The relationship between stress and addictions is complex. Early life adversity is a well-known risk factor for the development of addiction and stress is associated with relapse vulnerability. Preclinical research demonstrates that stress exposure enhances drug self-administration and reinstates drug seeking in drug-experienced animals. There are common neurobiologic systems involved in the stress response and in addictions including corticotropin releasing factor, the hypothalamic-pituitary adrenal axis (CRF/HPA), extrahypothalamic CRF and noradrenergic systems. In this presentation, neurobiologic relationships at the interface of stress and addictions and treatment implications will be explored.