drug nexus are also considered to provide 100 percent support. FLETC drug enforcement training support is in the following three training functions: Investigations, 96 percent; State and Local Training and Assistance, 3 percent; and, International Training and Technical Assistance, 1 percent.

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BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for FLETC for FY 2027 is $64.4 million, an increase of $7.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Operations and Support

Total FY 2027 Request: $64.4 million

($7.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)

FLETC training programs with a drug nexus equip law enforcement officers and agents with the basic skills to support drug investigations. Topics focus on the recognition and identification of fentanyl and other commonly used illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals. To enhance the realism of the instruction, FLETC maintains a limited, accountable repository of illicit drugs (e.g., fentanyl, marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hashish, etc.) for use in identification and testing exercises using various drug testing methods. Some training programs also include training in simulated clandestine laboratories to prepare students to respond properly when faced with situations involving hazardous chemicals. The increase in FY 2027 available for drug resources funding is attributable to the increase in the overall FLETC operating budget. Additionally, FLETC will utilize $12.0 million in Public Law 119-21 funding in FY 2027.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$20.701	$20.701	$23.141
Investigations	483.258	482.726	515.998
International	10.371	10.371	11.158
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$514.330**	**$513.798**	**$550.297**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations and Support	$514.330	$513.798	$550.297
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$514.330**	**$513.798**	**$550.297**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,935	1,935	1,957
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0
Drug Resources Percentage	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%

Program Summary

MISSION

ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), a multi-mission law enforcement agency, utilizes comprehensive border enforcement strategies to identify, disrupt and dismantle significant TCOs through the management of key border enforcement, narcotics, and contraband smuggling programs. HSI achieves these objectives by leveraging Title 19, Title 18, Title 31, Title 28, Title 50, Title 8 and maintaining a cadre of Title 21, and Title 19 cross-designated Special Agents and more than 4,500 Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners from more than 500 agencies.

HSI is responsible for investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods into, within and out of the United States. HSI supports the *Strategy* initiatives, and by supporting the overall HSI mandate to detect, disrupt, and dismantle smuggling organizations. The desired outcomes for the execution of DHS action items are disruption of domestic drug trafficking and production; strengthening of international partnerships; and reduction in the availability of foreign-produced drugs in the United States. Increased hours incurred on drug-related cases directly lead to increased detection, disruption and dismantlement of drug smuggling organizations.

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METHODOLOGY

HSI's approved drug methodology is based on investigative case hours recorded in the HSI Investigative Case Management System (ICM). HSI agents record the hours they work, categorized by the type of investigation in ICM. Following the close of the FY, a report is produced that aggregates investigative case hours with a general drug case coding and a money laundering drug case coding. A second report is produced, showing all investigative case hours logged. Counternarcotic (CN) activity percentages are determined separately for each HSI program responsible for CN enforcement. The percentages for Domestic Investigations, International Investigations, and Intelligence programs are determined by dividing the number of investigative case hours linked to drug control activities by the total number of investigative case hours logged by each program. In FY 2025, 22.92 percent of case hours were HSI Domestic Investigations on TCOs, 7.47 percent for HSI International Investigations, and 19.41 percent for Intelligence. The HSI drug budget is projected by applying these ratios to the annual appropriations request for each HSI program executing CN activities.

The primary measure that is derived from the SCR process for CN is the number of disruptions or dismantlements resulting from significant HSI investigations tied to drug-related, illicit trade, travel and finance involving TCOs. Drug-related illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations include the earning, laundering, moving of more than $5 million per year through repeated exploitation of global movement systems; HSI-led international drug smuggling/trafficking investigations involving significant scope; HSI-led international chemical or illicit drug manufacturing equipment investigations; HSI-led international drug smuggling/trafficking investigations involving overdoses that result in death(s) in the United States; and HSI-led or co-sponsored HSTF designated investigations of FTOs and/or TCOs.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for ICE for FY 2027 is $550.3 million, an increase of $36.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Operations and Support
Total FY 2027 Request: $550.3 million
($36.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Operations and Support account contributes to the HSI mission of bringing a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement of Federal immigration and customs laws. Salary and Expense resources are used to address cross-border violations, terrorism and illegal immigration through the investigation, detention, and prosecution of criminal and non-criminal aliens, domestic gangs, TCOs, and disruption of criminal trade and money laundering associated with illicit drugs. HSI investigative activities protect the infrastructure and persons within the United States by applying a wide range of legal authorities that support the goals and objectives of the *Strategy* to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy the pathways used by TCOs to transport drugs and the proceeds of drug trafficking across the borders.

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Intelligence
Total FY 2027 Request: $23.1 million
($2.4 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
HSI Intelligence provides criminal analysis to identify and illuminate criminals, their networks, and their modus operandi, thus supporting HSI's criminal investigations and criminal investigative priorities. Consequently, the most efficient enabler of HSI investigations targeting complex transnational organized crime (TOC) networks is intelligence support provided by HSI Criminal Analysts. An investigation supported by an HSI Criminal Analyst is twice as likely to achieve an arrest. In FY 2025, HSI's criminal analysis directly facilitated over 16,805 arrests and provided support to the HSI seizure of approximately $520 million in currency and assets.

HSI Intelligence produces and shares its criminal analysis with law enforcement partners to support efforts to disrupt the flow of illicit drugs. HSI Intelligence collects and analyzes information and data from multiple sources, develops the information to enable investigative and enforcement actions and inform decision makers, and disseminates criminal analysis to the appropriate partners to coordinate and de-conflict intelligence and investigative actions.

Domestic Investigations
Total FY 2027 Request: $516.0 million
($33.3 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
HSI is the largest investigative component of DHS with over 7,600 Special Agents. HSI Domestic Operations is led by 29 Special Agents in Charge (SAC) managing 237 domestic field offices. Border-related crime and the violence often associated with it pose a significant risk to the public safety and national security of the United States. Therefore, HSI continues to focus enforcement efforts to disrupt cross-border criminal activity related to contraband smuggling, human smuggling, bulk cash smuggling, money laundering, weapons trafficking, and other crimes, as well as the dismantlement of the TCOs responsible for these illicit activities. In response to TCO activities, HSI has assigned more than 1,600 Special Agents and 140 Criminal Analysts to Southwest Border Offices.

As TCOs continue to explore methods to conceal illicit smuggling at the land border POEs by blending into the legitimate mass cross-border traffic, TCOs also seek to exploit the International Mail Facilities (IMFs) and Express Consignment Carriers (ECCs) that handle and sort through large volumes of mail and parcels entering and crossing the United States to conceal their illicit activities. Law enforcement faces the challenge to find adequate resources to target, identify, interdict, and investigate every prospective 10-gram parcel of fentanyl, which is approximately the size of two and a half packets of sugar. HSI, to prevent the opioid trafficking through the IMFs and ECCs, relies on advance data, targets supply chain networks, coordinates with domestic and international partners, and through the HSTF and Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BEST) platform provides field training to include officer safety and smuggling trends.

HSI will use the requested resources to continue funding operations such as the Cross-Border Financial Crime Center's (CBFCC), Financial Crimes Unit (FCU)'s, Bulk Cash Smuggling Section (BCSS), which targets bulk cash smuggling and the use of alternate value platforms

to transfer illicit value both domestically and internationally. Bulk cash smuggling is a preferred method of operation for TCOs to smuggle funds into or out of the United States. The BCSS is focused on disrupting facilitation pipelines used to move currency and other forms of value derived from illicit activities such as the smuggling of drugs, weapons, and contraband, as well as human trafficking and foreign political corruption. HSI has refined its ability to target money laundering and financial violations through the BCSS, which supports long-term, multi-jurisdictional bulk cash investigations.

HSI continues to target DTOs by developing intelligence to identify drug smuggling schemes, trends, and violators through operational programs managed by the HSI Narcotics and Contraband Smuggling Unit; strengthening the international development and expansion of the NTC – Investigations (NTC-I) National Initiative for Illicit Trade Enforcement (NIITE) to exploit criminal organizations via information technology; prioritizing investigative focus on border violators and the TCOs they support; prioritizing drug- related investigations to those involving HSI-led international drug smuggling/trafficking investigations involving significant scope; HSI-led international chemical or illicit drug manufacturing equipment investigations;

HSI-led international drug smuggling/trafficking investigations involving overdoses that result in death(s) in the United States; and HSI-led or co- sponsored HSTF investigations and prioritizing drug-related investigations to criminals earning, laundering, or moving more than $5 million per year through repeated exploitation or evasion of global movement systems. Since the implementation of its Strategy for Combating Illicit Opioids, HSI has and will continue to work with DHS and other Federal, State, local and non-governmental partners to disrupt the supply of illicit opioids across the drug supply chain. HSI will continue to drive operations, initiatives, and actions across the government as an integrated approach to dismantle TCOs fueling the opioid epidemic in the United States.

Additionally, the HSI CBFCC/FCU in conjunction with the NTC-I Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) continues to provide the analytic infrastructure supporting financial and trade investigations. The FCU and NTC-I/TTU identifies and analyzes complex trade-based money laundering systems. NTC-I/TTU's unique ability to analyze domestic trade and financial data, in addition to the trade and financial data of foreign cooperating partners, enables HSI to identify transnational money laundering methods and schemes used by international and domestic criminal organizations. There is a total of 20 operational HSI TTUs in existence globally, with the TTU in Bogota, Colombia, as an example, having been established in 2004.

By developing relationships with foreign counterparts through TTUs, HSI built the framework to successfully investigate and prosecute international money laundering and illicit trade cases. With a systematic program of expansion, training, support, and flexibility, TTU maintains the highest levels of expertise and institutional knowledge in the financial and trade investigations arenas. TTU maintains partnerships with Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, United Kingdom, Philippines, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Costa Rica, and France.

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HSI, in partnership with CBP, employs the NIITE maritime targeting model by leveraging global maritime shipping industry data in conjunction with other intelligence holdings to support domestic and foreign offices efforts to illuminate TCOs that operate domestically and in foreign countries. HSI is focused on industries and nations that produce known precursors that are diverted to illegally produce fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other narcotics supplied to the United States. These targeting leads have produced actionable seizures of narcotics and precursor chemicals leading to further intelligence gathering and case support for ongoing domestic and foreign investigations. HSI's efforts have led to the indictments and arrests of several high-level TCO members in bilateral investigations.

HSI has developed a methodology, "Operation Hydra," which is an intelligence-based counter narcotics operation designed to target the illicit shipment of fentanyl and precursors from foreign locations that are destined for the United States. "Operation Hydra" works by enabling HSI to identify and analyze criminal networks by processing large amounts of financial data combined with additional government data holdings, open source/social media, and communication records, and electronic search warrants to identify suspicious shipments and transactions between China, India, the United States, and narcotics source countries such as Mexico. In FY 2025, HSI seized nearly 998,000 lbs. of pre-cursor chemicals intended for the production of illegal drugs.

HSI has also applied the intelligence-based methodology developed under "Operation Chain Breaker" to the identification of pill presses, encapsulating machines and their related dies, molds and parts being imported to the United States and Mexico in furtherance of illicit synthetic opioid manufacturing. HSI employs this methodology under "Operation Chain Breaker" and has achieved significant seizures of such items both in the United States and Mexico. Under "Operation Chain Breaker," HSI investigations have identified several individuals and businesses based in Mexico and China that are involved in illicit opioid manufacturing and have worked to apply Federal criminal charges and sanctions under the Office of Foreign Asset Control.

HSI develops close ties with other Federal agencies to coordinate complex, priority investigations through the Special Operations Unit (SOU). The HSI SOU is situated in a multi-agency coordination center at the DEA Special Operations Division (SOD) which consists of representatives from 36 different Federal, State, intelligence, and foreign agencies. SOU utilizes both classified and unclassified law enforcement resources to assist HSI field offices in dismantling TCOs by identifying and exploiting the command-and-control networks used by the criminal enterprise and collaborating with other agencies. SOU also serves as a real-time de-confliction and coordination center for criminal communication devices to ensure officer safety, prevent potential "blue-on–blue" situations, and support criminal network dismantlement.

On January 20, 2025, EO 14159, titled "Protecting the American People Against Invasion," announced the intent to create HSTFs with their mission being to end the presence of criminal cartels, foreign gangs, and TCOs globally; to dismantle cross-border human smuggling and trafficking networks, with a particular focus on such offenses involving children; and to ensure the use of all available law enforcement tools to faithfully execute the

immigration laws of the United States. The HSTF network will also focus on the designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) as designated by EO No. 14157, "Designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists."

The HSTF structure provides for the establishment of permanent multi-agency teams that will work side-by-side in the same office space within a core city location with subsequent primary offices being where these task force members will work together on intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdictional operations against a continuum of priority targets. These HSTFs will capitalize on the synergy created through the long-term relationships forged by investigators and analysts who remain together over time.

The HSTFs will eliminate redundancies and inefficiencies by leveraging existing structures and capabilities within the HSI-led BESTs and the Department of Justice's Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)-led TOC Task Forces which together provide the strong foundation to build an HSTF network. These HSTFs will integrate existing ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) multi-agency initiatives nationwide as well as expand the counterdrug mission of the HSTF in accordance with the stated EOs. Pursuant to EO 14159 and related policy directives, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task force (OCDETF) program has been sunsetted, with its funding, resources, and mission responsibilities transitioned to the HSTF framework, which now serves as the primary Federal multi-agency structure for investigating and dismantling TCOs and related threats.

Moving forward, any new or existing investigative and/or intelligence initiatives related to criminal cartels, foreign gangs, cross-border human smuggling and trafficking networks and other TCOs must be presented to the HSTF with a first right of refusal. The requested resources will support investigative efforts, coordination with Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies, and participation in multiple task forces to counter the flow of all illicit drugs into and out of the United States.

In further support of interagency collaboration, HSI will continue active participation in the SOD, which is an interagency coordination and intelligence center consisting of representatives from multiple foreign and domestic Federal law enforcement agencies that include DEA, FBI, and the Internal Revenue Service. During field investigations, these centers allow HSI to target the command and control of communication devices employed by criminal organizations operating across jurisdictional boundaries on a regional, national, and international level.

International Investigations
Total FY 2027 Request: $11.2 million
($0.8 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
HSI is responsible for enhancing national security by conducting and coordinating international investigations involving TCOs and serving as ICE's criminal investigative liaison to foreign law enforcement counterparts overseas. HSI coordinates with the DEA on its overseas narcotics investigations.

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HSI has formed and continues to grow multinational task forces focused on bilateral investigations and joint efforts in the identification and interdiction of narcotics bound for the United States, with an emphasis on prosecution of those TCOs responsible for such illicit shipments. The prosecutions are supported through extraditions and mutual legal assistance agreements and treaties that are aimed at the dismantlement of cocaine laboratories, in addition to the identification and investigation of pre-cursor chemicals entering those host countries for the purposes of cocaine production.

HSI supports the *Strategy* by attacking the supply chains of DTO and disrupting key business sectors to weaken the economic basis and benefits of illicit drug trafficking. Much of the illegal drug market in the United States is supplied with illicit narcotics grown or manufactured in foreign countries and smuggled across the Nation's borders. HSI agents assigned to overseas offices work with host country law enforcement to assist HSI domestic agents with enforcing a wide range of criminal statutes, including Title 18, Title 31, Title 50, and Title 19 of the U.S. Code to investigate transnational crimes. These statutes address general smuggling issues as well as customs violations. Under cross-designation by DEA, HSI also conducts Title 21 investigations, which target transnational criminal activity involving the importation, distribution, manufacture, and possession of illegal narcotics. HSI Special Agents enhance drug trafficking investigations using their authorities under Title 8 to target foreign nationals linked to DTOs.

On September 27, 2011, HSI officially established the Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU) Program. HSI TCIUs comprise foreign law enforcement officials, customs officers, immigration officers, and prosecutors who undergo a strict vetting process to ensure that shared information and operational activities are not compromised.

HSI TCIUs facilitate information exchange and rapid bilateral investigation of weapons trafficking and counter-proliferation, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, human smuggling and trafficking, narcotics trafficking, intellectual property rights violations, customs fraud, child exploitation, cyber-crime, and many of the other 400 violations of law within HSI's investigative purview. There are over 650 foreign law enforcement officers among these 15 TCIUs, and three International Task Force units, across 18 countries. For reference, in FY 2025, HSI TCIUs were responsible for the seizure of $34 million in currency (USD equivalent) and the seizure of 409,345 pounds of cocaine and 901,082 pounds of drug precursors, as well as the criminal arrests of 2,632 individuals.

In Mexico, where six out of the eight most recently designated FTOs are based, HSI plays a leading role in efforts to combat cartel operations alongside Government of Mexico (GOM) partners. HSI Mexico, the Agency's largest international office, has two TCIUs which play critical roles in advancing the most significant HSI investigations targeting cartel operatives and activities. In FY 2025, HSI Mexico, primarily through its TCIUs, played a central role in the arrest and capture of high value targets from the Cartel de Sinaloa (CDS), Cartel Jalisco Nueva Generacion (CJNG), Cartel del Noroeste (CDN), and Cartel del Golfo (CDG); the seizure of tons of synthetic drug precursors and thousands of kilos of narcotics; the dismantlement of multiple synthetic drug labs; the seizure and investigation of illegally trafficked weapons; and the arrests of human smugglers. Through its TCIUs, HSI's

partnership with the GOM has produced some of the most concrete, tangible results in the counter-cartel fight in Mexico this year. HSI anticipates the joint cooperation with GOM investigating and capturing high-value targets, targeting illicit revenue streams, combatting arms flows, and disrupting precursor chemical supply chains will continue at its current level and will impact and degrade cartel capabilities in Mexico, thereby enhancing the security of the United States.

HSI oversees the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program (BITMAP), a host-country-led initiative in which HSI trains and equips foreign counterparts to conduct tactically targeted collection of biometric and biographic data on suspected individuals via mobile biometric collection devices. BITMAP aims to strengthen law enforcement investigations, border security and counterterrorism efforts in the United States and in Partner Nations (PNs) by providing foreign law enforcement with biometric/biographic collection capability. Through the program, HSI mitigates criminal and cross border illicit activity in the United States and in foreign PNs. BITMAP's focus is to provide specialized technical equipment and advisory support to HSI foreign law enforcement counterparts for the collection of biometric and biographic data from third-country nationals in support of criminal investigations. Foreign law enforcement partners share their BITMAP information with HSI in a joint effort to identify transnational criminals, terrorists, gang members and other persons of interest. Information shared through BITMAP provides enhanced U.S. border security by giving consular and law enforcement agencies the information necessary to prevent known criminal and terrorist threats from entering the United States, before the threat can reach U.S. borders. In FY 2025, BITMAP submissions collected by partner nations resulted in 456 matches against United States terrorist and criminal watch lists, and 202 matches against International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) notices. Using information supplied by BITMAP partners, the program resulted in 469 new profile nominations to terrorist watch lists. HSI currently conducts dedicated BITMAP operations in 21 countries.

In FY 2025, HSI BEST and HSI International Operations provided training to foreign national law enforcement officers assigned to domestic BEST units. This initiative engaged foreign national law enforcement officers in temporary assignment as subject matter experts to domestic BEST units. This training enhances foreign national law enforcement capacity by coordinating foreign national law enforcement officers' training in support of international cross-border efforts across multiple countries to identify, disrupt, and dismantle TCOs that seek to exploit border vulnerabilities and threaten public safety on both sides of the shared border.

Additionally, HSI plays a critical role in developing its foreign partners abilities to detect and intercept illicit drugs in their domestic mail and express consignment systems. For example, following successful significant seizures of methamphetamine in foreign mail centers bound for Europe from other regions of the world, HSI and its law enforcement partners in Spain investigated and dismantled a clandestine laboratory used to process methamphetamine within the Iberian Peninsula. HSI offices abroad are actively working through multinational task forces, as well as providing capacity building to those law enforcement partners, and outreach and training with private sector entities in those nations to identify and interdict

narcotics prior to their entering the United States. HSI cooperates with European law enforcement agencies in joint investigations at post, package and airport facilities to identify and intercept narcotics shipments being sent via mail and parcel post to the United States after their purchase from darknet marketplaces. In South Africa, HSI continues to work with postal authorities to identify and investigate internet pharmacies who illicitly ship controlled medications, including opioids, to the United States.

HSI New Delhi, in close coordination with the Government of India, is leading several high-priority investigations targeting transnational criminal networks involved in the production and trafficking of fentanyl precursors and counterfeit medications. These operations address the illegal manufacture, shipment, and global distribution of controlled substances that violate United States, Indian, and international laws—activities that pose serious risks to public health and undermine the integrity of the global pharmaceutical supply chain. To strengthen international enforcement capabilities, HSI New Delhi has delivered advanced, scenario-based training to Indian law enforcement agencies, focused on cross-border investigations of pharmaceutical smuggling. This specialized program equips participants with the tools and techniques necessary to identify, track, and intercept illicit shipments of precursor chemicals and counterfeit drugs. By enhancing investigative capacity and fostering international cooperation, the training plays a critical role in disrupting illicit pharmaceutical networks at their source. HSI's money laundering control program investigates financial crimes and interdicts bulk currency shipments exported out of the United States. HSI tracks financial crimes related to the drug trade and reports the dollar value of real or other property seized from drug operations. In FY 2025, HSI seized $110.7 million from currency and assets derived from drug operations. The seizure of currency and assets reduces the financial incentives for criminal activity.

Starting in FY 2025, HSI observed a decrease in fentanyl seizures along the southwest border. To date, fentanyl seizures have continued to drop in FY 2026. This corresponds with a decrease in border crossings through southwest border POE and illegal border crossings between the POEs. The decline in seizures corelates with a 24.5 percent decrease in fatal drug overdoses as reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

HSI's strategy concerning the fentanyl/opioid threat encompasses several campaigns which restrict the flow of fentanyl and precursors into the country. Precursors are often purchased from traditional chemical producing nations through proxy companies and via enterprises which then have shipments diverted from their legitimate supply chains. HSI, NTC-I assists HSI Domestic and International offices by targeting illicit precursor movements within commercial modalities of transportation to include air and maritime cargo modalities. NTC-I employs multiple data streams and the subject matter expertise of CBP officers to illuminate anomalous shipments indicative of possible illicit chemical precursor movements. In some instances, NTC-I has been able to assist with the detection and seizure of containerized shipments of precursor chemicals being sent directly from China to Mexico by facilitating the inspection and copying of document shipments between the Shipper and Consignee as they transit the United States. HSI's unique and far-reaching authorities to enforce and regulate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the United States and other nations enables HSI to play a key role, in conjunction with State and local law

enforcement partners, across the country to combat large-scale fentanyl trafficking organizations.

HSI BESTs have traditionally been the largest platform used to carry out HSI's comprehensive, multi-layered strategy to combat TCOs involved in the smuggling of poly shipments of drugs. This strategy facilitates the immediate application of investigative techniques on seized parcels, which aids in establishing probable cause needed to effect enforcement actions on individuals associated with fentanyl laden parcels. Consequentially, these seizures and arrests disrupt the movement of illicit opioids and opioid precursors transiting through the mail and express consignment shipments, and aid in the dismantling of distribution networks.

Recognizing that transactions conducted on the Dark Web often involve the utilization of cryptocurrency, in FY 2017, to combat the fentanyl crisis and related financial crimes, the HSI FCU and the Cyber Crimes Unit instituted the Cyber Financial Program (CFP). The CFP is a concerted effort in cryptocurrency and Dark Web training and outreach for HSI internal investigators and analysts as well as Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement partners to strengthen the global awareness and knowledge needed to combat the emerging threat. In FY 2025, CFP conducted 26 virtual Introduction to Virtual Currency Investigations courses to 1,582 participants from across the globe, consisting of approximately 1,463 Law Enforcement Officers and analysts, and 119 non-government officials. Additionally, CFP, in conjunction with Cyber Crimes Center (C3), participated in Virtual Currency and Darknet Investigations courses to an audience of approximately 300 domestic & foreign Law Enforcement Officers. The CFP contributed to the initiation of 262 HSI led investigations, 125 criminal arrests, and the seizure of $235 million in U.S. Currency value related to virtual assets.

With the increasing trend of illicit finance in the cryptocurrency market, the FCU Virtual Assets Program has continued to support financial related cryptocurrency investigations. These crypto related investigations cover all criminal typologies: financial fraud (i.e., investment Ponzi schemes, Pig-Butchering, business email compromise, etc.), sanctioned jurisdiction/entities, terrorist financing, child exploitation, and the laundering of narcotics proceeds. As HSI has identified this new methodology used by TCOs in using cryptocurrency as a value transfer method, HSI is devoted to strengthening their resources to detect, deter, and disrupt their financial operations.

FCU, in accordance with HSIs C3, are working together with our Undercover Operations Unit in further development of capturing key data identifiers in money pickup operations. Some of the key identifiers will include your traditional data such as bank account, dollar amount, and other information; however, with cryptocurrency, additional identifiers will be needed such as wallet addresses, and types of cryptocurrencies used to transfer value. Along with supporting current investigations, FCU Virtual Asset Program recognizes many of these illicit proceeds are consolidated at a centralized crypto exchange account point, layered through second/third tier accounts to include decentralized exchanges and dark web exchanges; subsequently, the crypto is off ramped into fiat currency overseas. Some common

crypto exchange vendors have been identified in facilitating illicit finance and they are known as complicit actors in the international law enforcement community.

Based on the 2025 Chainalysis Crypto Crime report, for FY 2024, it indicated a total volume of $40 billion plus in illicit proceeds (of which $1.6 billion represented Darknet Markets) transiting through illicit addresses. Based on HSI's fiscal year statistics, including the seizure of over $4.2 billion in virtual assets and cryptocurrency from FY 2021 to FY 2024, the global cryptocurrency marketplace has emerged as one of the primary channels for money laundering activities. The sheer volume and value of assets seized underscore the increasing reliance of criminal organizations on digital currencies to move, conceal, and legitimize illicit proceeds across borders. HSI investigations have revealed that the anonymity, speed, and global reach of cryptocurrencies make them highly attractive for a wide range of financial crimes, including fraud, drug trafficking, and cyber-enabled offenses. As a result, disrupting illicit activity in the cryptocurrency ecosystem has become a critical priority for HSI and its partners, requiring advanced investigative techniques, international cooperation, and ongoing engagement with both the public and private sectors.

To streamline investigations, especially the conversion aspects of fiat currency to/from cryptocurrency, FCU Virtual Assets Program was synced with the FCU BCSS within the HSI CBFCC. The FCU Virtual Assets Program will continue to support these crypto related financial investigations, along with adding additional program managers, and cryptocurrency analysts specialized in blockchain tracing. Collectively, FCU will work with internal stakeholders such as C3, Public Safety & Border Security (PSBS), BEST, and other cross units to combat narcotics trafficking and its illicit finance. Additionally, FCU will also be engaged with State, local, and international partners, since this is a global issue.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Science and Technology Directorate

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research and Development: Interdiction	$7.250	$11.446	$11.446
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$7.250**	**$11.446**	**$11.446**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Research and Development	$7.250	$11.446	$11.446
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$7.250**	**$11.446**	**$11.446**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2	2	2
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7
Drug Resources Percentage	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%

Program Summary

MISSION

The scope and diversity of DHS' missions require the S&T Directorate to address a wide range of challenges in order to support DHS Components with new and improved capabilities. These enhancements are designed to increase operational effectiveness, efficiency, and safety across the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE). S&T is responsible for researching emerging threats, including explosives, border security, cyber security, and biological and chemical hazards, as well as for conducting the research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) of innovation solutions required to meet Homeland Security needs. As part of this broad mission, S&T conducts research and development (R&D) related to drug control in support of CBP, ICE, and USCG.

METHODOLOGY

S&T's methodology is based on RDT&E projects that directly support drug control efforts. Since the projects directly support drug interdiction, it was determined that the entirety of project resources is used for calculating S&T's drug control efforts.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for S&T for FY 2027 is $11.4 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

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Research and Development: Opioid/Fentanyl Detection
Total FY 2027 Request: $11.4 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
Previously, S&T's drug interdiction related projects were managed within the broader Forensics and Criminal Investigations Program. In response to changing threat landscape, particularly the rise of emerging synthetic variants, S&T will transition these efforts to a dedicated Opioid/Fentanyl Detection Program in FY 2027. DHS faces significant challenges detecting and interdicting synthetic drugs, such as fentanyl, that enter the United States by land, sea, air, and through international mail. Key obstacles include the difficulty of physically detecting opioids, which can be smuggled in extremely small or diluted quantities, and the limited availability of automated detection systems. Additionally, identifying and disrupting of Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO), DTOs, and individuals involved in illicit manufacturing and smuggling remain a complex task.

DHS Components and law enforcement partners have highlighted critical needs for advanced technologies to support their missions in targeting, investigating, and dismantling illicit opioid and narcotic smuggling operations into and across the United States. Previously, hardware and analytics for these technologies were developed and transitioned to CBP. The program will continue through FY 2027, focusing on capabilities that support the full range of DHS and HSE counterdrug missions, regardless of evolving trafficking methods.

In coordination with DHS operational components, S&T will develop tools to fuse data and apply advanced analytics to interdiction and investigation. Leveraging sources such as advanced electronic data, dark web commerce, law enforcement holdings, and sensors, S&T aims to automate information sharing and enhance targeting of supply chain networks. Integration of these analytics into a classified data environment began in FY 2025 and will continue through FY 2027. S&T will also advance non-contact detection capabilities, enabling officers to screen surfaces and samples for synthetic opioids like fentanyl without direct contact. Efforts will adapt vapor detection and spectroscopy-based approaches for challenging environments. These capabilities advance screening operations at DHS operational facilities, such as POEs and international mail centers, allowing frontline operators to more quickly and accurately identify, investigate, and interdict fentanyl, its chemical precursors, and the pill presses used to manufacture fentanyl.

This funding also supports outreach and engagement to strengthen S&T's counter fentanyl efforts and operations. Addressing the fentanyl supply chain requires expanding relationships and establishing new collaborations to disrupt illicit drug production and flow. S&T's outreach will strengthen law enforcement activities, aid in new international agreements, and increase insight into the commercial chemical industry. Building scientific and technical networks will ensure law enforcement has access to the latest capabilities and standards.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
United States Coast Guard

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	$1,961.506	$1,961.506	$2,180.880
Research and Development	0.951	0.951	0.854
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1,962.457**	**$1,962.457**	**$2,181.734**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations and Support	$1,532.438	$1,532.438	$1,817.153
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	429.068	429.068	363.727
Research and Development	0.951	0.951	0.854
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1,962.457**	**$1,962.457**	**$2,181.734**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	7,232	7,232	7,685
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$13.5	$13.5	$15.6
Drug Resources Percentage	14.5%	14.5%	14.0%

Program Summary

MISSION

USCG is the lead Federal agency for maritime law enforcement, including drug interdiction on the high seas, sharing the lead for drug interdiction in U.S. territorial seas with CBP. USCG partners with DOW for detection and monitoring of illicit drugs bound for the United States. USCG drug interdictions serve the whole-of-government effort to combat TCOs and cut off critical funding for the same TCOs engaged in other illicit activity. USCG forces deploy to the two major drug transit corridors in the Western Hemisphere, the Eastern Pacific and Caribbean, to deter, detect, and interdict maritime drug trafficking events. These deployed forces are supported by other partners and agencies and are of critical importance to the detection and monitoring of these TCOs.

USCG has a comprehensive approach to maritime counterdrug law enforcement in the source, transit, and arrival zones. The key objectives of the USCG strategy are to maintain an interdiction presence based on the availability of assets, deny smugglers access to maritime routes, and deter trafficking activity; strengthen ties with source and transit zone nations to increase their willingness and ability to stem the production and trafficking of illicit drugs; and

support interagency and international efforts to address drug smuggling through increased cooperation and coordination.

METHODOLOGY

USCG does not have a specific appropriation for drug interdiction activities. All USCG operations, capital improvements and acquisitions, and research and development activities targeted toward drug interdiction are funded out of the associated appropriations specified herein. Reflecting the multi-mission nature of USCG units, the accounting system is keyed to operating and support facilities, rather than to specific missions. Consistent with that approach, personnel and other costs are administered and tracked along operational and support capability lines requiring detailed cost accounting techniques. USCG uses a Mission Cost Model methodology to compute its drug mission allocation. The Mission Cost Model allocates funding across USCG missions in the Performance-Based Budget presentation. The Mission Cost Model allocates all direct and support costs to mission-performing units (e.g., National Security Cutter (NSC) or Long-Range Surveillance (LRS) aircraft). Established baselines of operational activity are used to further allocate those costs to the various missions.

Operations & Support (O&S)

O&S funds are used to operate assets and facilities; maintain capital equipment; improve management effectiveness; and recruit, train, and sustain all active-duty military and civilian personnel. Budget presentations for current and future years use the most recent O&S asset cost data and systematically allocate costs. Direct Costs are applied directly to the operating assets that perform missions. Support Costs are applied to assets for which cost variability can be specifically linked to operating assets (based on allocation criteria). Overhead Costs are applied to assets based on proportion of labor dollars spent where cost variability cannot be specifically linked to operating assets. This is a standard industry approach to overhead allocation. Once all O&S costs are fully loaded on mission-performing assets, those costs are further allocated to USCG missions (Drug Enforcement, Search and Rescue, etc.) using actual or baseline projections for operational employment hours.

Procurement, Construction & Improvements (PC&I)

PC&I funds use the Mission Cost Model to develop an allocation of costs by mission areas for proposed PC&I projects based on the typical employment of assets germane to the project. For example, if a new asset is being proposed for commissioning through a PC&I project, costs would be applied to missions using the operational profile of a comparable existing asset. USCG uses a zero-based budget approach in developing its request for PC&I funding. Program changes in the PC&I account may vary significantly from year-to-year depending on the specific platforms and construction projects supported. PC&I funding finances the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of new facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The funds cover USCG-owned and operated vessels, aircraft, shore facilities, and other equipment, such as computer systems.

Research and Development

R&D funds use the Mission Cost Model to develop an allocation of costs by mission areas for proposed research and development projects. Allocation of drug interdiction funding is

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accomplished within the R&D appropriation by evaluating each project's anticipated contribution to drug interdiction efforts based on subject matter expert professional judgment.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for USCG for FY 2027 is $2.2 billion, an increase of $219.3 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Operations and Support
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.8 billion
($284.7 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 budget provides O&S funding for the sustainment of operations and readiness investments from the FY 2026 budget, including military pay and allowances, new asset follow-on costs, and depot level maintenance for aging assets. These assets contribute significantly to the drug interdiction mission. These resources will increase operations to interdict, seize, and disrupt transshipment of illicit drugs by sea that fuel and enable cartels and TCOs. Additionally, FY 2027 budget provides funding for enduring operations that target drug trafficking in the Caribbean and the Eastern Pacific.

In FY 2027, the USCG will maintain an interdiction presence, based on the availability of assets, to deny smugglers access to maritime routes and deter trafficking activity. In coordination with JIATF-S, USCG will provide the capability to interdict drugs in the transit zone and collaborate with interagency and foreign partners to target priority TCO leaders and their networks. USCG will coordinate with international partners to strengthen ties with source and transit zone nations to increase their willingness and ability to stem the production and trafficking of illicit drugs, to include fentanyl and its precursors. USCG exercises over 40 bilateral and multilateral counterdrug agreements across the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Eastern Pacific, where USCG conducts joint operations and training geared towards enhancing local government counterdrug capabilities.

Additionally, USCG will utilize $108.3 million in Public Law 119-21 funding in FY 2027 in support of Operations. This allocation is a vital operational investment that directly mitigates critical sustainment shortages across surface, air, and shore portfolios, assets that form the backbone of the service's counter-narcotics and drug interdiction missions. Sustained high operational tempo in corrosive maritime environments routinely exacerbates deferred maintenance backlogs, resulting in degraded readiness, unscheduled asset downtime, and diminished patrol capacity in key transit zones such as the Eastern Pacific and Caribbean Basin. By aggressively targeting these readiness gaps, this funding facilitates extensive structural maintenance for aging cutters, major component and engine replacements for rotary and fixed-wing aircraft, and the critical modernization of shore-based support infrastructure. This targeted depot-level recapitalization will restore platform reliability and maximize operational availability, ensuring USCG can project sustained, forward-deployed presence, execute complex interdictions, and decisively disrupt TCOs.

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Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Total FY 2027 Request: $363.7 million
($65.3 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
This funding is critical to establishing the highly capable, modernized assets essential for long-term success in the drug interdiction mission. By targeting the recapitalization of aging platforms, it will maximize asset availability and halt a negative readiness trend that previously constrained operations. These modern assets will ensure persistent, expansive coverage across highly trafficked and evolving smuggling vectors, enabling USCG to project a continuous, forward-deployed presence to intercept illicit narcotics within maritime transit zones. The decrease is attributed to USCG's plan to obligate $19.8 billion from Public Law 119-21 in FY 2026, approximately 80 percent of the funding provided from the act. Specifically, the FY 2027 budget:

- Continues to support the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) acquisition as part of the recapitalization of the USCG fleet. The OPC will bridge the capabilities of the NSC and Fast Response Cutter (FRC) and will replace the USCG's rapidly aging medium endurance cutter fleet.
- Supports program management and acquisition of Over The Horizon (OTH) and Long Range Interceptor (LRI) cutter boats for the NSCs and OPCs, extending the interdiction reach of deployed assets.
- Supports a long range unmanned aerial system, which provides Coast Guard with detection and monitoring capabilities in support of counter-drug operations.
- Supports Coastal Sentinel which is the Coast Guard's next-generation maritime surveillance capability. The requested funds will be used to purchase physical sensors, communications infrastructure, local computing hardware, and data storage needed to create fully integrated operational sites.

Additionally, USCG will utilize $234.0 million in Public Law 119-21 funding in FY 2027 in support of PCI. This funding recapitalizes the USCG's surface and aviation fleets, delivering the advanced cutters and persistent surveillance assets necessary to push counterdrug interdiction efforts further offshore. It also heavily invests in integrating cutting-edge technologies across the service. Together, these enhancements significantly expand the USCG's operational reach and maritime domain awareness, providing crews with the advanced tactical capabilities required to detect, pursue, and dismantle sophisticated transnational smuggling networks. Specifically, Public Law 119-21 funding:

- Continues to support the FRC program, which integrates high-speed performance and advanced sensor capabilities with a specialized over the horizon interceptor boat, enabling crews to effectively detect, pursue, and interdict smuggling vessels.
- Supports shore infrastructure projects that will support the USCG's surface and aviation fleets, delivering the advanced cutters and persistent surveillance assets necessary to push counterdrug interdiction efforts further offshore.

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Research and Development
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.85 million
($0.1 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
R&D funding allows USCG to sustain critical missions for DHS. FY 2027 requested R&D funding supports all 11 statutorily mandated USCG mission programs. These mission programs, in turn, directly support USCG's role as the principal Federal agency for ensuring maritime safety, security, and stewardship. FY 2027 resources will continue to support the development of technologies, such as opioid detection technology, unmanned aircraft, unmanned surface vessels, and unmanned subsurface vessels that give operational commanders a wider range of options to detect and/or stop fleeing vessels. Additional efforts in the FY 2027 budget request with impacts to the counterdrug mission include enhanced Maritime Domain Awareness technology and an operational performance improvements modeling project to enhance the effectiveness of Coast Guard Forces.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of Community Planning and Development

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Recovery	$798.995	$798.995	$824.920
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$798.995**	**$798.985**	**$824.920**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Continuum of Care Program: Homeless Assistance Grants	$768.995	$768.995	0.000
Section 8071 Recovery Housing Program	30.000	30.000	0.000
Emergency Solutions Grants: Homeless Assistance Grants[1]	0.000	0.000	$824.920
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$798.995**	**$798.985**	**$824.920**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$77.0	$77.0	$73.6
Drug Resources Percentage	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%

[1]Although funding amounts specifically tied to substance use disorder-related activities are not yet determinable until implementation of the proposed Emergency Solutions Grants program and the collection of baseline data, HUD's intention is to at least maintain similar levels of assistance to clients currently served with substance use disorder under the Continuum of Care Program.

Program Summary

MISSION

HUD's mission is to foster strong communities by supporting access to quality, affordable housing, expanding the housing supply, and unlocking homeownership opportunities for the American people. The Department is committed to furthering the promise of self-sufficiency in every American while promoting economic development to revitalize rural, Tribal, and urban communities across the county. The prevalence of substance use disorders can create instability and increase the risk of homelessness, particularly in communities with limited access to support services.

METHODOLOGY

Recipients of resources provided by the Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs report to HUD annually how many people they intend to serve through the CoC Program funding. The most recent CoC Competition data (from FY 2024) shows that 20.5 percent of clients served will

receive substance use treatment. HUD then multiplies this number by the CoC appropriation to determine the anticipated amount that will be spent on serving persons with chronic substance abuse issues.

Section 8071 (Pilot Program to Help Individuals in Recovery from a Substance Use Disorder become Stably Housed) of the SUPPORT Act allows States and the District of Columbia to provide stable, temporary housing for individuals in recovery from a SUD. The Recovery Housing Program (RHP) allocates, via formula, funds to grantees whose age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths based on data from CDC was above the national average. The pilot program was authorized for FY 2019-FY 2023, though it was not funded in 2019. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) provided $30 million for such purposes.

HUD is proposing to address the Nation's homelessness crises via a new, targeted Emergency Solutions Block Grant program. To effectively address homelessness, our strategy must go beyond housing alone and promote comprehensive reforms, including expanded access to wraparound services such as substance use disorder treatment-related activities. Although funding amounts specifically tied to such activities and corresponding performance metrics are not yet determinable until program implementation and the collection of baseline data, HUD's intention is to at least maintain similar levels of assistance to clients currently served with substance use disorder under the Continuum of Care Program. The methodology for the proposed Emergency Solutions Grants is consistent with the Continuum of Care Program's methodology. The most recent Continuum of Care Program competition data (from FY 2024) shows that 20.5 percent of clients serve will receive substance use treatment. HUD then multiplies this number by the CoC appropriation (and for 2027 ONDCP presentation purposes, the proposed ESG amount) to determine the anticipated amount that will be spent on serving persons with chronic substance abuse issues.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for HUD for FY 2027 is $824.9 million, an increase of $25.9 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Homeless Assistance Grants Continuum of Care Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($769.0 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
HUD's Homeless Assistance Grants program addresses homelessness nationwide through a variety of services and housing interventions serving vulnerable individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. These grants are funded through the competitive Continuum of Care Program. The 2027 President's Budget does not request funding for the Continuum of Care Program because it proposes a strategic realignment of its homelessness response by consolidating the short- and medium-term assistance provided by the Continuum of Care Program into a significantly expanded Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program.

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Recovery Housing Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($30.0 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
Section 8071 (Pilot Program to Help Individuals in Recovery from a Substance Use Disorder become Stably Housed) of the SUPPORT Act authorizes assistance to States and the District of Columbia to provide stable, transitional housing for individuals in recovery from a substance use disorder. Because States and local governments are better positioned to serve their communities' needs, the FY 2027 Budget discontinued funding for less-targeted programs, including SUPPORT Act grants, in favor of locally driven public-private partnership programs with stronger private leverage.

Emergency Solutions Grants
Total FY 2027 Request: $824.9 million
($824.9 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The proposed new target Emergency Solutions Grant program will provide emergency, short- and medium-term assistance in the communities with the highest needed, helping individuals get off the streets and back on their feet. Emphasis will be on supporting States and local governments in partnering with the private sector to expand housing availability. Fostering strong partnerships between Federal agencies, local governments, Tribes, and community organizations are essential to establishing a coordinated and effective response.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$0.500	$0.500	$0.500
Investigations	13.419	13.419	13.419
Prevention	1.000	1.000	1.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$14.919**	**$14.919**	**$14.919**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Initiative	$14.919	$14.919	$14.919
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$14.919**	**$14.919**	**$14.919**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	73	78	78
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$2.5	$2.4	$1.8
Drug Resources Percentage	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%

Program Summary

MISSION

BIA's mission is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) directly operates or funds law enforcement, Tribal courts, and detention facilities on Federal Indian lands. The mission of the OJS is to uphold Tribal sovereignty and customs and provide for the safety of Indian communities affected by illegal drug activity or SUD.

METHODOLOGY

The Drug Initiative represents an integral component of the BIA Law Enforcement budget activity, which is comprised of eight functional areas related to public safety. Within this Law Enforcement sub activity, funding is provided for initiatives involving drug enforcement.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for BIA for FY 2027 is $14.9 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level. Drug-related activity in Indian country is a major contributor to violent crime and imposes serious health and economic difficulties on Indian communities.

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Methamphetamine, heroin and prescription drugs continue to cause devastating effects on Tribal families and communities.

Intelligence
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.5 million
(No change from the FY 2026 Enacted level)
The FY 2027 Budget request provides $0.5 million to support the Intelligence group tasked with intelligence gathering, reporting, and investigative support needed in all parts of Indian country for assistance in drug investigations. With this component, national, regional, and local threat assessments can be established in real time and presented to law enforcement agencies working on or near Indian country.

Investigations
Total FY 2027 Request: $13.4 million
(No change from the FY 2026 Enacted level)
In FY 2027, $11.9 million in requested funding will support drug enforcement efforts to significantly reduce the availability of illicit drugs in the United States by disrupting their sale, and stopping their flow into the country through the mail and express courier environments, and across the borders. Requested resources will enable BIA Drug Enforcement Officers (DEOs) to manage investigations and implement interdiction programs focused on reducing the effects of drugs and related crime in Indian country. The activities performed by DEOs will include eradicating illegal marijuana cultivations, conducting criminal investigations, surveilling criminals, infiltrating drug trafficking networks, and confiscating illegal drug supplies as part of coordinated efforts to disrupt and dismantle the illicit drug production and distribution infrastructure. With level funding in FY 2027, BIA DEOs will continue supporting highly technical investigations, such as court ordered Title III wire intercepts, HSTF cases, Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) cases, HIDTA cases, synthetic marijuana cases, and multi-jurisdictional cases. While conducting these activities, DEOs will focus on establishing and maintaining cooperative relationships with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement organizations to ensure BIA is leveraging the full capabilities of multi-jurisdictional task force programs.

The Victim/Witness Services (VWS) program ($1.0 million) provides needed support to cooperative witnesses and victims of violent and drug crimes. The protection of witnesses and victims is essential during drug investigations, and VWS can provide this needed attention to victims and witnesses at the local level when other resources are not available. Additionally, VWS staff provides guidance to tribes in developing their own VWS programs. VWS also includes assessments of existing victim/witness programs for potential expansion to all BIA law enforcement districts.

Approximately $0.5 million of the Indian Police Academy budget plays a critical role in BIA drug enforcement efforts as well. Through the academy, BIA provides advanced training courses with content specific to drug enforcement to law enforcement officers that assist in drug investigations throughout the nation. Also, students that graduate from Basic Police and/or Criminal Investigator Training have completed an introduction to drug awareness and



investigations component. The requested funding will continue to address the highly visible drug crisis in Indian country through anti-drug efforts and training for Bureau and Tribal officers.

Prevention
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.0 million
(No change from the FY 2026 Enacted level)
In FY 2027, $1.0 million is requested to continue support for the School Resource Officer (SRO) program. The SRO program has proven to be an important part of the OJS drug initiative allowing interaction of officers and students in the students' environment. SROs provide instruction in drug awareness and gang resistance using nationally recognized and adopted curricula to educate students on the negative aspects of illegal drug use and gang activity. The SROs play a key role in providing a visual deterrent and identifying potential threats of school violence.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted/CR	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	$0.408	$0.408	$0.408
Investigations	4.080	4.080	4.080
State and Local Assistance	0.612	0.612	0.612
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$5.100**	**$5.100**	**$5.100**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	$5.100	$5.100	$5.100
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$5.100**	**$5.100**	**$5.100**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	20	20	20
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$1.5	$1.5	$0.8
Drug Resources Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%

Program Summary

MISSION

The overall mission of BLM is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. In support of that mission, one of the primary goals of the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program is the identification, investigation, disruption, and dismantling of marijuana cultivation and smuggling activities on public lands; the seizure and eradication of marijuana plants; and the clean-up and restoration of public lands affected by marijuana cultivation and smuggling.

METHODOLOGY

BLM primarily uses these funds for the identification, investigation, and eradication of marijuana cultivation on public lands and rehabilitation of the cultivation sites and narcotics trafficking routes. BLM uses specifically defined Program Element designations to calculate and track expenditures associated with its patrol, investigative, and drug enforcement activities.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for BLM for FY 2027 is $5.1 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level. The budget directs resources to the identification, investigation, disruption, and dismantling of marijuana cultivation, drug trafficking, and smuggling activities on public

lands; the seizure and eradication of marijuana plants; and the clean-up and restoration of public lands affected by marijuana cultivation and smuggling. Agency interdiction operations expanded to include targeting methamphetamine and fentanyl trafficking on public lands.

Resource Protection and Law Enforcement
Total FY 2027 Request: $5.1 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity includes costs associated with the protection of public lands from criminal and other unlawful activity through the prevention, detection, apprehension, and prosecution of violators.

Interdiction
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.4 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
BLM will partner with USBP and State and local agencies in Arizona, New Mexico, and California to conduct interagency law enforcement operations designed to interdict the flow of illegal drugs across public lands along the Southwest Border. These operations not only directly combat drug smuggling activities, but they have the secondary effect of deterring environmental damage caused by the passage of smugglers through protected habitats. BLM is collaborating with USBP and CBP to extend operations on the northern border, surveilling historic smuggling routes involving BLM administered lands.

Investigations
Total FY 2027 Request: $4.1 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
BLM law enforcement cooperates with regional HIDTAs, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETFs), and other partner agencies in the long-term and complex investigation of DTOs with a nexus to public lands. BLM law enforcement officers are among the only Federal representatives on many task forces in rural areas and combat all forms of drug trafficking on public lands, to include the illegal cultivation of marijuana. Strategies include directing significant funding to address large-scale marijuana cultivation activities by DTOs on BLM-managed public lands in California; directing significant funding to public lands in Arizona and New Mexico to address resource impacts and public safety concerns stemming from marijuana smuggling activities occurring along the Southwest Border; directing funding to public lands in Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Montana, and other States as needed to combat the expansion of marijuana cultivation activities into those areas; and actively expanding operations and partnerships with DHS, USBP, and USMS for National Security and public safety on and adjacent to the Northern, Southern, and Alaskan borders.

Associated activities include:

- Conducting proactive uniformed patrols to deter and detect cultivation and trafficking activities.
- Focusing on investigations likely to result in the arrest of DTO leadership.
- Utilizing Federal, State, and local partners to conduct multi-agency investigation and eradication efforts targeting illegal activities at all levels of DTO, foreign and domestic.

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- Collecting and disseminating intelligence among cooperating agencies to maximize interdiction, eradication, and investigative efforts.
- Mitigating hazardous impacts of cultivation operations in coordination with appropriate staff.

State and Local Assistance
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.6 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
Since 1983, the BLM has partnered with the State of California, DEA, and other Federal, State, and local partners in the Eradication and Prevention of Illicit Cannabis (formerly known as the Campaign Against Marijuana Planting). BLM will provide funding and personnel to support State-wide efforts in California to combat illicit marijuana cultivation and trafficking, disrupting DTOs revenue streams and contributing to the collection of law enforcement intelligence supporting international investigative efforts. BLM further engages with multiple HIDTA investigative groups throughout the Western States with the part-time assignment of agents. Associated activities include:

- Establishing interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with State and local law enforcement agencies to support counter-drug efforts on public lands.
- Partnering with non-law enforcement personnel/entities to rehabilitate cultivation and drug smuggling-related environmental damage in an effort to deter re-use of those areas.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted/CR	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$3.392	$3.392	$3.392
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$3.392**	**$3.392**	**$3.392**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Park Protection Subactivity	$3.392	$3.392	$3.392
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$3.392**	**$3.392**	**$3.392**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	28	28	28
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$3.3	$3.3	$2.2
Drug Resources Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

Program Summary

MISSION

NPS works to preserve the resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. NPS is required to enforce all Federal laws and regulations within all park units, allowing the public the opportunity to enjoy the national park units in a safe manner, providing employees a safe place of employment, and keeping resources unimpaired for future generations. In support of that mission, the NPS Visitor and Resource Protection Directorate implements programs and works with parks to identify, investigate and disrupt marijuana cultivation and smuggling activities on public lands; seize and eradicate marijuana plants upon discovery, and perform clean-up and restoration affected by clandestine operations.

METHODOLOGY

NPS does not have a specific appropriation for drug control. However, the bureau's appropriation in the Park Protection budget subactivity includes approximately $3.4 million for drug enforcement. The primary focus of these funds is the identification, investigation, and eradication of marijuana cultivation on public lands and costs for the rehabilitation of lands. NPS utilizes financial data and annual spending plans, to estimate the level of drug control funding.

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BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for NPS for FY 2027 is $3.4 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

National Park Protection
Total FY 2027 Request: $3.4 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
NPS Park Protection supports the NPS mission by contributing to the protection and preservation of natural and cultural resources and ensuring visitors can safely enjoy and experience the national parks. Park Protection plays a key role in serving the public interest through modern, professional law enforcement; physical security; emergency services, risk management and public health; fire and aviation management; and wilderness protection. These efforts include the preparation, response, and support of recovery efforts from public health emergencies, natural disasters, and other impactful events.

Investigations
Total FY 2027 Request: $3.4 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
In FY 2027, NPS requests $3.4 million for drug control activities, which is unchanged from the FY 2026 enacted level. The budget directs resources to the identification, investigation, disruption, and dismantling of illicit marijuana cultivation and smuggling activities on public lands; the seizure and eradication of marijuana plants; and the clean-up and restoration of public lands affected by marijuana cultivation and smuggling. Rangers are trained and patrol for signs of activity and have been largely successful in deterring illegal grows but continue to detect attempts and occasionally find previous growing sites that have gone undetected. NPS is leveraging emerging technologies to detect illicit marijuana cultivation sites in order to increase detection rates, save limited funds, and mitigate risks to law enforcement officers by using remote camera systems and sensors to monitor for suspicious activity. NPS is addressing the criminal destruction of protected natural resources due to domestic marijuana grows on public lands by focusing resources in this area. Sites are located, cleaned, and dismantled as they are located.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Asset Forfeiture Program

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$137.268	$135.838	$135.838
State and Local Assistance	79.892	57.020	57.020
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$217.160**	**$192.858**	**$192.858**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Asset Forfeiture	$217.160	$192.858	$192.858
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$217.160**	**$192.858**	**$192.858**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$1.8	$2.5	$2.5
Drug Resources Percentage	12.1%	7.7%	7.7%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the Department's AFP is:

- To punish and deter criminal activity by depriving criminals of property used in or acquired through illegal activities.
- To promote and enhance cooperation among Federal, State, local, Tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies.
- To recover assets that may be used to compensate victims when authorized under Federal law.
- To ensure the Program is administered professionally, lawfully, and in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

The Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) is a special fund established in the Treasury to receive the proceeds of forfeitures pursuant to any law enforced or administered by the Department of Justice, as defined in 28 U.S.C. § 524(c), as well as the Federal share of forfeitures under State, local, and foreign law, and the proceeds of investments of AFF balances. AFF provides a stable source of resources to cover the costs of an effective AFP, including the costs of seizing, evaluating, inventorying, maintaining, protecting, advertising, forfeiting, and disposing of

property seized for forfeiture. Prior to the creation of AFF in 1985, the costs of these activities had to be diverted from agency operational funds. The more effective an agency was in seizing property, the greater the drain on its appropriated funds. AFF has supported the increase of forfeited criminal assets through coordinated investigative efforts and effective asset management. Increases in resources have permitted AFP to remove more assets essential to criminal activity.

AFP not only represents an effective law enforcement tool against criminal organizations, but it also provides financial support to other Federal law enforcement efforts, remuneration and restitution to victims, and an additional source of funding for State and local law enforcement partners. Without this resource, agency funds would be seriously taxed to maintain and preserve seized assets and liquidate forfeited assets. Law enforcement operations supported by AFP would occur at reduced levels, would not be undertaken at all, or would have to compete with limited funding from other sources. In addition, AFP is able to support Program-related training, case evaluations, funds management, and contract support to produce an AFP that provides the greatest benefit to our society.

METHODOLOGY

AFF supports drug-related agencies, including the DEA. All AFF-funded drug investigative monies for the DEA are allocated in the following Program Operations Expenses: Investigative Costs Leading to Seizure, Awards Based on Forfeiture, Contracts to Identify Assets, Special Contract Services, Joint Law Enforcement Operations, and Case-Related Expenses. DOJ supports State and local assistance through the allocation of AFP monies commonly referred to as Joint Law Enforcement Operations (JLEO) Program Operations Expenses.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for AFP for FY 2027 is $192.9 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Asset Forfeiture Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $192.9 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 request will support the following:

- **Case-Related Expenses:** These are expenses associated with the prosecution of a forfeiture case or execution of a forfeiture judgment, such as court and deposition reporting, courtroom exhibit services, and expert witness costs.
- **Special Contract Services:** AFP uses contract personnel to manage data entry, data analysis, word processing, file control, file review, quality control, case file preparation, and other process support functions for asset forfeiture cases. Without this contract support, it would be impossible to maintain the automated databases, process equitable sharing requests and maintain forfeiture case files.
- **Investigative Costs Leading to Seizure:** Investigative costs are those incurred in the identification, location, and seizure of property subject to forfeiture. These include

payments to reimburse any Federal agency participating in AFP for investigative costs leading to seizures.

- **Contracts to Identify Assets:** Investigative agencies use these funds for subscription services to nationwide public record data systems and for the acquisition of specialized assistance, such as to reconstruct seized financial records.
- **Awards for Information Leading to Forfeiture:** Section 114 of Public Law 104-208, dated September 30, 1996, amended the Justice Fund statute to treat payments of awards based on the amount of the forfeiture the same as other costs of forfeiture.
- **Joint Federal/State and Local Law Enforcement Operations:** Public Law 102-393, referred to as the 1993 Treasury Appropriations Act, amended Title 28 U.S.C. § 524(c), enacted new authority for AFF to pay for "overtime, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of State or local law enforcement officers that are incurred in a joint law enforcement operation with a Federal law enforcement agency participating in the [AFF]." Such cooperative efforts significantly benefit Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$43.851	$43.060	$44.829
Overdose Rescue and Response	0.070	0.100	0.100
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$43.921**	**$43.160**	**$44.929**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Law Enforcement	$43.921	$43.160	$44.929
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$43.921**	**$43.160**	**$44.929**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	170	163	166
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$1.6	$1.6	$1.7
Drug Resources Percentage	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%

Program Summary

MISSION

Established as an independent Bureau in 1972, the ATF is responsible for the enforcement and administration of Federal laws and regulations involving firearms and explosives, and for the enforcement of Federal criminal statutes relating to arson, ATF's mission is to protect the public from crimes involving firearms, explosives, arson, and the diversion of alcohol and tobacco products; regulates lawful commerce in firearms and explosives; and provides worldwide support to law enforcement, public safety, and industry partners.

The link between gun violence and illegal drugs is well-established. Consequently, the ATF's mission is an important component of the *Strategy*. Firearms are a primary tool used by drug traffickers and DTOs to commit acts of violence and intimidation; therefore, the ATF's firearms investigations frequently involve those criminals and organizations. The ATF works closely with law enforcement partners to identify, investigate, and prosecute firearm traffickers, straw purchasers, and gun thieves who supply firearms to drug traffickers and DTOs.

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METHODOLOGY

ATF contributes to the *Strategy* through its mission to combat violent firearms crime in American communities. ATF's main drug-related workload measure includes criminal investigations that result in drug-related charges being filed against defendants. ATF's support of the *Strategy* is backed up by historical case statistics related to criminal cases involving the seizure of drugs and the filing of drug charges under various drug statutes and narcotics laws. ATF's criminal investigations are captured as part of the Law Enforcement Operations (LEO) decision unit.

To derive workload measures supporting the *Strategy*, the total number of cases involving a drug or narcotics charge identified in ATF's case management system are divided by the total number of actual cases to arrive at a ratio of criminal investigations with a drug or narcotics nexus. Cases with drug attributes include charges filed under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(3); 18 U.S.C. § 924(c); 18 U.S.C. § 922(d)(3); narcotics violations (Federal/State); 21 U.S.C. § 844(a); 21 U.S.C. § 846 and several other provisions related to narcotics crimes to derive the drug nexus ratio. Further, ATF factors in drug charges as a percentage of all charges in drug-related cases. Since many of ATF's cases involve criminal possession and use of firearms, illegal firearms trafficking and gang-related violent crime, many offenders and gang members arrested are often in possession of illegal drugs or narcotics. While not ATF's primary mission, the seizure of these drugs/narcotics and the filing of criminal charges under the drug statutes do support the *Strategy*.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for ATF for FY 2027 is $44.9 million, an increase of $1.8 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Law Enforcement Operations
Total FY 2027 Request: $44.9 million
($1.8 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)

Investigations
Total FY 2027 Request: $44.8 million
($1.8 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
ATF utilizes its Frontline Business Model to allocate investigative and regulatory resources in support of the Administration's whole-of-government approach to combating firearms trafficking and violence. The funding requested for "national and regional violent crime and trafficking initiatives" will expand ATF's capabilities to support law enforcement in communities experiencing the highest rates of persistent firearms violence in accordance with Administration priorities. Additional special agents, intelligence specialists and analysts, and other professional staff will enhance ATF's ability to better identify, disrupt, and dismantle firearms trafficking networks supplying firearms to Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) and TCOs. ATF will also leverage the National Tracing Center to provide actionable intelligence and leads for investigators by tracing recovered crime guns. These investigations have a nexus with armed drug dealers, armed DTOs, and felons illegally in possession of firearms, drugs and narcotics.

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Overdose Rescue and Response
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.1 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
In FY 2027, $0.1 million is requested for overdose response activities associated with procurement of Naloxone for ATF's Enforcement Groups and ATF Medics for use in exposure to fentanyl or other emergency/overdose situations.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Prisons

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Corrections	$3,623.410	$3,513.393	$4,422.909
Treatment	177.380	180.927	184.546
Overdose Response	0.900	0.918	0.936
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$3,801.690**	**$3,695.238**	**$4,608.391**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Inmate Care and Programs	$1,541.330	$1,433.391	$1,740.529
Security/Management & Administration	1,897.990	1,836.457	2,393.399
Contract Confinement	303.130	305.372	397.834
Buildings and Facilities	59.240	120.018	76.629
New Construction	*2.940*	*65.208*	*65.208*
Modernization and Repair	*56.300*	*54.810*	*11.421*
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$3,801.690**	**$3,695.238**	**$4,608.391**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	18,007	16,679	16,105
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)[2]	$8.6	$8.4	$10.5
Drug Resources Percentage	43.0%	42.9%	42.9%

Program Summary

MISSION

BOP protects society by confining inmates in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist inmates in becoming law-abiding citizens. BOP's mission statement has two parts: the first part addresses the obligation to help protect public safety through the secure and safe confinement of inmates; the second part addresses the obligation to help inmates prepare to return to their communities and to remain crime free. Post-release success is as important to public safety as inmates secure incarceration.

Preparing inmates for eventual release to the community has been one of BOP's key objectives. BOP's suite of drug treatment program facilitates the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations and standards. Treatment programs assist

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inmates in identifying, confronting, and altering the attitudes, values, and thinking patterns that led to criminal behavior and substance use.

METHODOLOGY

The costs related to incarcerating individuals for drug-related offenses, as well as those costs for drug treatment programs, are scored as part of the National Drug Control Budget. Drug treatment efforts are funded through a distinct program in Inmate Care and Programs and Contract Confinement Decision units. Corrections costs are based on the percentage of individuals currently incarcerated or projected to be incarcerated for drug convictions.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for BOP for FY 2027 is $4.6 billion, an increase of $913.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level. BOP continues to develop and deliver evidence-based treatments for individuals with SUDs. BOP's strategy includes early identification through a psychology screening, drug education, non-residential drug treatment, intensive residential drug treatment, medication-assisted treatment, and community transition treatment. The request maintains the current drug treatment programs that support substance use treatment to all eligible individuals in our care. BOP provides all three FDA-approved medications (i.e., methadone, buprenorphine, naltrexone) for individuals with opioid use disorder.

Salaries and Expenses
Total FY 2027 Request: $4.6 billion
($913.2 million above the FY 2026 Enacted level)
Salaries and Expenses encompasses three decision units:1. Inmate Care and Programs, 2. Security/Management and Administration, and 3. Contract Confinement.

Inmate Care and Programs
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.7 billion
($307.1 million above the FY 2026 Enacted level)
Inmate Care and Programs cover the costs of food, medical supplies, clothing, education, welfare services, release clothing, transportation, gratuities, staff salaries, and operational costs of functions directly related to providing care. Inmate Care and Programs support the following treatment programs/activities:

- **Drug Program Screening and Assessment:** Upon entry into a BOP facility, an individual's records are assessed to determine if there is a history of substance use, a judicial recommendation for substance use treatment, a violation due to substance use, or if the instant offense is related to substance use. If so, the individual is required to participate in the Drug Education course and is referred to other substance use treatment programs (i.e., Non-Residential Drug Abuse Program, Residential Drug Abuse Program, medications for SUD) as appropriate.

- **Drug Education:** Participants in the Drug Education course receive factual information on the relationship between substance use and crime as well as the psychological, biological, and social impact substance use has on a person. Participants are encouraged to consider

their substance use treatment needs and volunteer for the appropriate treatment programs. In FY 2025, 23,248 individuals participated in Drug Education.

- **Nonresidential Drug Abuse Treatment (NRDAP):** NRDAP was designed to provide maximum flexibility to meet those in our care's treatment needs. Individuals who have relatively mild substance use problems and do not require intensive substance use treatment benefit from the shorter duration of NRDAP. Individuals who have moderate to severe SUDs but little time remaining on their sentences are prioritized for NRDAP participation. Finally, individuals who have completed the unit-based component of the Residential Drug Abuse Program participate in the follow-up component of NRDAP for one year or until they transfer to community placement. In FY 2025, 22,485 individuals participated in NRDAP.

- **Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP):** The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) of 1994 requires BOP, subject to the availability of appropriations, to provide appropriate residential substance use treatment for 100 percent of individuals who have a diagnosis for SUD and who volunteer for treatment. More than half of the BOP's facilities operate a RDAP. Participants live in a unit dedicated to RDAP, away from the general population. The RDAP is based on Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), wrapped into a modified therapeutic community model of treatment. Both CBT and therapeutic communities have proven to be effective treatment models with incarcerated populations. Individuals who successfully complete RDAP may be eligible for early release pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e)(2). In FY 2025, 11,243 individuals participated in Residential Drug Treatment Program.

  In FY 2021, the Bureau contracted with researchers to conduct an evaluation of its suite of substance use treatment programs (i.e., Drug Education, NRDAP, RDAP, and MAT). Existing retrospective data has been provided to researchers and data analyses are ongoing. Researchers have visited a number of DAP sites to conduct semi-structured focus groups with employees and program participants to understand the process and challenges and add context to quantitative data. The study will address a core set of research questions for each program:
  - Do enrolled program participants have better program-related outcomes than do comparable non-participants?
  - Do program completers have better outcomes both during incarceration and following release than do program non-completers?
  - What pre-program variables are associated with program placement, completion, and outcomes?

- **Nonresidential Follow-up Treatment:** If an individual in our care has time to serve in the institution after completing the RDAP, he or she must participate in follow-up treatment in the institution. Follow-up treatment ensures the individual remains engaged in the recovery process and is held to the same level of behavior as when he or she was living in the treatment unit. This program reviews all the key concepts of the RDAP and lasts 12 months or until the individual is transferred to a Residential Reentry Center (RRC).

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- **Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD):** In May 2014, the Bureau approved a field trial involving the use of an injectable, long-lasting form of the medication naltrexone (Vivitrol) at three Bureau facilities. The field trial began in September 2014 and continued through FY 2016. A phased approach to a national expansion of medications for inmates with OUD began in November 2018, including the use of all three FDA-approved medications for OUD. Currently, all three FDA-approved medications are available at all Bureau institutions and community placements. In FY 2025, 14,991 individuals received medications for OUD. As of April 2026, that number is 10,929.

- **Female Integrated Treatment (FIT) Program.** The FIT Program is a holistic residential treatment program designed to be responsive to the gender-specific needs of women. It uses an integrated treatment model to address trauma related disorders, mental illness, and SUDs integrated with vocational programming. As a FIT participant, one may also complete the requirements of RDAP and earn early release incentives. FIT Programs are located at Federal Satellite Low Danbury, and Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee. A Spanish FIT Program was implemented at Federal Medical Center Carswell in FY 2023.

- **Challenge Program:** Located in 13 United States Penitentiaries (USPs), the Challenge Program is a residential program developed specifically for high security individuals in our care with mental health or SUDs. The treatment protocol includes treatment activities geared to this high-risk population, including a component focusing on violence prevention. Challenge Program participants are not eligible for early release pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e)(2); however, if an individual successfully completes the Challenge Program, his security point level may drop sufficiently to enable him to transfer to a medium security institution.

Security/Management and Administration
Total FY 2027 Request: $2.4 billion
($556.9 million above the FY 2026 Enacted level)
Security/Management and Administration cover costs associated with the maintenance of facilities and institution security, including motor pool operations, powerhouse operations, as well as costs associated with general administration and oversight functions and provides funding for the central office, six regional offices, and staff training centers.

Contract Confinement
Total FY 2027 Request: $397.8 million
($92.5 million above the FY 2026 Enacted level)
Contract Confinement covers costs associated with BOP individuals in contract care, costs associated with management, and oversight of contract confinement functions (and for the National Institute of Corrections). Contract Confinement also supports the following treatment programs:

- **Community Treatment Services (CTS):** CTS provides a nationwide comprehensive network of 160 contracted community-based treatment providers, screens over 2,500 individuals in our care for treatment referrals monthly and provides clinical oversight to over 4,000 individuals in treatment every day. This network of professionals consists of licensed

individuals (e.g., certified addictions counselors, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, professional counselors, medical doctors, certified sex offender therapists, certified peer support specialists, etc.) and specialized agencies resulting in a variety of behavioral health treatment services available throughout the country. In addition to providing substance use treatment to RDAP participants, BOP expanded community-based treatment services to include treatment for all individuals in community placements with SUDs, mental illness, and sexual offense histories, including oversight for the final phase of the RDAP, Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), and medications for OUD. Moreover, crisis intervention counseling, (e.g., situational anxiety, suicidality, depression, grief/loss, and adjustment issues) is also available to those placed in RRCs, on home confinement, and on Federal Location Monitoring (FLM).

Consistent with the standard of care in the community, CTS will reestablish a contract for Peer Recovery Support services in FY 2026 to those in the community with increased reentry needs or upon request. These contracted services are provided by certified peer support specialists who are available to participants and their family members 24 hours a day.

CTS recognizes the transition from the institution to the community is stressful for those transitioning to community placements as well as for the family members. CTS also offers family therapy for individuals in community placements and their family members as a means to facilitate successful reentry and prevent substance use relapse. In addition to extensive clinical oversight of progress in treatment, CTS staff provide contract oversight for all community-based treatment providers.

Buildings and Facilities
Total FY 2027 Request: $76.6 million
($43.4 million below the FY 2026 Enacted level)
The Buildings and Facilities appropriation includes two decision units - New Construction and Modernization and Repair Costs:

New Construction
Total FY 2027 Request: $65.2 million
(No change from the FY 2026 Enacted level)
New Construction includes the costs associated with land payments of the Federal Transfer Center in Oklahoma City, salaries and administrative costs of architects, project managers, site selection, and other staff necessary to carry out the program objective. It also includes the costs associated with land and building acquisition and new prison construction when needed.

Modernization and Repair
Total FY 2027 Request: $11.4 million
($43.4 million below the FY 2026 Enacted level)
Modernization and Repair includes costs associated with rehabilitation, modernization, and repair of existing BOP-owned buildings and other structures in order to meet legal requirements and accommodate correctional programs.

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BOP continues to strategically assess current and prospective operations to ensure that mission requirements are met at the lowest possible cost to the U.S. taxpayer. BOP remains committed to acting as a sound steward of valuable taxpayer dollars and will continue to seek cost avoidance and find efficiencies while successfully executing its mission responsibilities.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Criminal Division

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prosecution	$53.219	$53.267	$61.800
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$53.219**	**$53.267**	**$61.800**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws	$53.219	$53.267	$61.800
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$53.219**	**$53.267**	**$61.800**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	170	159	180
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.2	$0.2	$0.3
Drug Resources Percentage	23.7%	22.7%	21.7%

Program Summary

MISSION

CRM serves to protect the American people from serious crimes, including harm caused by TCOs, violent gangs, drugs, cybercrime, child exploitation, fraud, and money laundering. The Division's sole mission is to keep Americans safe. It accomplishes this by fulfilling three unique roles:

1. It delivers elite criminal prosecutions in the most serious, complex cases across the country,
2. It serves the U.S. Attorneys' Offices and all Federal law enforcement by providing subject matter expertise and help for the most serious crimes and challenging areas of criminal law, and,
3. It acts as the sole touchpoint on the international stage for all legal requests to and from other countries, including extraditions and law enforcement assistance requests.

CRM supports the counterdrug programs by investigating and prosecuting national and international drug trafficking groups. The Division, together with Federal and State law enforcement partners, also works to identify and prosecute health care fraud and opioid abuse schemes.

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METHODOLOGY

CRM develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all Federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. In executing its mission, the Division dedicates specific resources in support of the *Strategy* that focuses on disrupting domestic drug trafficking and production and strengthening international partnerships. CRM's drug budget is the funding available for the Division's drug-related activities. The CRM Sections and Offices contributing to this budget are:

- Appellate Section (APP)
- Computer Crimes and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS)
- Capital Case Section (CCS)
- Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (HRSP)
- Money Laundering, Narcotics and Forfeiture Section (MNF)
- Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO)
- Office of International Affairs (OIA)
- Office of Policy and Legislation (OPL)
- Violent Crime and Racketeering Section (VCRS)

Since CRM's accounting system, Department of Justice's Unified Financial Management System, does not track obligation and expenditure data by ONDCP's drug functions, CRM's drug resources figures are derived by estimating the level of involvement of each Division section and office in drug-related activities. Each Section and Office is required to estimate the percentage of work/time that is spent addressing drug-related issues. This percentage is then applied against each Section and Office's overall resources to develop an estimate of resources dedicated to drug-related activities. Sections and Offices totals are then aggregated to determine the Division total.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for CRM for FY 2027 is $61.8 million, an increase of $8.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws
Total FY 2027 Request: $61.8 million
($8.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)

Many of CRM's Sections and Offices contribute to illicit drug supply reduction activities. The most noteworthy is MNF, whose mission is to take the profit out of crime, eliminate drug cartels, and protect the U.S. financial system. MNF supports reducing the supply of illegal drugs in the United States by investigating and prosecuting priority national and international drug trafficking groups, as well as by providing sound legal, strategic, and policy guidance in support of that goal. MNF provides expert guidance on counternarcotics matters in the interagency, intelligence, and international communities. MNF also develops innovative law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to counter the fast-paced efforts of organized international trafficking groups. In prosecuting the high-level command and control elements of sophisticated international criminal organizations (i.e., the kingpins), MNF uses the best intelligence available to identify those groups that pose the greatest threat. MNF then utilizes resources to investigate



those groups anywhere in the world and prosecute them in United States Federal courts, pursuing cases that attack each critical element of those organizations' lifeblood.

The Division also approves and oversees the use of many of the most sophisticated investigative tools in the Federal arsenal. Some of these tools include Title III wiretaps and the Witness Security Program ("WitSec"), for which CRM's OEO has responsibility. OEO's mission aligns most closely with the National Drug Control Functions of Domestic Law Enforcement, Interdiction, and International. The Office helps meet the goals of developing prosecutable cases against individuals and organizations responsible for the production, transportation, and distribution of drugs (Domestic Law Enforcement); and reduce the availability of illegal drugs in the United States or abroad (International) by developing evidence to target points of entry, distribution points, and transportation routes (Interdiction).

The Wiretap Act (Title III) requires a high-ranking DOJ official – in most cases, a Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division – to approve all Federal applications for Title III wiretap orders before prosecutors can apply for a court order authorizing the surveillance. OEO's work reviewing those applications and preparing written recommendations for the authorizing official ensures continuity across all districts so that the electronic surveillance evidence obtained complies with all statutory and DOJ policy requirements, thus ensuring that this critical evidence can be used at trial. Title III wiretaps are utilized to pursue investigations targeting DOJ mission priorities, including the dismantling of cartels and other TCOs, and the implementation of the Department's Operation Take Back America.

In the international arena, CRM manages DOJ's relations with foreign counterparts and coordinates all prisoner transfers, extraditions, and mutual legal assistance requests. More particularly, the Division has a key role in ensuring drug traffickers and other criminals who profit from the drug trade are held accountable. For example, CRM's OIA plays a central role in apprehending and returning fugitives from justice, regardless of where they might be located. OIA works with domestic and foreign partners to extradite or lawfully remove criminals sought for prosecution in the United States or abroad for a wide variety of offenses, including those involving illegal narcotics. Additionally, through a vast network of international relationships and treaties, OIA obtains evidence located abroad that is essential for successful United States prosecutions of narcotics-related offenses; likewise, OIA obtains United States-based evidence on behalf of foreign investigators and prosecutors, thereby enhancing foreign partners' abilities to effectively prosecute significant drug-related cases in their countries.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Drug Enforcement Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$2,489.669	$2,512.580	$2,869.590
Intelligence	215.092	216.763	246.298
Prevention	13.638	13.851	15.516
Overdose Rescue and Response	0.127	0.127	0.146
International	448.510	455.605	473.921
State and Local Assistance	12.919	12.903	12.954
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$3,179.955**	**$3,211.829**	**$3,618.425**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	$2,567.000	$2,580.340	$2,942.000
Domestic Enforcement	*2,076.567*	*2,082.369*	*2,424.478*
International Enforcement	*477.514*	*485.068*	*504.568*
State and Local Assistance	*12.919*	*12.903*	*12.954*
Diversion Control Fee Account	612.955	631.489	676.425
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$3,179.955**	**$3,211.829**	**$3,618.425**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	6,321	6,134	7,177
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$3.2	$3.2	$3.6
Drug Resources Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Program Summary

MISSION

DEA's top priority is to address all current, emerging, and evolving drug threats domestically and abroad, by dismantling criminal drug networks that threaten the safety and health of communities across the country. The majority of overdose deaths are attributable to synthetic drugs such as fentanyl and methamphetamine, which primarily are being produced by the Sinaloa and Jalisco New Generation Cartel (Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion or CJNG) cartels. DEA's ultimate objective is to defeat these two criminal FTOs through bilateral investigations with host nation counterparts and by multi-agency coordination.

Recent policy shifts have endorsed DEA to aggressively target every part of the Mexican cartels' global supply chain, including the thousands of individuals across the United States who work

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for the cartels and distribute fentanyl over social media and in communities. The Trump Administration has adopted an increasingly aggressive stance against major cartels, exemplified by the early-2025 designation of specific cartels, including the Sinaloa and CJNG, as Foreign FTOs. DEA has identified tens of thousands of Sinaloa Cartel members, associates, and facilitators operating worldwide in at least 40 countries. CJNG also operates globally in at least 40 countries.

Accordingly, DEA is advancing its core "North Star" mission priorities—strengthening enforcement; dismantling the Mexican cartels; disrupting chemical supply chains; targeting illicit finance; leading the fight on the cyber and dark web frontlines; building strategic domestic and foreign partnerships; reducing violence and protecting communities; and prioritizing employee wellness. To accomplish this mission, approximately 10,000 personnel—Special Agents, Diversion Investigators, Intelligence Research Specialists, Forensic Chemists, and professional staff, are assigned to over 300 DEA offices across the globe. DEA must continue to adapt organizationally to combat a threat that is faster, better networked, and more violent than anything encountered in the agency's past fifty-two years.

The mission of DEA is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States; bring to justice those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

METHODOLOGY

All DEA appropriations are scored as part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for DEA for FY 2027 is $3.6 billion, an increase of $406.6 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Salaries & Expenses
Total FY 2027 Request: $2.9 billion
($361.6 million above the FY 2026 Enacted)
DEA's S&E resources are divided into three decision units to address the full spectrum of global drug trafficking activities: Domestic Enforcement, International Enforcement, and State and Local Assistance. Accordingly, DEA is prioritizing its resources to advance its core "North Star" mission—strengthening enforcement; dismantling the Mexican cartels; disrupting chemical supply chains; targeting illicit finance; leading the fight on the cyber and dark web frontlines; building strategic domestic and foreign partnerships; reducing violence and protecting communities; and prioritizing employee wellness.

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Domestic Enforcement
Total FY 2027 Request: $2.4 billion
($342.1 million above the FY 2026 Enacted)
DEA's Domestic Field Divisions and offices in coordination with DEA's foreign offices, create a seamless intelligence and investigative approach to disrupt and dismantle the DTOs that pose the greatest threat to the U.S. DEA uses an aggressive, multi-jurisdictional approach designed to focus Federal resources to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy networks that control the illegal drug trade, as well as the seizure of drug revenue associated with their criminal enterprises. DEA's Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit comprises most of DEA's investigative and support resources. DEA has 26 Field Divisions, 59 District Offices, 101 Resident Offices, and 56 Posts of Duty throughout the United States.

DEA leverages the authorities and resources of other agencies to strengthen joint operations and intelligence sharing through its Special Operations Division (SOD) - a DEA-led, multi-agency operational coordination center with participation from over 30 law enforcement agencies, including foreign participation from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. SOD's Counter-Narcoterrorism Operations Center (CNTOC) is uniquely positioned to serve as a unified operational center with oversight of DEA's narcoterrorism investigations targeting FTOs. CNTOC serves as the primary hub for integrating and analyzing leads from the DOW and the Intelligence Community, ensuring the intake of actionable intelligence on matters related to counter narcotics. The CNTOC and its underlying sections will illuminate key threat actors and networks throughout the opioid supply chain and seek all opportunities to disrupt, degrade, and destroy the FTOs by way of prosecution, disruptive actions, and alternative means.

DEA also recently created a comprehensive Illicit Finance Team within SOD that identifies and targets high-level money launderers responsible for the command and control of money laundering within the respective cartels, including those designated as FTOs. The Illicit Finance team is also coordinating a DEA-wide strategic effort to target cartels through their money laundering structures, both domestically and internationally. DEA coordinates with its Federal law enforcement partners and the intelligence community to further combat illicit finance, including through cyber-enabled and cryptocurrency investigations.

The DEA Intelligence Program utilizes innovative, data-informed tradecraft to efficiently collect, curate, analyze, and disseminate all source intelligence to drive DEA's law enforcement operations worldwide. DEA's professional Intelligence workforce performs the full spectrum of tactical, investigative, and strategic functions and is held to the highest analytic tradecraft standards. The program's area of expertise includes network development and targeting, geospatial intelligence analysis, communications patterns analysis, open-source intelligence analysis, and document and media exploitation. DEA is represented in the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) through the Office of National Security Intelligence, which facilitates information sharing with other members of the IC. DEA routinely shares approximately 5,000 reports with the IC annually. DEA's El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) provides tactical, operational, and strategic intelligence

support to all EPIC users (Federal, State, local, Tribal, and international) within the Western Hemisphere, with a focus on the Southwest Border. EPIC provides 24/7 real-time tactical information to State and local law enforcement partners in all 50 States, and houses employees from 11 domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies.

DEA's FY 2027 S&E enhancements include:

- Special Agent Hiring: $124.8 million and 250 positions (250 new Special Agents) for critical enforcement workforce investments to support DEA's global investigations and strategic efforts targeting and dismantling international drug cartels designated as FTOs.

- Classified Program Enhancement: $13.7 million and 3 positions. Requested resources will modernize and upgrade classified network architecture and systems, enabling DEA to maximize information sharing efforts. The programs supported by these resources are classified.

International Enforcement
Total FY 2027 Request: $504.6 million
($19.5 million above the FY 2026 Enacted)

DEA has the primary responsibility of enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States. Fentanyl, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and other illicit substances are produced in source countries and smuggled into the United States. DEA's primary enforcement focus is on the Western Hemisphere since the most lethal drugs threatening the United States are produced, financed, and distributed to major consumer markets from this region. Mexican-based drug cartels and other TCOs dominate the global supply chains for these substances, making the Western Hemisphere the epicenter of the drug crisis impacting American communities. DEA deploys its resources to the highest priority overseas locations to maximize the impact on the global narcotics trade. As of February 2026, DEA's global footprint was organized into seven DEA foreign divisions with 82 offices in 62 countries.

To disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and precursor chemicals into the United States, DEA foreign-based personnel work with foreign counterparts to attack all key components in the supply chain, to include precursor chemical manufacturers, chemical brokers, logistics providers, chemists, smugglers, distributors, and money launderers, as each component plays a crucial role in ensuring the finished product reaches consumers and continues to do so.

DEA's Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) program is one of DEA's most effective tools to provide host nation counterparts with vetting, training, expertise, and capacity in the effort to disrupt and dismantle DTOs that threaten the U.S. Since the SIU program's inception in 1996, operational outcomes have resulted in major asset seizures, arrests, and extraditions of high-level traffickers, money launderers, and individuals involved in supporting violent extremist organizations. Today, DEA manages 14 SIUs with over 1,000 onboard host nation law enforcement officials. For nearly 30 years, the program

has successfully vetted, trained, and mentored foreign law enforcement units capable of conducting investigations, developing networks of confidential sources, and gathering intelligence. The benefits of the SIU program are long-lasting as SIU graduates continue in their careers to hold positions of influence within their respective police forces and governments.

DEA's International Training Program, with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of INL, and the DOW, serves as a model for a variety of international law enforcement training efforts. DEA's International Training Program offers both in-country and regional training programs conducted by mobile training teams. In-country programs are conducted for participants from a specific country; whereas, regional training is offered for participants from a number of countries sharing common drug trafficking issues. DEA continually develops new curricula and modifies courses in response to various factors, to include evolving international narcotics trafficking routes, new technologies, and requests from host nation governments.

DEA's FY 2027 request reflects increases of mandatory expenses to support foreign-deployed personnel, including Department of State charges.

State & Local Assistance
Total FY 2027 Request: $13.0 million
($0.1 million above the FY 2026 Enacted)
DEA has the responsibility to respond to the clandestine laboratory training requirements and hazardous waste cleanup needs of the law enforcement communities. DEA supports State and local law enforcement with methamphetamine-related assistance and training, which allows State and local agencies to better address the methamphetamine threat in their communities and reduce the impact of methamphetamine on the quality of life for Americans. By providing training in the techniques of clandestine laboratory drug enforcement and hazardous waste cleanup, DEA is able to expand drug enforcement across the United States in a cost-effective manner. DEA also provides First Responder/Awareness training and a train-the-trainer program that benefits State and local law enforcement personnel in responding to the opioid epidemic, and in the administration of the life-saving drug naloxone.

Diversion Control Fee Account
Total FY 2027 Request: $676.4 million
($44.9 million above the FY 2026 Enacted)
The Diversion Control Division's (DC) mission is to prevent, detect and investigate the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals from legitimate channels while ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply of pharmaceutical controlled substances and chemicals to meet medical, commercial, and scientific needs. The Diversion Control Program actively monitors more than 2.2 million individuals and companies that are registered with DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements. In FY 2025, DC set a record by initiating 176 administrative actions against registrants, including 135 Orders to Show Cause and 41 Immediate Suspension Orders. DC is integrating numerous internal and external data repositories

with advanced analytical, targeting, and risk assessment tools to strengthen its efforts to identify registrants who flagrantly violate the CSA. The DC's mission also includes providing registrant outreach initiatives, such as hosting nationwide conferences for DEA registrants, and training on applicable laws and regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances.

The National Prescription Drug Take Back Initiative (NTBI) aims to provide a safe and easy means of disposing of unused or expired medications, while also educating the public about prescription drug abuse. To date, DEA, working with its law enforcement partners, has removed nearly 20 million pounds of unused medication from circulation Since the inception of NTBI, the number of year-round authorized collectors has expanded to over 16,500 locations, significantly increasing disposal opportunities for the public.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$170.870	$356.790	$531.908
Intelligence	13.900	28.807	33.294
Overdose Rescue and Response	0.050	0.050	0.050
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$184.820**	**$385.647**	**$565.252**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Intelligence	$13.900	$28.807	$33.294
Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes	170.920	356.840	531.958
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$184.820**	**$385.647**	**$565.252**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	973	1,773	2,157
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$10.6	$10.6	$12.5
Drug Resources Percentage	1.7%	3.6%	4.5%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of the FBI is to protect the American people and uphold the Constitution of the United States. FBI's dedicated focus to this mission is leading to historic results in the safety and security of the American people. To achieve these results, FBI is utilizing the full spectrum of its most sophisticated investigative techniques to crush the illicit narcotic threat.

METHODOLOGY

FBI's resources scored to the *Strategy* include three priority initiatives within the Criminal Program: Transnational Organized Crime - Western Hemisphere (TOC-W), Joint Criminal Opioid Darknet Enforcement (JCODE), and the Prescription Drug Initiative (PDI). The total obligations for each priority initiative are calculated based on a percentage of resources from FBI's Transnational Organized Crime - Eastern Hemisphere (TOC-E), TOC-W, and Healthcare Fraud (HCF) programs. The total obligations from each of the above listed programs are pulled from FBI's Unified Financial Management System (UFMS). Non-personnel funding is determined by programmatic requirements and was calculated by evaluating both the allocated resources to these three initiatives, as well as the proportion of the Criminal Program's investigative and intelligence efforts dedicated to drug control. Total obligations for the three

programs are multiplied by the percentage of the total programmatic resources scored to the *Strategy*. The applied percentages are determined by the number of open, drug-related cases within the TOC-E, TOC-W, and HCF programs. Personnel resources are calculated based on FBI's actual personnel time utilization, often referred to as Time Utilization and Record Keeping (TURK). Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) are used to quantify employment as a function of hours worked during a given fiscal year utilizing data from payroll processed at the National Finance Center. The payroll FTE was reported by program and subprogram for Field Offices using an activity-based costing methodology incorporating both HR data and TURK data. The resources reported as "Intelligence" represent those scored to the Intelligence decision unit, inclusive of FBI intelligence activities focused on strategic, tactical, and network analysis; training, outreach, and collaboration; and tool development. The "Investigative" resources represent budgetary resources scored to the Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes decision unit.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for FBI for FY 2027 is $565.3 million, an increase of $179.6 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Intelligence
Total FY 2027 Request: $33.3 million
($4.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
FBI's intelligence activities are focused on strategic, tactical, and network analysis; training, outreach, and collaboration within the US Intelligence Community (USIC). Strategic analysis will inform policy makers, law enforcement, and the USIC on emerging trends and threats while guiding the prioritization of investigative resources. The change from FY 2026 enacted is due to an increase in Intelligence Analysts working to support the FBI's drug program.

Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes
Total FY 2027 Request: $531.9 million
($175.1 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
FBI's HSTF, FTO, and TOC Programs work to disrupt and dismantle TCOs posing the greatest threat to U.S. economic and national security. Transnational organized crime is a global threat, encompassing several criminal activities including drug trafficking. A significant portion of the increase is due to the realignment of resources from the central Interagency Law Enforcement appropriation to the FBI's direct budget beginning in FY 2027. A smaller portion is the result of adjustments for FBI's HSTF, as well as program increase (enhancement) requests supporting FBI's drug program. Additionally, FBI purchases Naloxone through the Human Resource Division's Medical Operations and Readiness Unit.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
State and Local Assistance	$127.260	$188.640	$319.942
Treatment	57.260	181.130	198.855
Overdose Response	46.140	74.691	74.581
Recovery	80.250	171.907	186.274
Prevention	2.730	32.689	12.565
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$313.640**	**649.057**	**$792.217**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Regional Information Sharing System Program	$14.470	$16.280	$16.280
Drug Court Program	9.640	86.000	89.000
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration	0.950	7.700	8.800
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program	1.650	30.000	35.000
Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	5.900	35.000	35.000
Second Chance Act	24.470	66.759	73.687
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0.480	2.900	0.000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0.100	0.000	0.000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	52.790	68.163	68.160
Veterans Treatment Courts Program	2.990	32.000	30.000
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program	144.130	185.000	189.000
Tribal Set Aside: CTAS Purpose Area 3: Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse	1.560	22.455	40.790
Tribal Set Aside: CTAS Purpose Area 9: Tribal Youth Program	1.390	4.800	3.000
COPS Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35.000	34.500	0.000
COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	16.000	13.500	0.000
Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations	0.910	17.000	0.000
Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative	0.670	10.500	7.500
Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis	0.540	16.500	0.000
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Grant Program	0.000	0.000	196.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$313.640**	**649.057**	**$792.217**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	59	59	59
Drug Resources as a Percent of Discretionary Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$2.9	$3.7	$2.5
Drug Resources Percentage	11.0%	17.7%	31.5%

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Program Summary

MISSION

OJP provides Federal leadership, funding, and other critical resources to directly support law enforcement, combat violent crime, protect American children, provide services to American crime victims, and address public safety challenges, including human trafficking and the opioid crisis.

METHODOLOGY

OJP scores as drug control the dedicated, specific resources in support of the *Strategy* that focus on preventing and combating drug-related crime and reducing illegal substance use through State and local law assistance, prevention, overdose response, treatment, and recovery. Funding levels shown in the National Drug Control Budget request are computed based on a drug budget methodology jointly developed by OJP and ONDCP.

All funding levels shown in the FY 2025 Final column in the table above are based on drug-related obligations reported by OJP in ONDCP's annual drug budget attestation process. Funding levels shown in the FY 2026 Enacted and FY 2027 President's Budget are based on OJP's enacted FY 2026 appropriations levels and FY 2027 President's Budget request, respectively. ONDCP's drug budget methodology does not currently include the HIDTA Program, which is currently administered by ONDCP. For the purposes of the FY 2027 National Drug Control Budget Request, OJP scored 100 percent of HIDTA Program funding as drug-related aligned with the State and Local Assistance drug budget function.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for OJP for FY 2027 is $792.2 million, an increase of $143.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Regional Information Sharing System Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $16.3 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) program is a national criminal intelligence system operated by and for State and local law enforcement agencies. RISS works regionally and on a nationwide basis with more than 10,800 local, State, Federal, and Tribal law enforcement and public safety member agencies. These regional centers facilitate secure information sharing and communications to support member Agency investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training, analytical services, specialized equipment, and event deconfliction services.

Drug Court Grant Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $89.0 million
($3.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Drug Court program (or Treatment Court program) provides grants to State, local, and Tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of adult and juvenile treatment courts. Treatment courts effectively integrate evidence-based SUD treatment,

mandatory drug testing, incentives and sanctions, and transitional services in judicially supervised criminal court settings that have jurisdiction over persons with SUD treatment needs in order to reduce recidivism, increase access to treatment and recovery services, and prevent overdose.

Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $8.8 million
($1.1 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration program provides grants to support coordinated, direct intervention efforts across public safety, justice, mental health, and substance use agencies to increase access to mental health and substance use treatment through civil commitment, institutional treatment, and step-down approaches from pre-arrest through reentry, using accountability measures that ensure compliance with treatment plans.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $35.0 million
($5.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program was established to help State governments develop, implement, and improve residential SUD treatment programs within State correctional facilities, as well as within local correctional and detention facilities, in which individuals are incarcerated for a period sufficient to permit SUD treatment. These programs may also serve individuals with co-occurring mental health disorders and include post-release, aftercare services.

Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $35.0 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The purpose of the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) is to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data and other scheduled chemical products through a centralized database, within each State, administered by an authorized State agency. The program supports competitive, site-based projects that integrate PDMP data with other public safety and public health data, allows States to connect to the PDMP and interstate data exchange hub of their choice, and implement enhancements and innovations to PDMP programs.

Second Chance Act Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $73.7 million
($6.9 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Second Chance Act Program (SCA) supports grant programs for adults and juveniles, including highly technical training and technical assistance, and research to help communities develop and implement comprehensive and collaborative strategies to reduce recidivism. This includes planning, implementation, and enhancement of pre- and post-release services such as community supervision, housing, educational and employment assistance, case planning and management, physical health services, and mental health and substance use treatment services.

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Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($2.9 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
No funding is requested for this program in the FY 2027 budget request as part an ongoing effort to realign funding with programs that support the Administration's priorities, including providing support for law enforcement operations, combat violent crime, protect American children, and address public safety issues including trafficking and sexual assault.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $68.2 million
($3,000 below the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) are the primary source of flexible Federal criminal justice funding for State, local, and Tribal jurisdictions. This funding supports all components of the criminal justice system, from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives. Projects funded by JAG awards address crime through direct services to individuals and communities and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of State, local, and Tribal criminal justice systems.

Veterans Treatment Courts Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $30.0 million
($2.0 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
This program provides grants to State, local, and Tribal governments to implement and enhance veterans treatment courts (VTC), which connect veterans who come in contact with the justice system to treatment for SUDs, mental health disorders, and other co-occurring disorders, co-occurring mental health and SUDs, PTSD, and traumatic brain injury (TBI). Using the treatment court model, VTCs integrate mandatory drug testing, incentives and sanctions, and transitional services in judicially supervised criminal court settings that have jurisdiction over veterans with substance use and co-occurring mental health needs. These courts aim to reduce recidivism and overdose fatalities, while increasing access to treatment and recovery support that leads to long-term recovery.

Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $189.0 million
($4.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant and Substance Use Program (COSSUP) funds State, local, and Tribal governments to develop, implement, or expand comprehensive programs in response to overdose deaths, illicit opioids, stimulants, and other substances of abuse. Through this program funds can support law enforcement-related activities including efforts to locate and investigate illicit activities related to the unlawful distribution of opioids; increase access to prevention programs and overdose reversal medications; and expand treatment and recovery support services.

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Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Purpose Area 3: Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Total FY 2027 Request: $40.8 million
($18.3 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
DOJ's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) allows federally recognized Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities to seek funding from most DOJ Tribal justice assistance grant programs through a single application. CTAS Purpose Area 3 focuses on helping tribes respond to the threats posed by SUD and strengthen and enhance their courts and justice systems.

Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Purpose Area 9: Tribal Youth Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $3.0- million
($1.8 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
CTAS Purpose Area 9 focuses on supporting and enhancing Tribal efforts to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency (including responding to youth alcohol and substance use or misuse) and improving Tribal juvenile justice systems.

COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($34.5 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
DOJ's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) allows federally recognized Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities to seek funding from most DOJ Tribal justice assistance grant programs through a single application. Grantees may choose to request funding from multiple purpose areas. This includes funding for Tribes to develop, support, and enhance adult Tribal justice systems to prevent and respond to Tribal justice and public safety, including violent crime and crime related to illicit opioid, stimulants, alcohol, and other substance use. This can include prevention, law enforcement response, Tribal pretrial, court and judicial functions, treatment courts, Tribal probation, Tribal jails and reentry from corrections. It also includes funding to support enhanced Tribal efforts to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency (including responding to youth alcohol and substance use) and improving Tribal juvenile justice systems. The funding request shown for CTAS is estimated based on funding provided by a new discretionary funding set aside for Flexible Tribal Assistance Grants included in the FY 2027 budget request. No funding is requested for this program in the FY 2027 National Drug Control Budget request as part of an ongoing effort to realign funding with programs that support the Administration's priorities, including providing support for law enforcement operations and combatting violent crime.

COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Force Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($13.5 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
No funding is requested for this program in the FY 2027 National Drug Control Budget request as part of an ongoing effort to realign funding with programs that support the Administration's priorities, including providing support for law enforcement operations and combatting violent crime.

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Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($17.0 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
No funding is requested for this program in the FY 2027 National Drug Control Budget request as part of an ongoing effort to realign funding with programs that support the Administration's priorities, including providing support for law enforcement operations, combat violent crime, protect American children, and address public safety issues including trafficking and sexual assault.

Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative
Total FY 2027 Request: $7.5 million
($3.0 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative, funded as a carve-out under the Delinquency Prevention Program, supports States, local and Tribal jurisdictions to implement programs and strategies to identify, respond to, treat, and support children, youth, and families impacted by opioids, stimulants, and other SUDs.

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Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($16.5 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
No funding is requested for this program in the FY 2027 budget request as part an ongoing effort to realign funding with programs that support the Administration's priorities, including providing support for law enforcement operations, combat violent crime, protect American children, and address public safety issues including trafficking and sexual assault.

Hight Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Grant Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $196.0 million
($196.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 budget request proposes to transfer management of the HIDTA program from ONDCP to OJP to improve coordination with the Department's other drug enforcement efforts. The HIDTA program was established to assist Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement entities operating in those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. The HIDTA program provides resources to Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies in each HIDTA region to carry out activities that address the specific drug threats of that region.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
United States Attorneys (USA)

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prosecution	$110.278	$126.762	$296.172
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$110.278**	**$126.762**	**$296.172**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Criminal Decision Unit	$110.278	$126.762	$296.172
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$110.278**	**$126.762**	**$296.172**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	418	495	1,306
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$2.6	$2.6	$2.9
Drug Resources Percentage	4.2%	4.8%	10.3%

Program Summary

MISSION

The 93 United States Attorneys (USAs) are charged with ensuring "that the laws are faithfully executed" and work to enforce Federal laws throughout the country. The USA is the chief Federal law enforcement officer in their district and is involved in civil litigation where the United States is a party. The USAs are vital participants in the *Strategy* and, in conjunction with law enforcement agencies, work tirelessly to disrupt domestic and international drug trafficking and narcotics production through strategic and comprehensive investigations and prosecutions of cartels and other criminal organizations. USAs also work to dismantle criminal drug organizations through asset forfeiture to deprive drug traffickers of the proceeds from their illegal activities. USAs have continued their efforts to prosecute cases involving opioids, in particular, and consistent with the President's EO 14367, *Designating Fentanyl as a Weapon of Mass Destruction*, fentanyl and fentanyl analogues, which have driven skyrocketing overdose deaths this decade. USAs have also targeted those who provide the precursor chemicals that are used to manufacture fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other synthetic drugs.

Since the Department launched Operation Take Back America, a nationwide initiative to end the illegal trafficking of dangerous drugs, along with stopping illegal immigration, eliminating Cartels and TCOs, and combatting the illegal trafficking of human beings, the USA's have intensified their efforts to combat these dangerous organizations and protect their communities from these ongoing threats and risks. Operation Take Back America supports HSTFs established

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in the President's EO 14159, *Protecting the American People Against Invasion*. The primary objective of the HSTFs is "to end the presence of criminal cartels, foreign gangs, and TCOs," many of which are involved in illicit drug trafficking.

Moreover, the President's EO 14157, *Designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists*, enables the designation of TCOs as FTOs and Specially Designated Global Terrorists (SDGTs). This EO provides the Department authority to prosecute these organizations for acts of terrorism. Since the designation of eight TCOs, including the notorious Tren de Aragua, as FTOs and SDGTs, Federal prosecutors have been able to use additional tools to dismantle these criminal organizations that promote terrorism, violence, and various other criminal activities, including illegal drug trafficking.

U.S. Attorneys serve a critical role in the HSTFs and are essential to the success of Operation Take Back America. They remain steadfast in their efforts to combat illegal drug trafficking and are diligently working with their local law enforcement partners, the Department of Homeland Security, and other Federal agencies to implement Operation Take Back America and support the HSTFs in their districts. Working together, law enforcement officers and prosecutors will disrupt and ultimately dismantle the TCOs, cartels, and violent gangs that facilitate the proliferation of drugs into communities and threaten public safety.

METHODOLOGY

The United States Attorneys drug resources are part of, and included within, the United States Attorneys Annual Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Appropriation. The drug-related estimates are derived by calculating the costs of attorney and non-attorney positions dedicated to drug prosecutions. These data are captured by fiscal year in the United States Attorneys' Resource Summary Reporting System.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for United States Attorneys for FY 2027 is $296.2 million, an increase of $169.4 million above the FY 2026 enacted level. The increase from FY 2026 is attributed to the Interagency Law Enforcement resources that are now being requested to be appropriated to DOJ components respective budgets.

Criminal Decision Unit
Total FY 2027 Request: $296.2 million
($169.4 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The USAs conduct robust investigations with law enforcement partners leading to prosecutions of target drug trafficking operations such as drug smuggling, domestic and international distribution networks, the use of the internet for drug sales, and money laundering. A core mission of each of the USA Offices (USAOs) is to prosecute high-level producers, suppliers, and traffickers for violations of Federal drug laws to disrupt both international and domestic DTOs and to deter continued illicit drug distribution and use in the United States. These investigations and prosecutions also target the proliferation of drugs and violent crime committed by criminal gangs in American communities.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
U.S. Marshals Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	$1.557	$1.566	$2.219
Investigations	154.175	155.019	219.657
Prosecution	157.737	153.899	179.996
Overdose Rescue and Response	0.009	0.006	0.006
Corrections	643.999	701.688	812.906
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$957.477**	**$1,012.178**	**$1,214.784**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	$313.469	$310.484	$401.872
Fugitive Apprehension	*155.732*	*156.585*	*221.876*
Judicial and Courthouse Security	*111.376*	*109.667*	*129.608*
Prisoner Security and Transportation	*46.361*	*44.232*	*50.388*
Tactical Operations	0.009	0.006	0.006
Federal Prisoner Detention	643.999	701.688	812.906
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$957.477**	**$1,012.178**	**$1,214.784**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	977	974	1,078
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$3.9	$3.9	$5.2
Drug Resources Percentage	24.4%	25.7%	23.5%

Program Summary

MISSION

The USMS mission statement is "To protect, defend, and enforce the American justice system." USMS is the enforcement arm of the Federal courts, and works in concert with other Federal agencies, including DEA; FBI; BOP; ICE; ATF; IRS; and USCG. USMS also works in cooperation with DOJ's CRM, Tax Division, and the 94 USAOs, the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, and State and local law enforcement.

USMS drug interdiction efforts center on capturing fugitives who have a nexus to the most serious drug trafficking and money laundering organizations, as well as to those primarily responsible for the Nation's illegal drug supply. In order to contribute to the Administration's mandate to reduce the illegal drug supply, USMS focuses its investigative and fugitive apprehension resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire



infrastructure of major drug trafficking. USMS also directly contributes to the Administration's supply reduction efforts by maintaining the security of all in-custody prisoners with serious drug-related charges.

METHODOLOGY

USMS uses drug-related workload data to develop drug control ratios for three decision units and the Average Daily Population (ADP) for drug offenses to determine the drug prisoner population cost for detention services decision unit. A fourth decision unit, Tactical Operations, reports the projected annual cost for Naloxone as part of the Operation Medical Support Unit (OMSU) routine medication issuance. The total actual or projected cost is applied to the "Overdose Rescue and Response" drug resources function under Tactical Operations.

Three decision units – Fugitive Apprehension, Judicial and Courthouse Security, and Prisoner Security and Transportation – are calculated using drug-related workload ratios applied to the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation. For the Fugitive Apprehension decision unit, the USMS uses drug-related workload ratios based on the number of warrants cleared, including felony offense classifications for Federal, State, and local warrants such as narcotics possession, manufacturing, and distribution. To calculate the drug-related workload percentage, USMS divides the number of drug-related warrants cleared by the total number of warrants cleared. For the Judicial and Courthouse Security and Prisoner Security and Transportation decision units, USMS uses drug-related workload ratios based only on in-custody, drug-related, primary Federal offenses, such as various narcotics possession, manufacturing, and distribution charges. "Primary offense" refers to the crime with which the accused is charged that usually carries the most severe sentence. To calculate the drug-related workload percentage for these two decision units, USMS divides the number of drug- related offenses in custody by the total number of offenses in custody. The previously discussed drug workload ratios by decision unit are then applied to the total S&E to develop the drug-related obligations.

Detention services obligations are funded through the Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD) appropriation. USMS is responsible for Federal detention services relating to the housing and care of Federal detainees remanded to USMS custody, including detainees booked for drug offenses. The FPD appropriation funds the housing, transportation, medical care, and medical guard services for detainees. FPD resources are expended from the time a prisoner is brought into the USMS' custody through termination of the criminal proceeding or commitment to the BOP. The FPD appropriation does not include specific resources dedicated to the housing and care of the drug prisoner population. Therefore, the methodology used to determine the cost associated with the drug prisoner population for the Detention Services decision unit multiplies the average daily population for drug offenses by the per diem rate (housing cost per day), which is then multiplied by the number of days in the year.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for USMS for FY 2027 is $1.2 billion, an increase of $202.6 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

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Salaries and Expenses
Total FY 2027 Request: $401.8 million
($91.4 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 request for S&E is $401.9 million, an increase of $91.4 million above the FY 2026 enacted. The USMS request supports the Administration's goals of reducing violent crime. The following three decision units are included in the S&E budget request:

Fugitive Apprehension
Total FY 2027 Request: $221.9 million
($65.3 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
Fugitive Apprehension includes domestic and international fugitive investigations, technical operations, criminal intelligence analysis, fugitive extraditions and deportations, sex offender investigations, and the seizure of assets. USMS is authorized to locate and apprehend federal, State, and local fugitives both within and outside of the United States under 28 U.S.C. § 566(e)(1)(B). USMS has a long history of assisting and providing expertise to other law enforcement agencies in support of fugitive investigations. The broad scope and responsibilities of USMS concerning the location and apprehension of Federal, State, local, and foreign fugitives is detailed in a series of Federal laws, rules, regulations, DOJ policies, Office of Legal Counsel opinions, and memoranda of understanding with Federal law enforcement agencies.

Judicial and Courthouse Security
Total FY 2027 Request: $129.6 million
($19.9 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
Judicial and Courthouse Security encompasses personnel security (security protective detail for a judge or prosecutor) and building security (security equipment to monitor and protect a Federal courthouse facility), to include security maintenance for prisoners in custody during court proceedings. Deputy U.S. Marshals are assigned to 94 Federal judicial districts (93 Federal districts and the Superior Court for the District of Columbia) to protect the Federal judicial system, which handles a variety of cases, including drug trafficking. USMS determines the level of security required for high-threat situations by assessing the threat level, developing security plans based on risk and threat levels, and assigning the commensurate security resources required to maintain a safe environment.

Prisoner Security and Transportation
Total FY 2027 Request: $50.4 million
($6.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
Prisoner Security and Transportation includes processing prisoners in the cellblock, securing the cellblock area, transporting prisoners by ground or air, and inspecting jails used to house Federal detainees. Each prisoner that is placed into USMS custody is required to be processed by a Deputy U.S. Marshal. Processing consists of interviewing the prisoner to gather personal, arrest, prosecution, and medical information; fingerprinting and photographing the prisoner; preparing an inventory of any received prisoner property; and entering/placing the data and records into automated tracking systems. The cellblock is the secured area for holding prisoners in the courthouse before and after appearance in a court

proceeding. Deputy U.S. Marshals follow strict safety protocols in the cellblocks to ensure the safety of USMS employees and members of the judicial process.

Tactical Operations
Total FY 2027 Request: $6,000
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
Tactical Operations includes special operations and emergency management response. The USMS' Special Operations Group (SOG) supports the Department and other government agencies with a highly trained, rapidly deployable corps of law enforcement officers specializing in tactical response. The SOG oversees the Operational Medical Support Unit (OMSU), which includes both SOG medics and collateral duty Deputy U.S. Marshals. The OMSU manages, trains, and equips Deputies who possess a current Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) or EMT-Paramedic certification. The OMSU issues Naloxone kits to its medically trained Deputy/Medic workforce as part of its routine medication issuance.

Federal Prisoner Detention
Total FY 2027 Request: $812.9 million
($111.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FPD appropriation is responsible for the costs associated with the care of Federal detainees remanded to USMS custody, including detainees booked for drug offenses. The Detention Services decision unit provides the housing, subsistence, medical care, medical guard services, transportation via the Justice Prisoner Air Transportation System (JPATS), and other related transportation for Federal detainees in USMS custody. Resources are expended from the time a prisoner is brought into USMS custody through termination of the criminal proceeding or commitment to BOP. USMS aims to better manage and plan for needed FPD resources without unwanted duplication of effort or competition with other government components. The USMS request responds to current detention population trends.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employee Benefits Security Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Recovery	$4.200	$0.000	$0.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$4.200**	**$0.000**	**$0.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	$4.200	$0.000	$0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$4.200**	**$0.000**	**$0.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.2	$0.2	$.2
Drug Resources Percentage	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Program Summary

MISSION

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the retirement, health, and other workplace benefits of more than 155 million workers, retirees, and their families. Through regulation, education, and enforcement, EBSA works to remove unlawful barriers to promised mental health and SUD benefits, including but not limited to enforcement of the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA), to help ensure participants have access to covered SUD treatment.

METHODOLOGY

EBSA will continue its statutory responsibilities under MHPAEA, including the annual request and review of 20 comparative analyses for nonquantitative treatment limitations. Historically, approximately 10 percent of MHPAEA cases have involved SUD-related issues. In FY 2026, EBSA has 11 open cases involving limitations exclusive to SUDs out of 1,069 open cases, and none of the 20 comparative analyses requested to date involve SUD-focused limitations. Most open non-qualitative treatment limitations (NQTL) cases are expected to close by the end of FY 2026.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for EBSA for FY 2027 is $0.0 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment and Training Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted/	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$6.000	$6.000	$0.000
Recovery	6.427	0.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$12.427**	**$6.000**	**$0.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations	$6.000	$6.000	$0.000
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities	6.427	0.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$12.427**	**$6.000**	**$0.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$10.3	$10.4	$8.6
Drug Resources Percentage	0.12%	0.11%	0.0%

Program Summary

MISSION
The mission of ETA is to contribute to the more efficient functioning of the United States labor market by providing high-quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through State and local workforce development systems.

METHODOLOGY
The Office of Job Corps' expenditures are for health specialists to prepare Job Corps program participants for employment. In addition, the budget includes the full cost of drug testing each individual student upon entry. The total amount of funds utilized for the opioid crisis Dislocated Worker Grants depend on the number of States that provide qualified applications and the availability of funds.

BUDGET SUMMARY
The drug control funding request for ETA for FY 2027 is $0.0 million, a decrease of $6.0 million from the FY 2026 enacted level. ETA's Job Corps is eliminated and Dislocated Worker activities are consolidated into a new single Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Inspector General

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted/CR	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$1.800	$1.800	$1.800
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1.800**	**$1.800**	**$1.800**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Program and Trust Funds	$1.800	$1.800	$1.800
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1.800**	**$1.800**	**$1.800**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9	9	9
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.097	$0.097	$0.087
Drug Resources Percentage	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%

Program Summary

MISSION
The Office of Inspector General (OIG) has dedicated significant audit and investigative resources over the years to improve the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program because of its significant cost to taxpayers and impact on injured Federal workers and their dependents. In particular, the FECA program, along with other Federal government workers' compensation programs, is highly susceptible to abuse and fraud due to risks associated with prescription drugs. Previous OIG work has highlighted the high reimbursement costs of compounded drug medications and safety concerns with overprescribing opioids. In addition, the OIG continues to initiate criminal investigations relating to fraudulent activity involving opioids in the FECA program.

METHODOLOGY
OIG works with OWCP to identify and investigate the most egregious health care providers who attempt to defraud the OWCP program and, in particular, those relating to the fraudulent activity involving opioids in the FECA program.

BUDGET SUMMARY
The drug control funding request for the Office of Inspector General for FY 2027 is $1.8 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

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Program and Trust Funds
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.8 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
Prior OIG audit work has consistently identified serious control weaknesses related to pharmaceuticals in the FECA program, particularly with regards to opioids and compounded medications. As a result of OIG audit oversight, OWCP instituted controls to address risks associated with compounded medications and opioids, such as requiring letters of medical necessity before approving certain prescriptions. OWCP also ramped up its data analytics capabilities to allow the identification of claimants at risk of addiction or in need of treatment. According to OWCP, in FY 2024, the FECA program spent the lowest amount on medications in over a decade by negotiating better drug prices; decreased opioid use; and prevented pharmacy fraud, waste and abuse.

OIG is the only agency within DOL authorized to conduct criminal investigations relating to the FECA program. In performing work in this area, OIG focuses its limited resources on medical provider fraud. OWCP has received additional resources to identify and reduce fraud within the FECA program. OWCP's criminal fraud referrals have contributed significantly to OIG's investigative work in the FECA program including:

- In October 2023, the owner of a compounding pharmacy was sentenced to 18 months in Federal prison and ordered to more than $6.4 million in restitution to various Federal health care programs for his role in a compounding pharmacy kickback scheme.

- In February 2024, a Louisiana doctor was sentenced to four years in Federal prison and ordered to pay $800,000 to victims for his role in a workers compensation fraud conspiracy.

- In April 2024, nine defendants were sentenced in a $126 million compounding fraud scheme. The defendants included a pharmacy owner who was sentenced to 20 years in Federal prison for his role in the years-long, multi-State scheme to defraud the DOL's OWCP and TRICARE.

- In December 2024, the owner of a health care service clinic was sentenced to 30 months in Federal prison and ordered to pay more than $1.2 million in restitution for his role in a scheme to defraud the FECA program.

OIG anticipates continued increases in criminal fraud referrals in the area of opioid fraud and abuse from OWCP's Program Integrity Unit.

The FY 2027 funding will provide the necessary resources the OIG needs to continue collaborating with OWCP and other OIGs to monitor data and proactively identify changes in the trends of opioid prescriptions under the FECA program. Further, OIG will seek to identify additional best practices and effect programmatic changes that reduce susceptibility to fraud, waste, and abuse. In addition, the OIG's focus on using data analytics will increase the ability of the OIG to identify new and changing trends in criminal activity more quickly and end fraud sooner, thus saving taxpayer funds.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted/CR	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$1.453	$1.459	$1.465
Total Drug Resources by Function	$1.453	$1.459	$1.465
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	$1.453	$1.459	$1.465
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	$1.453	$1.459	$1.465

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9	5	5
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1
Drug Resources Percentage	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%

Program Summary

MISSION

DOL's OWCP administers the FECA program which provides wage-loss compensation, payment for medical treatment (including opioids), return-to-work assistance, and vocational rehabilitation for Federal civilian employees and postal workers who are injured or ill because of their work, and compensation to eligible survivors in case of death. Opioids have been linked to longer durations of disability, losses in work productivity, and more costly workers' compensation claims. This has led the FECA program to institute payment controls to mitigate the risk of inappropriate opioid utilization.

METHODOLOGY

OWCP used FY 2025 activities/costs to calculate the approximate funding directed towards improving the safety and quality of care as it relates to prescription drugs. This includes the cost of estimated time spent by Federal personnel from the Program Integrity, Prescription Management, and Fraud Prevention Branch; the Information Technology Branch; and the OWCP's Division of Administrative Operations. This also includes contract costs of estimated time spent on medical/pharmaceutical data analysis and the cost of procured datasets. The methodology tracks costs by OWCP Federal FTE that are associated with drug control activities and by contracts that are associated with the OWCP's drug control activities. The FTE figure only shows effort expended by OWCP Federal staff.

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BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for Office of Workers' Compensation Programs for FY 2027 is $1.5 million, $6,000 above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.5 million
($6,000 above the FY 2026 enacted level)
OWCP will use $1.5 million in base funding in FY 2027 for drug control programs and activities. The OWCP supports the drug control program through funding for the Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation efforts to improve the safety and quality of care as it relates to prescription drugs.

The FECA Program continues to improve the safety and quality of care through controls on prescription drugs, while reducing costs and referring suspicious providers to the DOL OIG. However, as new drugs enter the market and questionable prescribing and billing practices evolve to circumvent controls, the FECA program will need new controls to address the changing environment. The program will engage in ongoing program integrity efforts using data analytics, payment audits, and improper payment reporting to inform evidence-based decision-making, which supports initiatives by the Secretary to reduce improper payments.

The FECA Program fully implemented a Pharmacy Benefit Administrator (PBA) services contract in early FY 2022 to improve the safety, quality, and cost-effectiveness of prescription drugs provided to claimants under the FECA. The FECA Program implemented this cost-saving service for all Federal Departments/Agencies, as the FECA is the exclusive remedy for Federal employees seeking disability, medical, and/or survivor benefits for workplace injuries. This initiative, combined with its program integrity, prescription management and fraud prevention activities, enables the FECA Program to approve medically appropriate use of opioid medications and provide beneficiaries assistance in transitioning to alternative treatments where appropriate. The OWCP ensures parity between access to coverage for mental and SUDs and access to injury-related treatment for all FECA beneficiaries.

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$52.610	$52.610	$0.000
Interdiction	17.046	17.046	0.000
Investigations	209.636	209.636	0.000
Prevention	3.156	3.156	0.000
Prosecution	6.423	6.423	0.000
Research and Development	6.000	6.000	0.000
Treatment	3.708	3.708	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$298.579**	**$298.579**	**$0.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	$298.579	$298.579	$0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$298.579**	**$298.579**	**$0.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	-	-	-
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.5	$0.5	$0.5
Drug Resources Percentage	65.4%	64.4%	0.0%

Program Summary

MISSION

The HIDTA Program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to provide assistance to Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement entities operating those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. The mission of the program is to reduce drug trafficking and 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 use of available resources to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in designated areas and in the United States as a whole.

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METHODOLOGY

All HIDTA resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding requests for HIDTA program for FY 2027 is $0.0 million, a decrease of $298.6 million from the FY 2026 enacted level.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($298.6 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
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.

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Other Federal Drug Control Programs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$114.200	$114.200	$0.000
Research and Development	18.950	18.950	0.000
Treatment	3.000	3.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$136.150**	**$136.150**	**$0.000**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug-Free Communities	$109.000	$109.000	$0.000
Anti-Doping Activities	14.000	14.000	0.000
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	3.700	3.700	0.000
Model Acts Program	1.250	1.250	0.000
CARA Section 103 of Public Law 114-198	5.200	5.200	0.000
Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance	3.000	3.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$136.150**	**$136.150**	**$0.000**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2	2	2
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.5	$0.5	$0.5
Drug Resources Percentage	29.8%	29.4%	0.0%

Program Summary

MISSION
This account is for other drug control activities authorized by the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended through Public Law 115-271. The funds appropriated support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies.

METHODOLOGY
All ONDCP Other Federal Drug Control Programs resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

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BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding requests for other Federal drug control program for FY 2027 is $0.0 million, a decrease of $136.2 million from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Other Federal Drug Control Programs
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($136.2 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
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.

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Salaries and Expenses

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	$4.357	$4.357	$4.357
International	4.357	4.357	4.357
Investigations	2.832	2.832	2.832
Prevention	3.703	10.774	3.703
State and Local Assistance	2.832	2.832	2.832
Treatment	3.704	3.704	3.704
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$21.785**	**$28.856**	**$21.785**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	$21.785	$28.856	$21.785
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$21.785**	**$28.856**	**$21.785**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	72	72	72
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.5	$0.5	$0.5
Drug Resources Percentage	4.8%	6.2%	100.0%

Program Summary

MISSION

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. 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.

METHODOLOGY

All ONDCP resources are scored as a part of the National Drug Control Budget.

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BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding requests for Salaries and Expenses for FY 2027 is $21.8 million, a decrease of $7.1 million from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Salaries and Expenses

Total FY 2027 Request: $21.8 million

($7.1 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)

The FY 2027 request for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses supports an FTE level of 72. This request is $7.1 million below the FY 2026 enacted level, due to the non-recurrence of FY 2026 Congressionally Directed Spending projects.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	$414.495	$414.495	$414.495
Total Drug Resources by Function	$414.495	$414.495	$414.495
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	$414.495	$414.495	$414.495
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	$414.495	$414.495	$414.495

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	80	97	100
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$58.8	$46.2	$35.5
Drug Resources Percentage	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%

Program Summary

MISSION

INL is responsible for the Department's international drug control efforts. INL keeps America safe by helping foreign partners dismantle transnational crime networks and disrupt trafficking of drugs and chemicals, such as fentanyl and its precursors, other synthetic opioids, cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin before they reach U.S. borders. INL works with over 16 U.S. Federal law enforcement agencies to improve cooperation and interoperability with key foreign partner nations to support collaboration with foreign law enforcement, including by standing up specialized and vetted units that cooperate with the United States on operations, investigations, extraditions, and intelligence sharing.

INL develops, implements, and monitors security assistance programs that advance U.S. counternarcotics priorities. INL programs are designed to advance international cooperation to reduce the foreign illicit production and trafficking of plant-based and synthetic drugs. This includes programs that combat TCOs, especially those designated as FTOs. Programs funded by INL are directed at strengthening border security and improving foreign partners' capabilities in law enforcement and information gathering resulting in closer cooperation with U.S. law enforcement and other agencies including on: increasing drug interdictions; conducting effective investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of major narcotic traffickers; and breaking up major DTOs. INL projects provide expert advice and give foreign government counterparts the skills and knowledge to develop and implement their own comprehensive national drug control plans

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that will reduce illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and other contraband, as well as related money laundering activities. These activities enable foreign governments to serve as stronger partners to U.S. law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in investigating and prosecuting transnational crime, yielding direct impacts for U.S. cases.

In addition, INL is responsible for foreign policy formulation and coordination to advance diplomatic initiatives in counternarcotics and transnational crime in the international arena. INL also publishes the annual *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* as well as other Congressionally mandated drug reports.

METHODOLOGY

The Department of State through INL supports counternarcotics activities through foreign assistance appropriated for the INCLE foreign assistance account. The Department allocates all foreign assistance funding according to the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure (SPSD). Within the SPSD's Peace and Security program category, all INCLE funding allocated under the Counternarcotics Program Area is counted as drug funding. In addition, INL programs INCLE resources in the Citizen Security and Law Enforcement, Trafficking in Persons, and Transnational Threats and Crime Program Areas that indirectly benefit counternarcotics programming.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for INCLE for FY 2027 is $414.5 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
Total FY 2027 Request: $414.5 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
FY 2027 resources will allow INL to further strengthen the ability of foreign law enforcement partners to reduce the illicit production and trafficking of drugs bound for the United States. The vast majority of drugs fueling the overdose crisis in the United States – including fentanyl and methamphetamine – come from within the Western Hemisphere, and it is critical to utilize INCLE to support programming that builds law enforcement's abilities to detect and interdict drugs and to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals. INL programming will focus on strengthening border security and foreign law enforcement actions to detect, interdict, and share information on synthetic drug threats and target online synthetic drug sales, as well as developing and enhancing partnerships with governments, industry, and international organizations to strengthen the control of drugs and precursor chemicals.

The FY 2027 INCLE request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to these priorities. INCLE resources for counternarcotics will focus on programs that assist countries to directly disrupt the illegal flow of drugs. INL will also support the development and maintenance of international tools and platforms that enable countries and businesses to disrupt the illicit synthetic drug supply chains.

To combat the threats of fentanyl, new psychoactive substances, methamphetamine, and other drugs, the Department plans to leverage foreign assistance and international engagement to

develop the national and international architecture required to address 21st century threats and increase the barriers of access to this illegal trade. INL's overarching objective in this area is to save American lives by decreasing the volume of deadly drugs trafficked into the United States.

The FY 2027 counternarcotic requests for INCLE funding for country and regional programs are provided below, by National Security Strategy (NSS) priority order and funding amount.

Western Hemisphere

Colombia: The request will support Colombian efforts to reduce illicit coca cultivation and cocaine production and disrupt U.S.-bound drug trafficking. Through the provision of specialized training, equipment, and logistical support, INL will support Colombian security forces to perform eradication operations, carry out and coordinate interdiction operations with the United States, conduct counternarcotics and related investigations in conjunction with the Colombian Attorney General, and strengthen port and customs controls to stem the flow of drugs. INL will also provide limited infrastructure to support the forward deployment of Colombian counternarcotics units. Funds will also enable the continued provision of unmanned aviation systems (UAS) and counter-UAS technologies as well as the operation of the Colombian National Police's fleet of Black Hawk helicopters, which are essential to conducting counternarcotics and anti-crime operations in narcoterrorist enclaves.

Mexico: The request will reduce the quantity of fentanyl and other drugs illicitly entering the United States by working with Mexican partners to increase their ability to detect, interdict, and destroy synthetic and other illicit drugs, dismantle clandestine drug production sites, and disrupt the illicit precursor chemical supply chains that feed illicit drug flows to the United States. Programs will support training for Mexican security forces and regulatory agencies and the provision of training, equipment, and technical support to facilitate safe interdiction of fentanyl and other drugs and investigation of cartels and criminal networks. Programs may also support continued efforts to expand vetted units, working with U.S. law enforcement partners.

Peru: The request will support coca eradication and interdiction of cocaine bound from Peru for the United States. INL programming will support work with DEA and CBP, as well as provide mentorship and tactical training activities with INL-supported vetted units in the Peruvian National Police to bolster Peru's ability to detect and seize illicit narcotics flowing in and out of the country through maritime and aviation routes. Programs will also support interdiction and eradication efforts enabled by the Peruvian National Police helicopter fleet, including throughout Peru's remote Valley of the Apurímac, Ene, and Mantaro Rivers region. INL programming will provide training and equipment to the Peruvian National Police to support detection and interception of illicit precursor chemicals en route to the United States.

State Central America Regional – Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): Counternarcotics programming in Central America countries will keep drugs out of American communities through work with vetted, specialized, and trusted units, as well as canine units, to combat drug trafficking, interdict illicit contraband, and destroy precursor chemicals and other seized drugs. INL programming will continue to strengthen Central American security and law enforcement partners as well as support specialized maritime and mobile interdiction units and

cross-border information sharing. Programming will also support maritime and land interdiction to strengthen the operational capacity of CARSI partner countries and ability to sustain provided equipment.

State Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA) Regional – Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Programs funded through this request will continue to disrupt U.S.-bound drug flows by strengthening regional maritime interdictions, including with the U.S. Coast Guard, and support DEA and other vetted units in dismantling TCOs and FTOs trafficking narcotics. Programs will continue enabling Caribbean law enforcement entities to detect and interdict synthetic drugs, including fentanyl.

State Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA) Regional – Western Hemisphere Regional Security Cooperation (WHRSC): Programs funded through this request may support efforts to counter recruitment of individuals into designated narco-terrorist organizations that traffic narcotics throughout the hemisphere. Programs will also support regional efforts to identify, investigate, and interdict U.S.-bound flows of narcotics, including synthetic drugs and cocaine.

East Asia and Pacific

Vietnam: A major transshipment point for goods shipping to the U.S. from China, Vietnam is vulnerable to criminal abuse from shifts in the diversion of Chinese precursor chemicals. With these funds, INL will build U.S. law enforcement interoperability with Vietnamese law enforcement to protect Americans from the evolving threat of synthetic drugs coming from China. Programming will support Vietnamese law enforcement and border authorities in improving drug identification, interdiction, information sharing, investigation, and prosecution for complex narcotics cases.

Indonesia: The request will support Indonesian law enforcement authorities' ability to detect, disrupt, and interdict transnational drug trafficking networks, particularly those involved in synthetic drugs and precursor chemicals. Programs will improve the ability of Indonesian law enforcement to investigate and prosecute complex narcotics cases, deepen interagency coordination, and enhance intelligence sharing benefitting American security. By building these capabilities, these programs seek to disrupt trafficking networks that threaten U.S. security and economic interests.

Philippines: The request will support the Philippine government's ability to detect and interdict illicit drug flows, strengthen investigative and prosecutorial capacity, and improve maritime law enforcement in regional trafficking routes including the South China Sea. These funds will bolster interoperability between Philippine and U.S. law enforcement agencies, ensuring that intelligence sharing benefits American security and that criminal networks exploiting the Philippines' strategic geographic position are effectively targeted. By enhancing the Philippines' capacity to secure its waters and borders, this investment protects vital American maritime interests, reduces demands on U.S. resources, and ensures the Philippines remains a capable and reliable partner in advancing American security and economic priorities in the Indo-Pacific.

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South and Central Asia

Pakistan: The request will address the country's role as a major transit corridor for narcotics originating in Afghanistan and Iran, as well as the increasing threat of synthetic drugs and precursor chemicals moving through Pakistan's borders and maritime routes to the United States. Programs will focus on strengthening Pakistani law enforcement's capabilities to investigate and respond effectively to complex trafficking networks, including those linked to TCOs and terrorist groups, and enhance coordination and information-sharing with U.S. law enforcement agencies to benefit U.S. and regional security interests. Programs will also support enhanced maritime security along the Makran coast and leverage partnerships with vetted units to improve intelligence sharing and interdiction capabilities, ultimately aiming to disrupt drug flows before they reach the United States and global markets.

South and Central Asia Regional: In South Asia, the request will strengthen maritime investigative capacity to combat drug trafficking networks that threaten the United States. Programming will improve partner countries' ability to detect, identify, and interdict drugs and precursor chemicals through training, evidence handling support, and data collection on synthetic trafficking routes. In Central Asia, this request will enhance regional law enforcement cooperation with U.S. and international partners to disrupt traditional and emerging synthetic drug networks. Activities include training on synthetic drug identification and cyber-enabled investigations, integration of partners into global databases for improved information sharing, and positioning the United States as the counternarcotics partner of choice over China and Russia.

Africa

Nigeria: The request will protect American communities from the threat of illicit drugs by strengthening Nigeria's counternarcotics capabilities to interdict and stem the flow of drugs and precursor chemicals through its ports and airports that fuel trafficking operations and enrich FTOs/TCOs, such as Mexican cartels, that threaten the United States. These cartels actively collaborate with Nigerian TCOs to manufacture synthetics in Nigeria and use Nigerian ports and traffickers to distribute synthetics and cocaine to markets across the globe. Programs will provide targeted training and assistance to Nigeria's National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to improve investigations of drug trafficking networks that could threaten American lives and aid the NDLEA forensics lab in conducting forensic analysis of controlled substances for use in criminal cases with a U.S. nexus.

Centrally Managed

Countering Synthetic Drugs: Programs funded through this request will be cross-regional and focus on disrupting the flow of synthetic drugs and precursors around the world that ultimately harm American communities by bolstering foreign law enforcement ability to identify and interdict these substances before they reach U.S. borders. Programs will provide advanced communications tools, enabling real-time information sharing on suspected or confirmed synthetic drug and precursor shipments across a range of countries in the synthetics supply chain.

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As traffickers adopt new smuggling methods and digital tools, programs will focus on the trafficking routes that most directly impact the United States, prioritizing support where it can stop synthetic drugs before they reach American communities.

Global Crime and Drugs Policy: The request will strengthen international scheduling actions that align with U.S. interests by providing scientific advice that supports controlling substances that harm and kill Americans, training forensic scientists and border control officers to detect, identify, and intercept internationally controlled substances, and assisting countries to put in place domestic controls. Funding will also support implementation of the 2026 U.S.-led Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution by assisting countries in taking specific actions to secure licit supply chains and legitimate commerce against exploitation by drug traffickers to prevent drugs from reaching American shores.

Aviation Operations: The request will support INL aviation programs in Costa Rica, Panama, and Peru, including aircraft maintenance, logistics, and operational aviation support for counternarcotics activities, including interdiction and eradication operations. Programs will also support efforts to improve the host government's capacity to manage and conduct these activities with minimal continued assistance, reducing reliance on the United States. Supported activities make America safer and stronger by contributing to degradation of TCO and narcoterrorists that threaten U.S. national security, reducing U.S.-bound drug trafficking, and fostering self-reliance of recipient countries and reducing their dependence on U.S. taxpayers.

Program Development & Support (PD&S): PD&S funds support the entirety of INL's administrative requirements for bilateral, regional, and centrally managed operating units worldwide. Specifically, PD&S supports the domestic and overseas administrative and operational costs incurred to carry out policy implementation and oversight, program design, development, monitoring and evaluation, and review of INL programs implemented in fulfilling its America First priorities. These resources provide necessary operational and administrative support for and oversight of INCLE drug control activities.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$18.690	$24.050	$24.780
Intelligence: Interdiction	2.760	2.760	3.100
Investigations	2.290	2.340	2.410
State & Local Assistance	2.770	2.770	3.100
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$26.510**	**$31.920**	**$33.390**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Aviation Safety/Aerospace Medicine	$20.980	$26.390	$27.190
Security and Hazardous Material Safety	5.530	5.530	6.200
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$26.510**	**$31.920**	**33.390**
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	120	126	126
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$21.0	$22.6	$22.4
Drug Resources Percentage	0.13%	0.15%	0.14%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of FAA is to provide the safest, most efficient aerospace system in the world. The Office of Aerospace Medicine supports drug-related activities within the FAA and in the aviation industry through its mission to reduce drug use and its consequences throughout the national aerospace. Security and Hazardous Materials Safety (ASH) Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) provides an extensive support function that includes technical and administrative assistance on a timely and continuous basis to all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies engaged in drug interdiction efforts.

METHODOLOGY

There are no single identifiable line items within the Office of Aerospace Medicine or Security and Hazardous Materials Safety appropriations that fund drug control efforts. All Office of Aerospace Medicine operations, capital improvements and acquisitions, and program training activities are funded out of the associated appropriations as part of operation costs. The drug-scored Security and Hazardous Materials Safety funding is an estimate of support provided to

law enforcement agencies to assist in the interdiction of dangerous drugs and narcotics coming into the United States.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for FAA for FY 2027 is $33.4 million, an increase of $1.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Aviation Safety/Aerospace Medicine
Total FY 2027 Request: $27.2 million
($0.7 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Drug Abatement Division ensures the aviation industry implements and maintains drug and alcohol testing programs in accordance with 14 CFR part 120 and 49 CFR part 40, and includes the Compliance and Enforcement Centers, which are responsible for surveillance of about 7,000 aviation entities throughout the country and routinely conduct enforcement inspections of the industry's drug and alcohol testing programs to ensure compliance with 14 CFR part 120 and 49 CFR part 40, and the Special Investigations Branch, which investigates all industry complaints and allegation about rule violations, and all individual or employee-related drug or alcohol violations (e.g., refusals to submit to testing, positive drug test results, alcohol violations, return-to-duty violations), including, but not limited to violations by 14 CFR part 67 medical certificate holders ($2.41 million). The Internal Substance Abuse Program unit randomly tests FAA employees in safety and security-critical positions.

Drug Abatement Division
Total FY 2027 Request: $16.4 million
($0.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Drug Abatement Division is responsible for the development, implementation, administration, and compliance monitoring of the aviation industry drug and alcohol testing programs as set forth in the DOT and FAA regulations, 49 CFR part 40 and 14 CFR part 120. The regulations require the following individuals and employers to implement drug and alcohol testing programs: (1) all part 119 certificate holders authorized to operate under parts 121 and 135, (2) air tour operators (as defined in § 91.147), (3) air traffic control facilities not operated by FAA or under contract to the U.S. Military, (4) all individuals who perform a safety-sensitive function, (5) all part 145 certificate holders who perform safety-sensitive functions and elect to implement a drug and alcohol testing program, and (6) all contractors who elect to implement a drug and alcohol testing program.

When implementing a testing program, an employer must ensure that all individuals performing safety-sensitive functions directly or by contract (including subcontract at any tier) are subject to testing. The safety-sensitive duties include flight crewmember duties, flight attendant duties, flight instruction duties, aircraft maintenance or preventive maintenance duties, air traffic control duties, aviation screening duties, ground security coordinator duties, and aircraft dispatcher duties, and operations control specialist duties. In FY 2027, funding will support the Drug Abatement Division's responsibility to ensure the industry's compliance with the drug and alcohol testing regulations. The Division will conduct inspections of employer programs, as well as investigations of airmen and

employee violations. The funding is required to ensure that compliance efforts continue through conducting inspections and/or investigations of employees and employers and analyzing statistical testing reports submitted by the aviation industry employers.

In FY 2027, additional funding is requested to improve the Division's case management system, particularly through the implementation of more risk-based scheduling. The funding increase is needed to sustain compliance and enforcement efforts, facilitating coverage and comprehensive inspections and investigations of employees and employers in the aviation industry.

Internal Substance Abuse Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $8.4 million
($0.3 million above the FY 2026 Enacted)
Funding in FY 2027 will also support the FAA Internal Substance Abuse Program's requirement to randomly test FAA employees in positions characterized as "Testing Designated Positions," safety/security-critical for drug and/or alcohol use. The program consists of the following tests: pre-employment, random, reasonable suspicion, post-accident, return-to-duty, follow-up, and voluntary. There are two contractors who provide services on a per-sample basis (Forensic Drug and Alcohol Testing and ALERE Laboratory). The five categories of drugs the Agency tests for are amphetamines, cannabinoids (marijuana), cocaine, opioids, and Phencyclidine, more commonly known as PCP. The funding is required to ensure compliance with drug testing mandated by EO 12564 dated September 15, 1986, and implemented by the DOT Order 3910.1D, Drug and Alcohol-Free Departmental Workplace.

The FY 2027 requested level reflects an increase in the FAA's Working Capital Fund Substance Abuse Awareness and Testing line item. These costs have increased with the DOT award of new contracts for collection (up 84 percent over the previous contract) and laboratory work (up 67 percent). New hire pre-employment drug testing costs have also increased by approximately 73 percent, and follow-up testing costs have increased by 41 percent for rehabilitation programs. In addition, last minute cancelation/rescheduling fees for follow-up tests have increased from $63 to $300, or 376 percent, and FAA has increased the number of negative dilute recollection tests by 37 percent.

Industry and internal FAA employee testing programs do not exercise discretion in determining who is tested. Testing is conducted either randomly or based on specific circumstances identified above (pre-employment, post-accident, etc.). Neither the FAA nor DOT currently collects demographic information related to drug and alcohol testing. The Agency will review its data collection and the use of demographic information to protect the equity of drug testing programs.

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Security and Hazardous Materials Safety
Total FY 2027 Request: $6.2 million
($0.7 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
ASH's LEAP Division was established to support activities aligned with the Administration's *National Drug Control Strategy*. Consistent with evolving Presidential priorities to protect the national airspace system, the Division's mission has expanded to include response to unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) incidents, while also addressing laser interference events that present a direct and ongoing safety risk to the national airspace system. LEAP continues to advance Administration initiatives while concurrently executing these aviation safety responsibilities through deliberate alignment of resources across mission areas. Through continued workload management and operational efficiencies in FY26 and FY27, ASH will sustain support for the initiatives and related investigations while maintaining effective oversight of both national security and aviation safety risks.

In FY 2027, LEAP will continue to advance the *Strategy* by supporting Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement partners—including DEA, CBP, and ICE—in efforts to interdict narcotic smuggling involving aviation assets. LEAP provides investigative support, aviation-specific expertise, and training focused on aircraft operations, registration, and airman certification, enabling law enforcement partners to identify and disrupt the misuse of general aviation for illicit drug trafficking. This collaboration also enhances FAA oversight by ensuring timely awareness of criminal activity involving airmen and aircraft, allowing the FAA to initiate regulatory enforcement actions where statutory or regulatory violations are identified, including certificate suspension or revocation and civil penalties.

Through continued partnerships, regulatory investigations, and targeted training in FY 2027, LEAP will sustain its role in denying traffickers access to aviation conveyances, reinforcing accountability within the national airspace system, and supporting broader drug interdiction and aviation security objectives.

LEAP special agents will continue to conduct regulatory investigations into airmen who were convicted of drug-related offenses and are in violation of certain United States Code Statutes and Federal Aviation Regulations because of information received from individual States, the District of Columbia, and three Territories.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027* Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	$17.122	$17.345	$18.166
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$17.122**	**$17.345**	**$18.166**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Office of Research and Program Development	$4.422	$4.645	$5.466
Office of Communications and Consumer Information	12.700	12.700	12.700
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$17.122**	**$17.345**	**$18.166**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3	3	3
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$1.7	$1.6	$1.3
Drug Resources Percentage	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%

*Estimated amount subject to change pending submission and enactment of a comprehensive surface transportation reauthorization proposal.

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of NHTSA is to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce economic costs due to road traffic crashes (including crashes related to impairment by alcohol and other drugs) through education, research, safety standards, and enforcement activity. NHTSA's Office of Research and Program Development (NPD) formulates, implements, and assesses behavioral traffic safety programs. Among its responsibilities, NPD researches the relationship between drug use and driving and provides programmatic support for drug-impaired driving prevention, equitable traffic law enforcement, and emergency medical services. The Office of Communications and Consumer Information is responsible for providing accurate and timely vehicle and traffic safety information to consumers, media, and partner organizations.

METHODOLOGY

NHTSA calculates drug control obligations using a fixed percentage of enacted budget authority. For NPD, NHTSA estimates 7.5 percent of the office's base budget supports drug control activities. For the Office of Communications and Consumer Information, NHTSA estimates that 40 percent of the impaired driving media budget supports media related to drug-impaired driving. NHTSA uses DOT's financial management system, Delphi, to account for all program expenditures, including funds dedicated to drug-impaired driving initiatives. As part of its

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annual budget execution process, NHTSA assigns Budget Program Activity Codes (BPACs), unique accounting codes for each program area.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for NHTSA for FY 2027 is $18.2 million, an increase of $0.8 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Office of Research and Program Development
Total FY 2027 Request: $5.5 million
($0.8 million above the FY 2026 Enacted)

NHTSA provides support to stakeholders at the national, State, and local levels to implement effective drug-impaired driving counter-measures including:

- Training and education for the criminal justice community on the identification, arrest, prosecution, adjudication, and treatment of dmg-impaired drivers.
- Technical assistance to jurisdictions using NHTSA's Dmg-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool to self-assess and strengthen their programs.
- The incorporation of screening and assessment, SUD treatment, and telehealth services in DWI courts to reduce recidivism in high-risk DWI offenders, including those in rural communities.
- Access to Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST), Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE), and Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) training.
- Strategies to improve law enforcement agencies' DRE programs and DRE performance.
- The annual Impaired Driving and Traffic Safety Conference hosted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
- The Regional Toxicology Liaison Program to cover the remainder of the States and the continuation of State toxicology stakeholder meetings to improve understanding of the scope and prevalence of drug-impaired driving problems and improve testing and reporting of drugs other than alcohol.
- Work with leading experts to identify performance standards for oral fluid devices.
- Expand toxicology support to all 50 States to support drug impaired driving identification and countermeasure development.
- Share evidence of education and treatment teamed with ignition interlock devices to reduce impaired driving.
- Work with law enforcement and other stakeholders on the establishment and strengthening of e-warrant and law enforcement phlebotomy programs to obtain important blood evidence in a timely, efficient, and cost-effective manner.
- Statewide traffic safety program assessments related to impaired driving, SFST, and Drug Evaluation and Classification.

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NHTSA conducts research to understand the prevalence of drug use among road users and how to identify drug-impaired driving. Past efforts include:

- Support for a toxicology consultant to aid in understanding, studying, and addressing issues related to chemical testing and the impairing effects of drugs, and to network with colleagues in the forensic toxicology, criminology, and medical communities to encourage more interest and activity on traffic safety.
- Collaboration with partners at the NIH to explore the potential for development of a batte1y of tests designed to reliably and consistently detect cannabis impaim1ent at roadside.

NHTSA is the Federal government's lead agency on EMS. Past funding provided by ONDCP has supported:

- The National EMS Information System (NEMSIS) Technical Assistance Center to help local, State, Tribal, territorial, and Federal agencies submit data to the National EMS Database, and to assess EMS response and patient care.
- Near-real time reporting of EMS responses to traffic crashes, including initial patient condition, indicators of alcohol- and drug-impairment (e.g., administration of the overdose antidote, naloxone) and patient outcomes.
- The linkage of EMS records with hospital records, Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (to detect prescription opioid misuse), and other health infom1ation sources.
- Collaboration with EMS stakeholders to increase the quality of NEMSIS Version 3.0 data.

Office of Communications and Consumer Information
Total FY 2027 Request: $12.7 million
(No change from the FY 2026 Enacted)

NHTSA's Office of Communications and Consumer Information creates communications and media materials to increase public awareness of the dangers of driving after dmg use and deter impaired driving.

- NHTSA's current campaign messages are:
    - If You Feel Different, You Drive Different;
    - Drive High, Get a DUI; and
    - There's more than one way to drive under the influence.
- The latter warns that legally obtained prescriptions and over-the-counter medications can impair driving.
- Materials are posted at TrafficSafetyMarketing.gov, and the NHTSA Communications Calendar illustrates the timing of these campaigns.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$2.120	$2.300	$3.320
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$2.120**	**$2.300**	**$3.320**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	$2.120	$2.300	$3.320
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$2.120**	**$2.300**	**$3.320**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	16	14	18
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Drug Resources Percentage	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%

Program Summary

MISSION

FinCEN's mission is to safeguard the financial system from illicit activity, combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and promote national security through the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence and strategic use of financial authorities. FinCEN carries out its regulatory functions primarily under the authorities set forth in the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), which consists of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970, as amended by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act) and other legislation, including the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (AML Act). The bureau receives and maintains financial transactions and beneficial ownership data; analyzes and disseminates data for law enforcement and intelligence purposes; and builds global cooperation with counterpart organizations in other countries and with international bodies.

While safeguarding the financial system from illicit activity and countering money laundering and the financing of terrorism, along with promoting national security, is FinCEN's central mission, matters relating to drug trafficking activities are identified in the course of carrying out the bureau's financial crimes mission. This information can be useful to investigations of TCOs, including those that engage in narcotics trafficking.

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METHODOLOGY

FinCEN estimates the number of FTE personnel supporting drug-related matters within the FinCEN Investigations budget. The FTE estimate is based on staff working on matters relating to TCOs with a demonstrated drug nexus, including opioids. The funding level was estimated using the salary and benefit costs for GS-13, step 5 personnel.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for FinCEN for FY 2027 is $3.3 million, an increase of $1.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Salaries and Expenses
Total FY 2027 Request: $3.3 million
($1.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The proposed increase in FinCEN's FY 2027 request reflects the Secretary of the Treasury's key priority of combating narcotics trafficking and promoting border security. FinCEN's request will strengthen its ability to safeguard the financial system from illicit activity, combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and promote national security through the strategic use of financial authorities and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence.

FinCEN seeks to strengthen efforts to address drug-related financial crimes, including money laundering, cybercrime, and the illicit use of cryptocurrency, by expanding analytic, investigative, and information-sharing support across the government. The bureau will continue providing analytic support to partners such as DEA's Strategic Operations Division and DOJ's Joint Counter-Opioid and Darknet Enforcement team, while making strategic use of Bank Secrecy Act authorities, geographic targeting orders, demand letters, and other tools to identify and disrupt illicit finance networks that enable drug trafficking and related transnational criminal activity.

FinCEN will also continue coordinating closely with Federal, State, and local law enforcement, Federal and State regulators, foreign Financial Intelligence Units, and industry to advance the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes supporting public-private information sharing through FinCEN Exchanges, expanding international collaboration including engagement with counterparts in Mexico, pursuing enforcement actions where appropriate, developing advanced analytics including AI-enabled capabilities, and issuing advisories and financial trend analyses to help financial institutions identify, report, and mitigate drug-related illicit finance threats.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Internal Revenue Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$60.257	$60.257	$60.257
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$60.257**	**$60.257**	**$60.257**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Criminal Investigations	$60.257	$60.257	$60.257
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$60.257**	**$60.257**	**$60.257**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	295	295	295
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$12.3	$9.8	$9.8
Drug Resources Percentage	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%

Program Summary

MISSION

The mission of IRS-CI is to serve the American public by investigating potential criminal violations of the Internal Revenue Code and related financial crimes in a manner that fosters confidence in the tax system and compliance with the law. IRS-CI supports the overall IRS mission by investigating criminal violations under its jurisdiction through three programs: Legal Income Source, Illegal Income Source, and Narcotics Programs. IRS-CI focuses its counter-narcotics resources on investigating individuals, DTOs, and TCOs involved in illegal drug trafficking, cyber-crime, and financial fraud schemes designed to legitimize illicit proceeds. IRS-CI focuses on the financial aspects of crime, to reduce or eliminate the financial incentives of narcotics trafficking and money laundering by utilizing its unique financial investigative expertise and statutory authority.

IRS-CI contributes to multi-jurisdictional task forces and other law enforcement efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational drug trafficking and money laundering organizations, using the U.S. financial system. IRS-CI participates, supports, and leads multi-agency task forces dedicated to the mission of disrupting DTOs operating internationally which supports the narcotics trade. IRS-CI rededicated resources, which have traditionally been committed to OCDETF and HIDTA Task Forces, to the recently implemented HSTFs while still leading the efforts of Suspicious Activity Report – Review Teams (SAR-RT).

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Nationally, IRS-CI supports and has assigned personnel to the HSTFs within core cities and to the HSTFs National Coordination Center (NCC). IRS-CI continues to support DEA's SOD, CBP's National Targeting Center (NTC), and the FBI- JCODE task force. IRS-CI also has personnel assigned to the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF) and National Counterintelligence Task Force (NCITF). IRS-CI assists in the financial aspects of terrorism investigations, particularly the abuse of non-profit organizations to finance terrorist organizations and activities. IRS-CI also focuses on legal-source (tax refund fraud) and illegal- source financial crime (e.g., telemarketing scams, money laundering), both of which tighten the overall financial sector in support of Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTF). IRS-CI leads SAR-RT and/or FCTF in all judicial districts throughout the Nation. The goals of the SAR-RTs and FCTFs are to identify, disrupt and/or dismantle criminal organizations actively utilizing the U.S. financial institutions (banks, money service businesses, etc.) to facilitate the movement of illicit proceeds (internationally and domestically) from all illegal sources including narcotics trafficking.

METHODOLOGY

The Narcotics Program's drug control funding is calculated by the share of full-time equivalent staff performing counter-narcotics efforts against the IRS-CI budget, excluding reimbursables and Earned Income Tax Credit funds.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for IRS-CI for FY 2027 is $60.3 million, no change from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Criminal Investigations
Total FY 2027 Request: $60.3 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
IRS-CI's proposed FY 2027 drug control budget earmark is $60.257 million and 295 FTE, consistent with funding levels in prior years. IRS-CI plays an important role in law enforcement. The criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26), the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31), and the Money Laundering Control Act (Title 18) are particularly useful in financial investigations of significant narcotics trafficking organizations and the facilitators that support the organization. These provisions of law are substantial weapons in the prosecution, seizure, and forfeiture of illicit funds and profits generated from these activities and crucial to the disruption and dismantling of criminal networks.

IRS-CI is now a participating member of HSTF after participating in the OCDETF Program in prior years. IRS-CI's primary focus will be on sophisticated multi-jurisdictional criminal networks that meet HSTF designation standards and IRS-CI will make significant contributions to numerous priority target investigations while maximizing the use of its resources. IRS-CI contributes to the overall narcotics mission by contributing approximately 10-12 percent of its Direct Investigative Time (DIT) to narcotics money laundering, while over 40 percent of DIT is devoted to investigating illegal source fraud derived from criminal conduct, to include illicit enterprises. Additionally, IRS-CI leads SAR-RT and/or FCTF in all judicial districts throughout the Nation. Though the goals of the SAR-RTs are to disrupt and/or dismantle all forms of

criminal organizations illicit financial activity, there is significant overlap into the money laundering organizations of drug traffickers and third-party money launders.

In addition to the direct investigative time, IRS-CI's office of Narcotics & National Security maintains a headquarters staff to manage the narcotics program and contracts analysts to support joint IRS-CI operations. IRS-CI also has over 20 special agent attachés in 13 international posts around the world, who actively assist IRS-CI criminal investigators to coordinate with international partners. Finally, IRS-CI participates in many of the strategic working groups not previously mentioned including the Department of Justice's, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section (MLARS), Treasury's Office of Terrorism Finance and Financial Crimes (TFFC), Five Eyes Law Enforcement Group (FELEG) - Money Laundering Working Group (MLWG), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and the Joint Chiefs of Global Tax Enforcement, all of which overlap IRS-CI's narcotics and TCO strategy and provide investigative support, targeting information, mutual legal assistance, and bilateral investigations.

IRS-CI continues to host numerous anti-money laundering (AML) conferences and continues outreach efforts in compliance presentations for local, regional, and national partners both from the public and private sectors. IRS-CI continues to be a leader and advocate for financial investigations in outreach and training by promoting fraud awareness by highlighting case examples that originated from reports filed by financial institutions at the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), educating the attendees on the law enforcement perspective associated with FinCEN filing requirements, and increasing collaboration between IRS-CI and its AML counterparts. Moreover, IRS-CI continues to play a key role in the training and continuing education of Federal, State, and local partners on the latest trends and methods associated with financial investigations through membership and participation in multi-agency task forces. IRS-CI continues to work with partners on strengthening the prosecution, seizure and ultimate forfeiture of illicit funds associated with narcotics trafficking. IRS-CI also supports training and education of international partners, via participation with the Association for Economic Co- operation and Develop (OECD) and the State Department's International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) located in Budapest, Hungary; San Salvador, El Salvador; Bangkok, Thailand; Gaborone, Botswana; Roswell, New Mexico; and Accra, Ghana.

IRS-CI has continued building out its cyber capabilities. IRS-CI Cyber Crimes Units (CCUs), located in the D.C. and Los Angeles Field Offices, continue to produce significant results in the dismantling of criminal enterprises operating within the digital landscape. These special teams are directly targeting actors utilizing the internet, dark web, and virtual currencies as a vehicle to conduct and profit from the sale of illicit narcotics. IRS-CI continues to expand its cyber capabilities and will consider the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning to help identify corrupt financial networks, within established guidelines and Federal law. IRS-CI has contracted with a vendor to train and support a new generation of special agents to pursue narcotics investigations where the criminal activity is conducted virtually via the internet and paid for in cryptocurrency. Additionally, IRS-CI participates in the FBI-JCODE task force.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of Foreign Assets Control

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$1.863	$1.863	$1.965
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1.863**	**$1.863**	**$1.965**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries & Expenses	$1.863	$1.863	$1.965
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1.863**	**$1.863**	**$1.965**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9	9	9
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Millions)	$69.7	$70.1	$73.2
Drug Resources Percentage	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%

Program Summary

MISSION

OFAC is a component of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) within the Department of the Treasury. OFAC administers and enforces economic, and trade sanctions based on U.S. foreign policy and national security goals against targeted foreign countries and regimes, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, those engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other threats to the national security, foreign policy or economy of the United States.

OFAC's authorities regarding drug related sanctions derive from two major sources: E.O. 13581 ("Blocking Property of Transnational Criminal Organizations") and E.O. 14059 ("Imposing Sanctions on Foreign Persons Involved in the Global Illicit Drug Trade"). The Kingpin Act (21 U.S.C §§ 1901-1908 and 8 U.S.C. §1182) which provides authority for the application of sanctions to significant foreign narcotics traffickers and their organizations operating worldwide, was previously used as a primary source for designations; however, OFAC has not issued sanctions under the Kingpin Act since December 2021 when E.O. 14059 was signed.

OFAC's sanctions authorities are considered essential as part of a multi-pronged approach to target the drug trade. OFAC often works in collaboration with other Federal partners, including Department of the Treasury's sister agency, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

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METHODOLOGY

OFAC surveyed its offices for estimated time associated with each sanctions program, as of June 2025. Total budget amounts associated with drug-related sanctions are derived from estimates associated with E.O. 13581, E.O 14059, and the Kingpin Act.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for OFAC for FY 2027 is $2.0 million, an increase of $0.1 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Salaries and Expenses
Total FY 2027 Request: $2.0 million
($0.1 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The highest priority targets for OFAC are foreign criminal organizations trafficking fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other dangerous drugs to the United States. Among these are poly-DTOs CJNG and the Sinaloa Cartel, as well as Chinese or organizations focused on fentanyl, other synthetic opioids, and their precursor chemicals.

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DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Veterans Health Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	$1,199.717	$1,247.706	$1,296.367
Research and Development	31.176	32.836	22.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1,230.893**	**$1,280.542**	**$1,318.367**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Medical Care	$1,199.717	$1,247.706	$1,296.367
Medical and Prosthetic Research	31.176	32.836	22.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1,230.893**	**$1,280.542**	**$1,318.367**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3,278	3,278	3,278
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$146.5	$169.7	$180.8
Drug Resources Percentage	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%

Program Summary

MISSION

VHA's mission statement is "Honor America's Veterans by providing exceptional care that improves their health and well-being." Care for Veterans with mental illnesses and SUD is an important part of overall health care. VHA's Office of Mental Health (OMH) works to promote, protect, and restore Veterans' mental health and overall well-being through providing up-to-date policy, guidance, implementation, implementation, consultation, monitoring, and oversight designed to enhance delivery of quality, state-of-the-art care in a timely manner throughout VHA.

METHODOLOGY

Costs scored as drug-related include those associated with any treatment when a primary diagnosis of drug use disorder is documented, including treatment administered in a general medical or general mental health setting. Estimates are based on specific patient encounters and include all inpatient and outpatient episodes of care either provided by VHA staff or purchased in the community. All encounters have an associated diagnosis. The primary diagnosis is considered the reason the patient is being treated and is used to determine whether the treatment provided is drug use disorder treatment and the type of drug use disorder. It should be noted that prescriptions and lab tests do not have linkages to a specific diagnosis and are not included in the report.

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The cost of VHA services is calculated by VA's Managerial Cost Accounting (MCA) system. The basic unit of MCA cost is the product. A product can be a prescription fill made through a mail-out pharmacy, an outpatient dental exam, or a bed-day of care in an Intensive Care Unit. Every product delivered is fully costed. This calculation includes direct labor, direct supply, and associated indirect costs (including local and national overhead costs) are applied.

The VHA Finance Allocation Resource Center's (ARC) patient workload and costing datasets are the basis for the obligations displayed in the ONDCP report. The ARC develops outpatient encounter and inpatient discharge/census level cost by assigning direct care and indirect costs from MCA cost datasets to the in-house provided clinical workload. Certain non-patient specific costs, such as operating costs for Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN), national programs, and State Home costs are removed in the ARC Costing process. The ARC's patient workload and costing datasets also include workload generated in the community and payments made for that care.

Medical Care and Medical and Prosthetic Research (MPR) obligations reflect the budget for addiction research recorded in the allocation forecasting system used for planning and budgeting. MPR's budget supports all addiction research, both prevention and treatment, including alcohol and tobacco.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for VHA for FY 2027 is $1.3 billion, an increase of $37.8 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Medical Care
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.3 billion
($48.7 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Uniform Mental Health Services in VHA Medical Points of Service (VHA Directive 1160.01), specifies the diagnosis, assessment, and treatment for the full range of SUD must be available across the continuum of care as appropriate to the program and patient care needs. The Directive commits VA to provide SUD treatment services to every eligible veteran regardless of where they live. In addition, VHA Directive 1160.04, VHA programs for veterans with SUD, States that all eligible veterans have timely access to the full continuum of SUD treatment services, including prevention, screening, brief intervention, medications, and intensive treatment when indicated.

In FY 2025, 285,475 Veterans received VHA treatment for a drug use disorder diagnosis. Of these veterans, VHA provided services by mental health clinicians in multiple settings and modalities, including outpatient, clinical video telehealth, or telephone care to 85 percent (243,953) of veterans with any diagnosis of a drug use disorder.

Reducing the Number of Overdose Fatalities
VA remains committed to reducing the number of overdose fatalities among Veterans. At the center of those efforts is the Opioid Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution (OEND) program. The OEND program aims to decrease opioid-related overdose deaths among VHA patients by providing education on opioid overdose prevention, recognition of opioid overdose,

and training on the rescue response, including provision of naloxone. One key component of VHA's approach includes ensuring that forms of FDA-approved naloxone and opioid antagonists are available through the VA National Formulary for community distribution.

Providing Treatment that Leads to Long-Term Recovery

Within VA, national policy and expectations for managing SUD are guided by VHA Directive 1160.04 and the VA/ DOW Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of SUD. VHA is a leader in the prevention and treatment of SUD and uses a stepped care approach to SUD treatment in which collaborative (patient and provider) selection of treatment intensity is matched to patient characteristics and monitoring of the patient's condition.

Responding to the Stimulant Overdose Crisis

Stimulant use disorder is the second leading driver of fatal overdoses due to its own toxic effects, and it often serves as a vector of exposure to synthetic opioids (for example, fentanyl mixed with stimulant samples). Contingency Management (CM) is an evidence-based treatment with demonstrated efficacy in treating stimulant use disorder. VHA supports CM and its associated costs of toxicology surveillance and incentives to strengthen Veterans' recovery behavior. Implemented in 2011, VHA provided CM to over 8,800 Veterans, with 92% of the more than 114,000 urine samples testing negative for the target drug(s).

Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (M-OUD)

OUD is the leading driver of fatal overdoses. VA's SUD budget supports the provision of the most effective, life-saving treatment available for OUD, FDA-approved medications (for example, buprenorphine, methadone, and injectable, extended-release naltrexone). In FY 2025, VA's Office of Mental Health organized a workgroup comprised of leaders from SUD, Emergency Medicine, Hospital Medicine, Primary Care, Pharmacy Benefits Management, and Pain Management, to develop a plan and support materials for expanding access to M-OUD among Veterans with OUD treated in Emergency Department and other medical settings.

Expanding Access to SUD Treatment

VHA is increasing access to evidence-based treatment for SUD by leveraging Clinical Pharmacist Practitioners (CPPs) as medication experts and direct care providers. CPPs deliver comprehensive medication management through a patient-centered, team-based approach, scaling best practices within and beyond specialty SUD care. In FY 2025, 800 CPP provided SUD care to more than 150,000 Veterans over 270,000 patient care encounters. The removal of the DATA 2000 x-waiver in January 2023 enabled CPPs with controlled substance prescriptive authority to prescribe buprenorphine for OUD, as allowed by State law, which improved veteran access.

Programs to end homelessness among Veterans

SUD and housing instability are strongly related. The provision of stable housing can assist Veterans with focusing on and sustaining their SUD recovery plans. As such, a goal of VA is to establish greater collaboration across existing SUD efforts supporting Veterans who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

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Expanding access to recovery support services
VHA peer specialists are professionally trained, through their required peer specialist certification, to effectively use their personal lived experience with recovery to inspire hope and serve as relatable role models of recovery for other Veterans with SUDs and/or mental health conditions. Peer specialists use a host of recovery tools to help Veterans to enhance healthy coping strategies and improve self-management skills over their health conditions.

Innovation in Research and Data
VA recognizes the importance of capturing more detailed information on providers most likely to prescribe buprenorphine for OUD and developed tools that will allow for improved understanding of availability of buprenorphine prescribers by practice settings through initiatives such as SCOUTT, MAT-VA, and SUD VHA's Ask the Expert Program initiatives.

Medical and Prosthetic Research
Total FY 2027 Request: $22.0 million
($10.8 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
VHA research supports discovery of new knowledge and practices to improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of SUDs including opioids, alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, cannabis, and methamphetamine. Veterans often face SUD alongside mental health issues, pain, PTSD, and traumatic brain injury. VHA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) continues to support research on SUD by maintaining existing efforts, and by developing new programs. ORD created the Pain and Opioid Use-Actively Managed Portfolio (POU AMP) to coordinate and streamline communication and research efforts between VHA's clinical service lines, especially Pain Management, Opioid Safety and PDMP (PMOP). Partnering with PMOP, POU AMP focuses on alternatives to opioids, development of precision medicine, and clinical trials to improve treatment and care.

The POU-AMP issued four Notice of Special Interest (NOSI) to support PMOP research needs:

- Data analytics research using electronic medical records (EMR) and current procedural terminology codes over the last decade to discover trends and patterns of spinal cord stimulation as a treatment of chronic painful conditions. The goal is to build predictive models of therapy and opportunities for improved safety and efficacy;
- Research of genomic data (for example, VA Million Veteran Program) and their correlation with EMR to -study pharmacogenomics of pain and individual's response to opioids, and validate potential pain and opioid treatment targets and mechanisms among veterans;
- Research combining data mining of EMR and qualitative questionnaires to obtain veterans' experience with chronic pain, its treatment and to develop a predictive tool to phenotype veterans with chronic pain diagnosis as high resource utilization and high/low comorbidities, or low resource utilization and high/low comorbidities, and describe the differences in complexity of clinical presentation between these groups.
- Retrospective data analytics research on the outcomes of veterans on long-term opioid therapy (LTOT) who were forced to taper medication, and/or switched to buprenorphine, from the veterans' and prescriber's perspective.

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ORD continues its commitment to placing substance/opioid use disorders as an area of high priority in the hopes of stimulating the field to develop, test and implement novel strategies towards the treatment of SUD. The following are ongoing research projects.

Evidence-based treatment research

Strategies to improve Utilization of Post-overdose Evidence-based Risk mitigation among Non-fatal Overdoses in VA: Examines the Suicide Behavior and Overdose Report to study care and death rates after overdoses, and to identify additional strategies to improve care. It uses data from 2014-2021 to understand non-fatal opioid and stimulant overdoses in veterans and factors that affect follow-up care. Researchers will interview veterans, their families, and healthcare providers to identify challenges and solutions in post-overdose care. The team aims to quickly apply these findings to improve overdose prevention for veterans.

Opioid Use Disorder interventions: To aid clinicians in making informed decisions to enhance the health of Veterans with OUD. The study assessed the health outcomes, costs, cost-effectiveness, and budget impact of various OUD interventions that include opioid agonist therapy, psychosocial and behavioral techniques, HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis, and naloxone distribution, whether used alone or in combination. This study identified barrier and facilitators of implementation, as well as disparities in receipt of these interventions and the contributing roles of stigma and social determinants of health.

SUD Treatment Research

Enhance treatment engagement using mobile apps: Research using smartphone apps to deliver psychosocial interventions that work in tandem with medication for alcohol use disorder. Step Away, an app for self-management of alcohol use problems, is designed to enhance an individual's motivation for changing drinking patterns and guide use of personalized strategies to moderate or abstain from drinking. A new study examines the use of Stand-Down, the veteran version of Step-Away for unhealthy alcohol use.

Building a Recovery-Ready Nation Research

Eliminating Barriers and Increasing Opportunities: VA researchers are identifying the barriers to and facilitators of sustained employment among veterans with OUD/SUD. These studies examine the role of supported employment services on occupational and long-term employment outcomes, as well as sobriety, community integration and quality of life (NCT05388812 and NCT04969081).

In addition, VHA continues to reduce excessive reliance on opioid medication. The VA will maintain efforts in 2026 for pain-management research in areas responsive to the Jason Simcakoski Memorial and Promise Act, Commander John Scott Hannon Veterans Mental Health Care Improvement Act, Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, and the Substance Use Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment Act.

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UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
United States Postal Inspection Service

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	$71.136	$70.454	$71.954
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$71.136**	**$70.454**	**$71.954**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
CI2 Personnel Expenses	$62.565	$62.565	$62.565
Asset Forfeiture Fund Expenditures	0.090	0.400	0.400
CI2 Non-personnel Expenses	0.850	0.850	0.850
CI2 Operating Expenses	6.639	6.639	6.639
CI2 Capital Expenses	0.992	0.000	1.500
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$71.136**	**$70.454**	**$71.954**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	207	207	207
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$0.6	$0.6	$0.6
Drug Resources Percentage	11%	11%	11%

Program Summary

MISSION

As the law enforcement arm of the USPS, the USPIS supports and protects USPS and its employees, infrastructure, and customers; enforces the laws that defend the Nation's mail system from illegal or dangerous use; and ensures public trust in the mail. Postal Inspectors lead the effort to eliminate opioids and other illicit drugs from the mail by interdicting and investigating mail-related crime and working closely with other law enforcement agencies to share intelligence, coordinate cases, and conduct joint enforcement operations. USPIS aggressively investigates, arrests, and dismantles drug trafficking networks and utilizes intelligence to effectively target and seize dangerous drugs nationwide.

USPIS has developed five strategic goals that form the *Combating Illicit Drugs in the Mail* strategy. These goals enable it to define a future centered on key factors for sustained success, and they serve as a guidepost for USPIS decisions along the way:

1. Advance efforts to increase employee safety, awareness, and engagement.
2. Bolster and expand partnerships with key stakeholders.
3. Expand and enhance intelligence and analytics capabilities.

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4. Identify and invest in new tools and technologies.
5. Enhance law enforcement capacity, capabilities, and readiness.

METHODOLOGY

USPIS enforces over 200 Federal laws that defend the Nation's mail system from illegal or dangerous use. Postal Inspectors have a large variety of investigative responsibilities such as fraud, identity theft, mail security, burglaries and robberies, and dangerous mail investigations, as well as illicit drug trafficking through the mail.

USPIS' Contraband Interdiction & Investigations (CI2) Program protects postal employees, the American public, and the United States Mail from dangerous and illegal contraband, specifically, illicit drugs and firearms. CI2 is responsible for investigating, arresting, and dismantling drug trafficking networks that utilize and exploit the USPS and United States Mail. CI2 uses intelligence to effectively target and seize dangerous drugs mailed nationwide. Through relationships with domestic and international law enforcement partners, CI2 works to forcefully address the distribution of illegal contraband through the United States Mail and the international postal system.

USPIS estimates the total number of work hours related to counterdrug efforts based on an assessment of total hours within the last FY. The estimated funding is level based on the amount of work hours, CI2 operating expenses, CI2 capital expenses, Asset Forfeiture Fund expenditures, and CI2 non-personnel expenses.

USPIS is funded by USPS, which in turn relies on the sale of products and services to fund its regular operations, not tax dollars received through the Congressional appropriations process. The budget and complement of USPIS is set by the Postmaster General in consultation with the Postal Service Board of Governors. USPIS continually evaluates the deployment of its resources to effectively and efficiently fulfill its mission.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for USPIS for FY 2027 is $72.0 million, an increase of $1.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

United States Postal Inspection Service
Total FY 2027 Request: $72.0 million
($1.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
USPIS used spending amounts from FY 2025 to establish a baseline for future budget costs related to drug investigations. However, an adjustment to their Capital Expenses was needed in anticipation to purchase additional drug detection equipment for its field Inspectors, which will add an additional $1.5 million. As a non-appropriated agency within the Federal government, USPIS bases its performance budget as an estimate compared to previous FYs.

USPIS has continued to aggressively interdict and investigate drug traffickers, specifically related to fentanyl, methamphetamine, and cocaine. In FY 2025, the Inspection Service made 2,076 arrests involving drug traffickers using the U.S. Mail and seized 126,444 pounds of illegal

narcotics and over $21 million in illegal proceeds. Of these, over 1,104 seizures of synthetic opioids were conducted, totaling approximately 3,019 pounds from the domestic mail system. Funding for the Inspection Service counter-drug efforts has been consistent the last several years.

CI2 Personnel Expenses – Salaries and Expenses (in form of Work Hours)
Total FY 2027: $62.6 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
Postal Inspectors assigned to the Contraband Interdiction and Investigations Program aggressively work to investigate and dismantle DTOs and to interdict illicit drugs trafficked by the mail throughout the country. This is also done through partnering with other Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement to forcefully address the distribution of illegal contraband through the United States Mail and the international postal system.

Asset Forfeiture Fund Expenditures
Total FY 2027: $0.4 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
Asset Forfeiture Fund Expenditures are legally seized assets by administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings, used to fund law enforcement related equipment and investigative and interdiction operations to effectively combat illicit drugs trafficked through the mail.

CI2 Non-Personnel Expenses
Total FY 2027: $0.9 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
The CI2 funds other items within Operating Expenses. These include items that fund day to day program operations including supplies & services, travel, training, etc.

CI2 Operating Expenses
Total FY 2027: $6.6 million
(No change from the FY 2026 enacted level)
This account funds day-to-day work and includes supplies, training, travel, etc., as well as CI2 Headquarters Salaries and Benefits.

CI2 Capital Expenses
Total FY 2027: $1.5 million
($1.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
CI2 funds equipment costs over $10,000. This includes tangible items over $10,000 with a depreciation value (i.e., drug field testing devices such as Raman Technology devices). An additional purchase of drug detection equipment to replace outdated or out of warranty devices will be conducted in FY2027, projecting approximately $1.5 million additional cost for these devices.

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR
Defense Health Program

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Recovery	$65.368	$77.482	$80.504
Treatment	2.395	2.569	2.669
Research and Development: Prevention[1]	3.867	4.000	0.000
Research and Development: Treatment[1]	2.244	2.277	3.327
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$73.874**	**$86.328**	**$86.500**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
DHP Treatment and Research and Development	$73.874	$86.328	$86.500
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$73.874**	**$86.328**	**$86.500**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)[2]	$39.8	$41.8	$42.5
Drug Resources Percentage	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

[1] Research and Development funds are multi-year appropriations; in FY 2025 and FY 2026, DHP received Congressional Special Interest adds.

[2] The Total Agency Budget represents DHP appropriated funding only and excludes Medicare Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund (MERHCF).

Program Summary

MISSION

The medical mission of the DOW is to enhance DOW and the Nation's security by providing health care support for the full range of military operations and sustaining the health of all those entrusted to its care. The DHP appropriation funding provides worldwide medical and dental services for active-duty forces and other eligible beneficiaries, veterinary services, medical command headquarters, specialized services for the training of medical personnel, and occupational and industrial health care.

METHODOLOGY

Healthcare

The TRICARE Encounter Data Operational Data Store (TEDODS) served as the data source for the purchased care information. The Medical Data Repository (MDR) served as the data source for the direct care information. The International Classification of Disease (ICD) 10 coding system provided the structure to capture and compile the healthcare information from both the

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TEDODS and MDR. This approach captured all purchased care and direct care encounters with a primary ICD-10 diagnosis codes or inpatient procedure codes (HCPCS) related to SUD treatment. For purchased care records, the data extract captured the TRICARE "government paid" amounts from the pertinent healthcare claims. Direct care encounter records included various estimated cost components. The out-year estimates are derived by applying the estimated inflationary growth rates of the direct care and purchased care system costs to the historical actual treatment costs.

Pharmacy

The Pharmacy Data Transaction System (PDTS) data embedded in the MDR served as the data source for the pharmacy cost component. The absence of ICD-10 SUD treatment specific pharmaceutical codes complicates the identification of these cost within the available pharmacy data. To address this complication, the costs of pharmaceuticals specifically associated with and prescribed for SUD treatment. The DHA compiled the list of SUD treatment specific pharmaceuticals (National Drug Control (NDC) Number) based on a review of public, private, and Federal literature related to SUD treatment. The list includes medications approved by FDA for SUD treatment.

Healthcare and Pharmacy Exclusions

Excluded from healthcare and pharmacy are costs associated with Medicare eligible beneficiaries and beneficiaries enrolled in the U.S. Family Health Plan (USFHP) program.

Research and Development

With the exception of Congressionally-directed research activities, the DHP appropriation does not have specific unique budget line items designated for drug control research activities. As a result, the costs for research represent funds provided for specific projects related to SUD, to include advanced development efforts.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for DHP for FY 2027 is $86.5 million, an increase of $0.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Defense Health Program
Total FY 2027 Request: $86.5 million
($0.2 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)

The program change between FY 2026 and FY 2027 is due to expected price changes. DHP does not know at this time if it will receive one-time Congressional added funding, such as *Pain Management Research*, which has been received in the past.

Recovery
Total FY 2027 Request: $80.5 million
($3.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)

The change between FY2026 and FY2027 is due to expected price changes. The funding will continue to support the DHP mission of providing purchased care and direct care for encounters related to SUD recovery.

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Treatment
Total FY 2027 Request: $2.7 million
($0.1 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The change between FY2026 and FY2027 is due to expected price changes. The funding will continue to support the DHP mission of providing pharmaceuticals in support of SUD treatment.

Research and Development: Prevention
Total FY 2027 Request: $0.0 million
($4.0 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
The change reflects previous Congressional special interest appropriations for prevention research.

Research and Development: Treatment
Total FY 2027 Request: $3.3 million
($1.1 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The change between FY2026 and FY2027 is due to program add for Combat Support Agency (CSA) – Defense & Veterans Pain Management. The request supports the continuance of research at the Pain Center of Excellence, which is examining the relationship between acute and chronic pain and focuses on finding, implementing, and evaluating the most effective methods of relieving the acute pain caused by combat trauma and its impact on rehabilitation and recovery. The center also supports knowledge translation activities that are aimed at integrating research findings into military medicine clinical practice and policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR
Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	$123.540	$88.150	$116.630
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$123.540**	**$88.150**	**$116.630**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
International Security Cooperation Programs	$123.540	$88.150	$116.630
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$123.540**	**$88.150**	**$116.630**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$11.1	$3.8	$3.9
Drug Resources Percentage	1.1%	2.3%	3.0%

Program Summary

MISSION

DSCA's mission is to advance national security and foreign policy interests by building the capacity of foreign security forces to respond to shared challenges. DSCA supports foreign partners by providing Counter-Illicit Drug Trafficking, CTOC (to potentially include maritime and border operations) training and equipment to national-level security forces of foreign countries for purposes of building capacity of partner nations. This support may include the provision and sustainment of defense articles, training, defense services, supplies, and small-scale construction supporting security cooperation programs.

METHODOLOGY

DSCA's International Security Cooperation Programs (ISCP) account is resourced with the Operations and Maintenance, Defense Wide appropriation. Of note, the ISCP account receives 10 U.S.C. § 333, 10 U.S.C. § 332, Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (1263), Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), and the United States-Colombia Action Plan (335) appropriated funds that have a 2-year period of availability. The DSCA Comptroller Office utilizes reports from the Defense Agencies Initiative, the official agency accounting system of record, to track funding activity for CN and CTOC requirements. This information is captured for the fiscal year and reported annually in October. CTOC programs funded with the ISCP account are developed and prioritized on the annual Resource Allocation Plan. Program approval is coordinated through the Office of the Secretary of War (OSW) and submitted to the congressional defense

committees during the President's budget submission. Applicable programs supporting countries within the USNORTHCOM and USSOUTHCOM areas of responsibility are captured and reported to the ONDCP.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for DSCA for FY 2027 is $116.6 million, an increase of $28.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level.

International Security Cooperation Programs
Total FY 2027 Request: $116.6 million
($28.5 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 request supports two National Drug Control Program Functions: Regional Center Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) and Building Partnership Capacity (BPC). DSCA supports foreign partners by providing Counter-Illicit Drug Trafficking, CTOC training and equipment to national-level security forces of foreign countries for purposes of building partner capacity. In alignment with the National Defense Strategy and National Security Strategy, the administration has designated counter-drug operations as a high-priority mission set. To meet this mandate, DSCA provides foreign partners with essential equipment, training, and sustainment for maritime and border security. Reflecting this strategic shift, the roles of NORTHCOM and SOUTHCOM have been specifically expanded to interdict drug trafficking, supported by inflated year-over-year projections designed to meet these evolving operational requirements.

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Counternarcotics and Stabilization Policy

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2025 Final	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	$228.324	$238.496	$232.277
Interdiction	927.769	722.601	894.385
International	29.909	31.640	31.529
Prevention	135.567	134.938	135.745
State and Local Assistance	321.167	335.000	124.066
Total Drug Resources by Function	**$1,642.736**	**$1,462.675**	**$1,418.002**
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities[1]	$1,110.436	$1,148.675	$918.002
Military Service-Funded Operations Tempo (OPTEMPO)	106.000	314.000	500.000
10 U.S.C. § 284 support to Homeland Border Security Initiatives	426.300	$0.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	**$1,642.736**	**$1,462.675**	**$1,418.002**

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,497	1,473	1,478
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$849.8	$1,010.0	$1,500.0
Drug Resources Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

[1]The Congressional appropriations request for CNSP includes only funding for the Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities decision unit.

Program Summary

MISSION

The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of War for Counternarcotics and Stabilization Policy (DASW CNSP) develops the DOW counterdrug (CD) and CTOC policy. It also issues guidance, establishes priorities, and oversees resource allocation and program execution, for DOW CD and CTOC missions. These missions focus on countering illicit drug trafficking, but also include countering illicit financial flows and the illicit trafficking of people, wildlife, natural resources, and weapons. Primary activities include:

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- Coordinate and monitor DOW and interagency efforts for the detection and monitoring (D&M) of the maritime and aerial transit of illegal drugs into the United States.

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- Direct, oversee, and monitor planning, programming, and budget (formulation, justification, and execution) processes for DOW Drug Interdiction and CD Activities programs, in coordination with other DOW Components.
- Review, evaluate, coordinate, and monitor DOW CD and CTOC plans and programs to ensure adherence to approved policy and standards.
- In conjunction with the Chief, National Guard Bureau coordinate and monitor National Guard support to State drug law enforcement operations and to DOW, as required.
- Develop strategy, policy, plans, and programs pertaining to DOW Counter Threat Finance (CTF) activities, goals and requirements.

METHODOLOGY

The DOW Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities are programmed and budgeted for specific projects, activities and requirements driven by the Combatant Commands' (COCOM) and interagency's mission. Thereafter, transferred during the fiscal year of execution to the most appropriate Military Service or Defense Agency for implementation. Operational Tempo (OPTEMPO) estimates are computed by the Services to support CD efforts, by either aircraft hours or ship days, and are reported by the Services to DASW CNSP.

The account is structured into projects, each identified by a unique Project Code. A Project Code may identify a discrete function or may represent the aggregate of similar activities executed by the various geographic combatant commands. However, although the entirety of the account supports DOW CD-related activities, the account is not structured by the drug control functions of the National Drug Control Budget. Each Project Code is statistically weighed among the functions, either in its entirety or proportionally, using an interactive financial management database to quantify the account's financial plan reasonably and fairly to the drug control functions. This methodology provides a reasonable basis for consistently estimating DOW counterdrug program support to the National Drug Control Budget functions.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The drug control funding request for DASD CNSP) for FY 2027 is $1.4 billion, a decrease of $44.7 million from the FY 2026 enacted level.

Drug Interdiction and CD Activities
Total FY 2027 Request: $1.4 billion
($44.7 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
The FY 2027 request for the Drug Interdiction and CD Activities supports five National Drug Control Program Functions: Intelligence, Interdiction, International, Prevention, and State and Local Assistance. The program decreases consist of $8.2 million of program increases and -$251.7 million of program decreases. The $8.2 million of program increases include $1.0 million to Counter-Narcotics Support for the restoral of five full-time equivalents from the deferred resignation program, $7.0 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug program for reserve support, and $0.2 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug Schools for reserve support. The $251.7 million of program decreases include $248.6 million for one-time FY 2026 increase reversals and $3.1 million of program decreases. The -$248.6 one-time FY 2026 reversals include Congressional adjustments of -$25.9 million to Counter-Narcotics Support for U.S. Southern Command, $194.9 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug Program, $23.6

million for National Guard Counter-Drug Schools, and $4.3 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for contract close-outs. The $3.1 million in program decreases include $0.9 million to the Drug Demand Reduction Program and $2.2 million to U.S. Southern Command for maritime patrol aircraft support.

Intelligence
Total FY 2027 Request: $232.3 million
($6.2 million below from FY 2026 enacted level)
DOW supports intelligence-driven drug control efforts by funding classified and sensitive unclassified programs that facilitate the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of strategic, operational, and tactical intelligence. These efforts are critical for combatant command and interagency CD and counter-threat network operations (CTOC). The interdiction intelligence functions of JIATF-S and Joint Interagency Task Force–West (JIATF-W) further reinforce this mission.

Interdiction
Total FY 2027 Request: $894.4 million
($171.8 million below from the FY 2026 enacted level)
Pursuant to Title 10, U.S.C §124, DOW support of the interdiction drug control function including funding for programs to detect and monitor the aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs toward the United States in support of United States and PN law enforcement interdiction operations. Funding for this function supports logistics and base operations support for maritime patrol, reconnaissance, and aerial tanker aircraft, to include operations from multiple forward operating locations. Funding also supports contracted operations and maintenance in support of DOW owned maritime patrol aircraft (MPA); multi-mission support vessel operations; and multi-site Relocatable Over-The-Horizon Radar (ROTHR) system operations and support for command-and-control centers, including the operations functions of JIATF-S. The program reduction includes a one-time FY26 reversal of $4.3 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for contract close-outs, $2.2 million to U.S. Southern Command for maritime patrol aircraft support, $24.9 million for the FY 2026 Congressional reversals, and a $1.0 million increase to Counter-Narcotics Support for the restoral of five full-time equivalents from the deferred resignation program.

International
Total FY 2027 Request: $31.5 million
($0.1 million below the FY 2026 enacted level)
Most DOW activities that support the International Drug Control Function are executed under Title 10, U.S.C, Chapter 15 § 284. Funding for this function supports CD and CD-related CTOC efforts within the six geographic COCOM's Areas of Responsibility to detect, interdict, disrupt, or curtail activities related to substances, material, weapons or resources used to finance, support, secure, cultivate, process or transport illegal drugs. Activities include transportation support, CN D&M, and intelligence analysis in support of United States and international law enforcement agencies designed to complement DOW security cooperation efforts.

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Prevention
Total FY 2027 Request: $135.8 million
($0.8 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) budget activity funds programs to ensure the dangers of drug misuse within DOW are understood, prevented, identified, and treated in order to keep the fighting force at the highest levels of readiness. Prevention, education, and outreach programs focus on DOW's military and civilian communities designed to raise awareness of the adverse consequences of illicit drug use and prescription drug misuse on job performance, safety, health, family stability, fiscal security, and employment opportunities. DOW DDR efforts support the Prevention Drug Control Function and finance programs to detect and deter the misuse of illicit and prescription drugs among military and civilian personnel. Funding supports drug testing specimen collection, drug testing laboratories, and associated analysis costs and finances military service, National Guard, and defense agency outreach, prevention, and education programs. These funds support a minimum of 100 percent random drug testing for active-duty military, National Guard and Reserve personnel; drug testing for all DOW civilian employee applicants and civilians in testing designated positions once every two years; and drug misuse prevention and education activities for military and civilian personnel and their dependents.

State and Local Assistance
Total FY 2027 Request: $124.1 million
($210.9 million below from the FY 2026 enacted level)
DOW programs executed under the State and local assistance drug control function support Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agency requests at the State and community level in efforts to reduce drug-related crime. Under Title 32 U.S.C. § 112, this activity funds National Guard support for domestic law enforcement under the Governors' State Plans and CD Schools programs. The $211.3 million decrease in program includes $218.5 of FY26 one-time reversals ($194.9 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug Program and $23.7 million for National Guard Counter-Drug Schools) and $7.2 million in program growth ($7.0 million to the National Guard Counter-Drug program and $0.2 million to the National Guard Counter-Drug Schools) for reserve support.

Military Service Funded Operations Tempo (OPTEMPO)
Total FY 2027 Request: $500.0 million
($186.0 million above the FY 2026 enacted level)
The CD OPTEMPO decision unit estimates the level of funding for DOW aircraft flight hours and ship steaming days that support CD activities. The Military Services derive these estimates by multiplying the aircraft cost per flight hour/ship steam days by the number of hours/days the system is employed in supporting CD missions and activities. Estimates may include transit time, on-station time, and training.

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Program Level Funding

As required by 21 U.S.C. § 1702(a)(4), the table below provides NDCPA program-level funding.

Department/Agency	FY2025 Final	FY2026 Enacted	FY2027 Request
Americorps			
AmeriCorps State and National	$20.523	$20.523	$0.000
AmeriCorps VISTA	2.846	2.856	0.000
AmeriCorps Seniors (Seniors Corps)	0.241	0.241	0.000
Total Americorps	**$23.610**	**$23.620**	**$0.000**
Appalachian Regional Commission			
Investments Supporting Partnerships In Recovery Ecosystems (INSPIRE)	$12.000	$12.000	$12.000
Total Agriculture	**$12.000**	**$12.000**	**$12.000**
Department of Agriculture			
Office of Rural Development			
Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program	$7.400	$5.400	$5.400
U.S. Forest Service			
Law Enforcement Agency Support	10.831	10.831	10.831
Total Agriculture	**$18.231**	**$16.231**	**$16.231**
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency			
Community Supervision Program	$41.865	$42.081	$41.310
Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia	26.560	29.280	29.280
Total CSOSA	**$68.425**	**$71.361**	**$70.590**
Department of Education			
21st Century Community Learning Centers	$8.330	$8.330	0.000
School Safety National Activities	70.387	70.387	0.000
Make Education Great Again (MEGA)	0.000	0.000	$13.646
Total Education	**$78.717**	**$78.717**	**$13.646**
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Regional Partnership Grants Mandatory Program	$20.000	$30.000	$30.000
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention			
Consolidated Hepatitis, STD and Tuberculosis Prevention Grant	23.000	23.000	23.000
Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services			
Medicaid	9,970.000	10,620.000	10,970.000
Medicare	3,110.000	3,410.000	3,670.000
Food and Drug Administration			
Center for Devices and Radiological Health	1.500	1.500	1.500
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research	23.500	23.500	23.500
Office of Chief Scientist	11.710	11.710	11.710
Office of Inspections and Investigations	42.290	42.290	42.290
Office of Operations	0.500	0.500	0.500
Indian Health Service			
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	140.932	141.190	146.611
Urban Indian Health Program	3.292	3.292	3.292
National Institute of Behavioral Health			

Department/Agency	FY2025 Final	FY2026 Enacted	FY2027 Request
National Institute on Alcohol Effects and Alcohol-Associated Disorders	67.186	67.186	0.000
National Institute on Drugs and Addiction	1,663.305	1,663.305	0.000
National Institute of Behavioral Health	0.000	0.000	1,525.175
Administration for a Healthy America			
Addiction Medicine Fellowship Program	25.000	25.000	25.000
Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder Resources for Native Americans	0.000	0.000	60.000
Behavioral Health Innovation Grant	0.000	0.000	3,557.900
Health Center Program	731.000	731.000	0.000
National Health Service Corps SUD Workforce Program	104.600	105.100	105.100
Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance	505.579	505.579	505.579
Policy, Research, and Oversight	102.032	91.624	103.512
Programs of Regional and National Significance	922.098	914.098	578.906
Rural Communities Opioid Response Program	145.000	145.000	145.000
State Opioid Response Grant	1,575.000	1,595.000	0.000
Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant	2,022.079	2,013.079	0.000
SUD Treatment and Recovery Loan Repayment Program	40.000	40.000	40.000
Total Health and Human Services	**$21,249.603**	**$22,202.953**	**$21,568.575**
Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection			
Operations and Support	$4,311.891	$4,318.335	$4,433.009
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	384.231	384.231	302.792
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Operations & Support	12.150	12.150	21.000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center			
Operations & Support	57.285	57.285	64.435
Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Operations and Support	514.330	513.798	550.297
Science and Technology Directorate			
Research and Development	7.250	11.446	11.446
United States Coast Guard			
Operations and Support	1,532.438	1,532.438	1,817.153
Procurement, Construction and Improvement	429.068	429.068	363.727
Research & Development	0.951	0.951	0.854
Total Homeland Security	**$7,249.594**	**$7,259.702**	**$7,564.713**
Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Continuum of Care: Homeless Assistance Grants	$768.995	$768.995	0.000
Section 8071 Pilot Recovery Housing Program	30.000	30.000	0.000
Emergency Solutions Grants: Homeless Assistance Grants	0.000	0.000	$824.920
Total Housing and Urban Development	**$798.995**	**$798.995**	**$824.920**
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs			
Drug Initiative	14.919	14.919	14.919
Bureau of Land Management			
Resources Protection & Law Enforcement	5.100	5.100	5.100
National Park Service			

Department/Agency	FY2025 Final	FY2026 Enacted	FY2027 Request
National Park Protection Subactivity	3.392	3.392	3.392
Total Interior	**$23.411**	**$23.411**	**$23.411**
Department of Justice			
Asset Forfeiture Fund			
Asset Forfeiture	$217.160	$192.858	$192.858
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives			
Law Enforcement Operations	43.921	43.160	44.929
Bureau of Prisons			
Contract Confinement	303.130	305.372	397.834
Inmate Care and Programs	1,541.330	1,433.391	1,740.529
Management and Administration	1,897.990	1,836.457	2,393.399
Modernization and Repair	56.300	54.810	11.421
New Construction	2.940	65.208	65.208
Criminal Division			
Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws	53.219	53.267	61.800
Drug Enforcement Administration			
Diversion Control Fee Account	612.955	631.489	676.425
Domestic Enforcement	2,076.567	2,082.369	2,424.478
International Enforcement	477.514	485.068	504.568
State and Local Assistance	12.919	12.903	12.954
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes	170.920	356.840	531.958
Intelligence	13.900	28.807	33.294
Office of Justice Programs			
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program (COSSUP)	144.130	185.000	189.000
COPS Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35.000	34.500	0.000
COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	16.000	13.500	0.000
Drug Courts Program	9.640	86.000	89.000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Programs	0.100	0.000	0.000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	52.790	68.163	68.160
Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations	0.910	17.000	0.000
Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	5.900	35.000	35.000
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	0.950	7.700	8.800
Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis	0.540	16.500	0.000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0.480	2.900	0.000
Regional Information Sharing System Program	14.470	16.280	16.280
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program	1.650	30.000	35.000
Second Chance Act Program	24.470	66.759	73.687
Tribal Set Aside - CTAS Purpose Area 3 Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse	1.560	22.455	40.790
Tribal Set Aside - CTAS Purpose Area 9 Tribal Youth Program	1.390	4.800	3.000
Veterans Treatment Courts Program	2.990	32.000	30.000
Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative	0.670	10.500	7.500
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Grant Program	0.000	0.000	196.000

Department/Agency	FY2025 Final	FY2026 Enacted	FY2027 Request
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program			
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	527.330	285.000	0.000
U.S. Attorneys			
Salaries and Expenses	110.278	126.762	296.172
U.S. Marshals Service			
Federal Prisoner Detention	643.999	701.688	812.906
Fugitive Apprehension	155.732	156.585	221.876
Judicial and Courthouse Security	111.376	109.667	129.608
Prisoner Security and Transportation	46.361	44.232	50.388
Tactical Operations	0.009	0.006	0.006
Total Justice	**$9,389.490**	**$9,654.996**	**$11,394.828**
Department of Labor			
Employee Benefits Security Administration			
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	$4.200	0.000	0.000
Employment and Training Administration			
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities	6.427	0.000	0.000
Operations	6.000	$6.000	0.000
Office of Inspector General			
Program and Trust Funds	1.800	1.800	$1.800
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs			
Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	1.453	1.459	1.465
Total Labor	**$19.880**	**$9.259**	**$3.265**
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	$298.579	$298.579	0.000
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Salaries and Expenses	21.785	28.856	$21.785
Other Federal Drug Control Programs			
Anti-Doping Activities	14.000	14.000	0.000
CARA Section 103 of P.L. 114-198	5.200	5.200	0.000
Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance	3.000	3.000	0.000
Drug Free Communities	109.000	109.000	0.000
Models Acts Program	1.250	1.250	0.000
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	3.700	3.700	0.000
Total Office of National Drug Control Policy	**$456.514**	**$463.585**	**$21.785**
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs			
INCLE	$414.495	$414.495	$414.495
Total State	**$414.495**	**$414.495**	**$414.495**
Department of Transportation			
Federal Aviation Administration			
Aviation Safety/Aerospace Medicine	$20.980	$26.390	$27.190
Security and Hazardous Material Safety	5.530	5.530	6.200
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			
Communications and Consumer Information	12.700	12.700	12.700
Office of Research and Program Development	4.422	4.645	5.466
Total Transportation	**$43.632**	**$49.265**	**$51.556**
Department of the Treasury			
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network			

Department/Agency	FY2025 Final	FY2026 Enacted	FY2027 Request
Salaries and Expenses	$2.120	$2.300	$3.320
Internal Revenue Service			
Narcotic Crimes	60.257	60.257	60.257
Office of Foreign Assets Control			
Salaries and Expenses	1.863	1.863	1.965
Total Treasury	**$64.240**	**$64.420**	**$65.542**
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Veterans Health Administration			
Medical & Prosthetic Research	$31.176	$32.836	$22.000
Medical Care	1,199.717	1,247.706	1,296.367
Total Veterans Affairs	**$1,230.893**	**$1,280.542**	**$1,318.367**
United States Postal Inspection Service			
Asset Forfeiture Fund	$0.090	$0.400	$0.400
CI2 Capital Expenses	0.992	0.000	1.500
CI2 Non-personnel Expenses	0.850	0.850	0.850
CI2 Operating Expenses	6.639	6.639	6.639
CI2 Personnel Expenses	62.565	62.565	62.565
Total United States Postal Inspection Service	**$71.136**	**$70.454**	**$71.954**
Department of War			
Defense Health Program			
DHP Treatment and Research and Development	$73.874	$86.328	$86.500
Defense Security Cooperation Agency			
International Security Cooperation Programs	123.540	88.150	116.630
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities			
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	1,110.436	1,148.675	918.002
Military Service-Funded OPTEMPO	106.000	314.000	500.000
10 U.S.C. § 284 support to HBSI	426.300	0.000	0.000
Total War	**$1,840.150**	**$1,637.153**	**$1,621.132**
Total Federal National Drug Control Budget	**$43,053.016**	**$44,131.159**	**$45,057.010**

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Federal Border Strategy Resources

The SUPPORT Act (21 U.S.C. § 1705(c)(3)(B) and (C)), as amended, requires ONDCP to coordinate with the relevant NDCPAs the development and implementation of Counternarcotics Strategies for the Southwest and Northern Borders of the United States. Specifically, the SUPPORT Act requires ONDCP to "(III) identify the specific resources required to enable the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies to implement that strategy."

The *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, *National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, and *Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy* accompanied the release of the 2026 *Strategy*. The *Budget Summary* appendix provides the funding levels for the relevant NDCPAs to implement the Border Strategies. These resources fall under the Interdiction functional area of the consolidated Federal Drug Control Budget, which includes the transit zone as well as United States' borders, including POEs and between POEs. Since Congress does not appropriate funding by specific borders to the relevant NDCPAs, ONDCP is unable to report resource levels for the Southwest, Northern, and Caribbean borders distinct from each other.

The relevant NDCPAs that implement interdiction activities are the Departments of Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Transportation, and War, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In the President's FY 2027 budget request for drug control efforts, the total amount of resources available for interdiction activities, including the implementation of the three Border Strategies, is $8.1 billion. This is an increase of $401.6 million (5 percent) above the FY 2026 enacted level.

The table below presents the details, by Agency, of the interdiction funding levels for FY 2025 through FY 2027.

	FY 2025 Request	FY 2026 Request	FY 2027 Request
Department of Health and Human Services	**$54.5**	**$54.5**	**$54.5**
Food and Drug Administration	*54.5*	*54.5*	*54.5*
Department of Homeland Security	**6,665.8**	**6,676.5**	**6,929.0**
Customs and Border Protection	*4,696.1*	*4,702.6*	*4,735.8*
Science and Technology Directorate	*7.3*	*11.4*	*11.4*
U.S. Coast Guard	*1,962.5*	*1,962.5*	*2,181.7*
Department of the Interior	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Bureau of Land Management	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*
Office of National Drug Control Policy	**21.4**	**21.4**	**4.4**
Department of Transportation	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.1**
Federal Aviation Administration	*2.8*	*2.8*	*3.1*
Department of War	**1,139.3**	**943.5**	**1,109.3**
Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities	*1,139.3*	*943.5*	*1,109.3*
Total, Interdiction	**$7,884.2**	**$7,699.0**	**$8,100.6**

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Treatment Plan Resources

The SUPPORT Act (21 U.S.C. § 1705(c)(1)(N)), as amended, requires ONDCP to develop the *Strategy*, which shall contain a "plan to expand treatment of substance use disorders", including identifying "the specific resources required to enable the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies to implement that strategy."

The Treatment Plan is incorporated within the 2026 *Strategy*. This appendix to the *Budget Summary* provides the funding levels for the relevant NDCPAs tasked with implementing the Treatment Plan. These resources fall under the drug treatment functional area of the consolidated Federal drug control budget.

The relevant NDCPAs that implement drug treatment activities are the following: Appalachian Regional Commission, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, Office of National Drug Control Policy, and Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, Veterans Affairs, and War. In the President's FY 2027 budget request for drug control efforts, the total amount of resources available for treatment activities is $22.2 billion. This is a decrease of $0.1 billion (0.6 percent) below the FY 2026 enacted level. The table below presents the details, by Agency, of the treatment funding levels for FY 2025 through FY 2027.

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	FY 2025 Request	FY 2026 Request	FY 2027 Request
AmeriCorps	**$13.3**	**$13.3**	**$0.0**
Appalachian Regional Commission	**12.0**	**12.0**	**12.0**
Department of Agriculture	**7.4**	**5.4**	**5.4**
Office of Rural Development	*7.4*	*5.4*	*5.4*
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for D.C.	**42.9**	**44.3**	**43.7**
Department of Health and Human Services	**18,610.4**	**19,564.6**	**19,347.1**
Administration for a Healthy America	*4,435.4*	*4,439.4*	*3,724.9*
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	*13,080.0*	*14,030.0*	*14,640.0*
Food and Drug Administration	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.6*
Indian Health Service	*106.9*	*107.1*	*111.8*
National Institutes of Health	*980.6*	*980.6*	*862.8*
Department of Housing and Urban Development	**799.0**	**799.0**	**824.9**
Office of Community Planning and Development	*799.0*	*799.0*	*824.9*
Department of Justice	**314.9**	**534.0**	**569.7**
Bureau of Prisons	*177.4*	*180.9*	*184.5*
Office of Justice Programs	*137.5*	*353.0*	*385.1*
Department of Labor	**10.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Employee Benefits Security Administration	*4.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Employment and Training Administration	*6.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Office of National Drug Control Policy	**10.4**	**10.4**	**3.7**
Department of Veterans Affairs	**1,230.9**	**1,280.5**	**1,318.4**
Department of War	**70.0**	**82.3**	**86.5**
Defense Health Program	*70.0*	*82.3*	*86.5*
Total, Treatment	**$21,121.9**	**$22,345.9**	**$22,211.4**

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National Drug Control Budget Account Structure

Following are the Decision Units utilized by the Departments and Bureaus/Agencies in the FY2027 National Drug Control Budget Request.

Appalachian Regional Commission

Appalachian Regional Commission

Investments Supporting Partnerships In Recovery Ecosystems (INSPIRE)

Department of Agriculture

Office of Rural Development

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program

U.S. Forest Service

Law Enforcement Agency Support

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Community Supervision Program
Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia

Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Make Education Great Again (MEGA)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families

Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Regional Partnership Grants

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Consolidated Hepatitis, STD and Tuberculosis Prevention Grant

Food and Drug Administration

Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
Office of Chief Scientist
Office of Inspections and Investigations
Office of Operations

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Indian Health Service

Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Urban Indian Health Program

Administration for a Healthy America

Addiction Medicine Fellowship Program
Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder Resources for Native Americans
Behavioral Health Innovation Grant
National Health Service Corps SUD Workforce Program
Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance
Policy, Research, and Oversight
Programs of Regional and National Significance
Rural Communities Opioid Response Program
SUD Treatment and Recovery Loan Repayment Program

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Medicaid
Medicare

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Substance Use and Addiction Research

Department of Homeland Security

Customs and Border Protection

Operations and Support
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Operations & Support

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Operations & Support

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support

Science and Technology Directorate

Research and Development

United States Coast Guard

Operations and Support
Procurement, Construction and Improvement
Research & Development

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Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Community Planning and Development

Emergency Solutions Grants: Homeless Assistance Grants

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Drug Initiative

Bureau of Land Management

Resources Protection & Law Enforcement

National Park Service

National Park Protection Subactivity

Department of Justice

Asset Forfeiture Program

Asset Forfeiture

Bureau of Prisons

Contract Confinement
Inmate Care and Programs
Management and Administration
Modernization and Repair
New Construction

Criminal Division

Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws

Drug Enforcement Administration

Diversion Control Fee Account
Domestic Enforcement
International Enforcement
State and Local Assistance

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes
Intelligence

Office of Justice Programs

Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program (COSSUP)
Drug Courts Program
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program
Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Grant Program
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program
Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative



Regional Information Sharing System Program
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program
Second Chance Act Program
Tribal Set Aside - CTAS Purpose Area 3: Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Tribal Set Aside - CTAS Purpose Area 9: Tribal Youth Program
Veterans Treatment Courts Program

U.S. Attorneys

Salaries and Expenses

U.S. Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention
Fugitive Apprehension
Judicial and Courthouse Security
Prisoner Security and Transportation
Tactical Operations

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

Law Enforcement Operations

Department of Labor

Office of Inspector General

Program and Trust Funds

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Salaries and Expenses

Department of State

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

INCLE

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

Aviation Safety/Aerospace Medicine
Security and Hazardous Material Safety

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Communications and Consumer Information
Office of Research and Program Development

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Department of the Treasury

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Salaries and Expenses

Internal Revenue Service

Narcotic Crimes

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Salaries and Expenses

Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Health Administration

Medical & Prosthetic Research
Medical Care

United States Postal Service

United States Postal Inspection Service

Asset Forfeiture Fund
CI2 Capital Expenses
CI2 Non-personnel Expenses
CI2 Operating Expenses
CI2 Personnel Expenses

Department of War

Defense Health Program

DHP Treatment and Research and Development

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Building Partner Capacity

Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities

Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities
Military Service-Funded OPTEMPO