



February 13, 2026

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Shutdown Impacts

Customs and Border Protection (CBP):

Operations – Logistics & Travel

- Ports of entry, facilities, and office locations are unable to make payments to vendors to support ongoing operations (such as rent, utilities, phone bills, and critical supplies) normally funded with annual funds. Should payments be paused, CBP runs the risk of these functions being ‘turned off’ which would be harmful to operations to include ports of entry.
- Ongoing DHS Mission Priorities may encounter delays in procurements, supplies, and other operational support (see Contracts section) due to lack of available funding.
- Critical Personnel Relocations that impact national security can be processed but not paid under a lapse in appropriation.
- While travel may be approved, personnel supporting DHS Mission Priorities cannot be paid for incurred costs, adding to their financial stress.
- Additionally, while Government Travel Card bills have been deferred by the vendor, mounting debt is a worry to Law Enforcement Officers as it potentially can impact individual credit scores.
- Honor Guard cannot travel to provide final honors at funerals for current employees and retirees.

Contracts

- Non-Law Enforcement personnel not being paid will continue to work on contracts awarded in FY 2026 with appropriations enacted by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA):

- A lot of CISA’s key mission areas are centered around prevention and preparedness. As such, it is harder to determine an imminent threat to cleanly align to an excepted function. During a lapse, CISA would cancel engagements, such as the following:
 - Physical and cybersecurity assessments for critical infrastructure owners
 - Tabletop exercises
 - Stakeholder trainings and development meetings to encourage adoption of CISA services for cyber and physical security
 - International engagements
 - Public speaking engagements and presentations for SRMAs
- As the lapse continues, CISA’s lack of involvement in these key mission areas will likely lead to a future threat or area of weakness.

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Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD):

- CWMD does not have legal authority to exist during a lapse in appropriation; their initial sunset date of December 21, 2023 is only extended by CR or appropriation.
- Any significant lapse interrupts operational biodetection activities to protect the homeland, disrupts DHS mail screening efforts, and necessitates reinitiating the process, causing additional, and more extensive delays and costs.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Absent funding from Congress, existing Disaster Relief Fund balances have a potential to run dry.
- Grants Impacts: FEMA is unable to process payments for non-disaster grants and some disaster grants because the FEMA grants system, FEMA GO, is not operational. This results in billions of dollars remaining unliquidated, preventing funds from reaching critical stakeholders such as firefighters, police departments, and emergency managers nationwide.
 - Recipients may have 45 days to accept an award in FEMA GO. With FEMA GO offline, recipients cannot accept awards. FEMA is exploring alternative methods for awardees to accept grants.
 - The Homeland Security Grant Program and Emergency Management Performance Grant, face shorter timelines for fund availability as the shutdown continues.
 - Hazard Mitigation programs are experiencing disruptions in gaining approval through the grants process, obligating funds for selected projects, monitoring grants, and extending project periods of performance. FEMA lacks the staff and capacity to review and approve hazard mitigation plans, potentially impacting grant funding to states.
 - FEMA's limited staff and capacity to review and approve hazard mitigation plans may delay hazard mitigation grant funding to states, especially for State and tribal partners. FEMA may grant extraordinary circumstances waivers for local jurisdictions to prevent funding interruptions once the lapse ends, but there is no established waiver process for States and tribes.
- U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) Impacts: All resident classes at the National Fire Academy (NFA) at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, are canceled until the government shutdown is resolved.
 - Canceled classes include leadership, incident management, command and control, fire investigations, community risk reduction, hazardous materials, and other courses.
 - Work on community risk reduction programs, messaging, and engagement/meetings with SLTT (state, local, tribal, and territorial) partners is on hold.
- National Preparedness Impacts: All steady-state SLTT preparedness activities are suspended and SLTT and National Level Exercise planning activities are paused until the government shutdown is resolved. This could include cancelling training courses at the following locations:
 - The Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP)
 - The National Disaster and Emergency Management University (NDEMU)
 - National Exercise Division (NED) exercises and engagements with Federal and SLTT partners

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- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Impacts: The NFIP is experiencing both a lapse in authority and a lapse in appropriations.
 - Due to the lapse in authority, FEMA and its partners cannot sell flood insurance policies or issue renewal notices. If NFIP is reauthorized during the lapse in appropriations, FEMA will be able to sell new policies again and recall additional staff for excepted functions. This has impacts on the housing market causing federally backed mortgages to not be able to close due to having flood insurance.
 - Due to the lapse in appropriations, FEMA cannot provide customer support to policyholders outside claims or policy sales, nor make improvements to the insurance product or its delivery. Claim appeals are delayed, increasing litigation risk and customer dissatisfaction.
 - Flood mapping projects and floodplain management activities are experiencing delays due to constraints related to non-exempt functions, such as publishing to the Federal Register, updating FEMA.gov, and conducting limited external engagements (e.g., “public affairs guidance”).

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC):

- FLETC relies heavily on contractors for essential services, including student feeding, housing, transportation, physical security, health unit services, firing range operations and maintenance, uniform and equipment issuance, and role players for training scenarios. Without funding, agencies that completed training cannot reimburse FLETC for student meals and lodging, and FLETC cannot pay contractors for their services. FLETC will also have to absorb course costs (i.e., tuition and miscellaneous overhead costs for utilities, security, transportation, etc.) associated with all completed OB3 basic training. During the 2019 shutdown, contractors ceased providing services after approximately one month while unpaid, and FLETC anticipates similar disruptions under these circumstances.
- FLETC training requires significant consumables, such as ammunition, fuel, tires, and vehicle parts due to wear and tear from intensive driving instruction. Additionally, high student throughput and extended usage hours are accelerating wear and tear on aging infrastructure, which FLETC cannot adequately maintain or repair due to funding limitations.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE):

- Ongoing DHS Mission Priorities may encounter delays in procurements, supplies, and other operational support due to lack of available non-OB3 funding.
- Critical personnel relocations that impact national security are able to be processed but not paid under a lapse in appropriation.
- While travel may be approved, personnel supporting DHS Mission Priorities cannot be paid for incurred costs, adding to their financial stress.

Management (MGMT):

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO):

- Prompt Payment. While OMB guidance allows prior-year invoices to be paid during a lapse, in some cases approving officials (e.g., Contracting Officers and Contracting Officers Technical Representatives) are furloughed so invoices are not being approved and are past

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due. Prompt payment interest is continuing to accrue at a rate of 4.125%.

- Ongoing Payroll Challenges. Our payroll provider has a legacy system which does not easily support changing the appropriation against which pay is posted. Extensive manual reclassification is necessary, creating the risk of errors and in the worst case, Anti-Deficiency Act violations.

Office of Chief Security Officer (OCSO):

- The Department would be at risk to financially support the St. Elizabeths campus's Physical Security Network which provides surveillance for the Campus Security Operations Center and maintains optimal performance of card readers, cameras, alarms, and intrusion detection systems. The Federal Protective Service will not be able to maintain Facility Security Level 5 requirements to deter and detect unlawful entry to the campus, increasing risk and safety to DHS personnel.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA):

- The longer the lapse in appropriations goes on, the more severe the impact will be on our front-line workers who continue to show up without receiving their full salary.
- Financial hardships impact employee readiness and could lead to increased wait times at airports.

United States Coast Guard (USCG):

- Utility/Lease/Base Contract Services: As the lapse continues, vendors not receiving prompt payments for utilities, leases, and base contract services will be forced to reduce or cease support, creating significant issues, including but not limited to: loss of electricity/water to operational units, potential lack of housing for military members, logistics personnel being re-directed towards non-operational mission support functions, etc.
- Operations: A reduced level of support to operations will cause gaps in the fleet, including reduced asset availability and cancelled patrols/flights. Carryover balances have almost no impact on funding available for operations.
- National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC): The NPFC will not process Certificate of Financial Responsibility applications which may delay granting vessel approvals to enter U.S. waters, which can disrupt the global supply chain.
- Mariner Credentials: The Coast Guard's National Maritime Center ceased issuing U.S. mariner credentials concurrent with the shutdown. The Coast Guard typically issues approximately 6,000 credentials each month; further delay will disadvantage U.S. mariners (impacting their ability to crew commercial vessels) and is likely to result in a backlog in application processing and issuance once the lapse ends.
- Vessel Documentation: The National Vessel Documentation Center (NVDC) stopped processing commercial application requests for documentation and other related services due to the lapse. On average, the NVDC issues approximately 2,000 commercial certificates of documentation per month. In the long term this can impact U.S. maritime shipping.
- Bridge Permitting and Regulation: The Coast Guard terminated all bridge administration concurrent with the shutdown, which delays processing bridge permit applications and bridge-related regulatory actions, including general deviations, rulemaking, etc. There are approximately 40 bridge permit applications pending review.

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- Fishing Vessel Boardings: The Coast Guard curtailed domestic fishing vessel boardings. On average, the Coast Guard conducts over 300 U.S. fishing vessel boardings a month. These boardings are critical to protecting U.S. fisheries, important to the U.S. economy and food supply chain.
- Recreational Boating Safety Activities: Virtually all activities cease during a lapse, including recreational boating safety activities and the issuance of approximately 4,900 safety decals. This increases risk of boating accidents and deaths.
- Civilian Personnel Actions: During the shutdown, no civilian personnel actions (step increases, career ladder promotions, or actions based on misconduct or poor performance, for instance) are being processed.
- Permanent Change of Station Moves & Travel: Household Goods/Government Travel Credit Card/Electronic Travel System/Advanced Pay & Allowances. Permanent Change of Station and Temporary Duty Travel mechanisms are strained due to missing key functions and staff. While personnel continue to travel for prioritized missions, Change of Station moves and Temporary Duty are at risk of becoming unsustainable, impacting both daily operations as well as contingency needs.
- Workforce Stability: We are experiencing increased requests from excepted employees to be placed in a furlough status due to financial strain of reporting to the worksite. Lack of workplace flexibilities, such as alternative work schedules and telework, to reduce the financial burden for excepted employees further constrain supervisors' ability to manage workforce fatigue and sustain mission readiness.
- Security Clearance Delays: Civilian and contractor onboarding is delayed due to furloughed personnel at the Coast Guard Security Center.
- Civilian Employee Retirements: During the shutdown, Civilian Personnel is not processing retirement packages, or conducting retirement counseling. The number of unprocessed retirements is approximately 30/month. Employees nearing retirement do not know if they are fully eligible to retire or understand their annuity fully.
- Civilian Payments/Deductions: Payments for life insurance, loans, and benefit deductions may lapse due to missed payroll cycles. Retroactive pay adjustments will need to account for these missed deductions once operations resume.
- Hiring / Onboarding: Civilian Hiring and Onboarding are not occurring during the lapse. Coast Guard Civilian Personnel Management Office estimates that approximately 75 employees a month are not being onboarded. This will strain the system when operations resume.
- Civil Rights Cases: Equal Opportunity Advisors are only processing cases for excepted/exempt employees where the reported behavior or accommodation impacts their ability to perform excepted/exempt activities or is necessary for safety or property protection.
- Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints: Processing timelines for complaints are uncertain due to regulatory deadlines and the lack of a quorum at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- Interagency Furloughed Personnel: Furloughs of interagency personnel are impacting Coast Guard excepted activities and delaying timelines for One Big Beautiful Bill execution and delivery.
- Mass Transit Benefits: These benefits are currently suspended, requiring members to cover costs out of pocket up to \$325 per month. Additionally, in certain instances,

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members have lost access to the rented vans used for van pool. Members are struggling to meet parking payment requirements external to CGHQ at both daily and monthly rates.

- **Training:** We continue to evaluate training impacts and mitigations associated with furloughed civilian instructors. Unit funded and executed training are in jeopardy of cancellation due to travel restrictions. Support contracts awarded during the lapse will not be paid, putting the services at risk should the vendor decide not to continue services due to lack of payment.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS):

- Delayed funding of contractual obligations: The E-Verify program could be unable to fund its fair share for procurement actions for mission-critical systems paid for with Appropriated (Operations and Support) dollars, creating operational bottlenecks.

United States Secret Service (USSS):

- The National Computer Forensics Institute may need to cancel classes.
- Ongoing services including rent, utilities, etc. will be exacerbated due to lack of payment.
- Some part of the USSS fleet is owned vehicles (400+); a government shutdown limits our ability to pay for required and/or preventative maintenance.
- Contracts directly supporting criminal and protective operations will go without payment and become higher risk for continued support.
- Other enterprise contracts such as IT/computer support will continue to go without funding/extensions due to their non-expected status which introduces system vulnerabilities and increases the risk for data breaches.

Intelligence and Analysis (I&A):

- Significant effects on modernization efforts and operational capabilities. Critical initiatives, including investments in advanced data analytics platforms, artificial intelligence tools, secure information-sharing technologies, and knowledge-sharing projects, are experiencing delays in procurement, development, testing, and deployment. These setbacks hinder I&A's ability to process and analyze large volumes of data, identify emerging threats, and provide actionable intelligence to decision-makers and partners, reducing operational efficiency and potentially compromising national security.
- Continued disruption of security clearance processing for state and local partners, impeding the timely sharing of classified information essential for homeland security efforts. This creates gaps in situational awareness and response coordination. Specific impacts include:
 - Delays in the FY 2026 Intelligence Enterprise Homeland Intelligence Priorities
 - Framework prioritization process and the annual DHS Intelligence Enterprise report to Congress, both required under federal law.
 - Furloughs are constraining DOMEX personnel capacity, leading to triaged technical assistance requests, expanded backlogs, delayed analysis turnaround times, and deferred intelligence publication on priority topics such as foreign terrorism, transnational organized crime, and emerging technologies.
 - 9 states and 4 major metropolitan areas currently lack field intelligence officer coverage, and we cannot use travel to fill these gaps.
- These disruptions are severely impairing I&A's ability to fulfill its mission and support

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national security efforts effectively.

Office of Homeland Security Situational Awareness (OSA):

- A lapse would diminish the ability to facilitate and coordinate strategic level operations across the Homeland Security Enterprise. This has removed a key forum that the chief operators across the Department regularly leverage to facilitate mutual support for ongoing and emergent events and crises. It has also reduced our ability to perform
- Department-level coordination in preparation for the 2026 FIFA World Cup and provide full support to the White House Task Force for the 2026 FIFA World Cup.
- Additionally, the lapse would diminish ongoing collaboration with state and local law enforcement partners. OSA would significantly reduce the state and local law enforcement officer liaisons who work inside the National Operations Center, which forms the backbone for coordination with state and local law enforcement agencies across the nation.

DHS-Wide:

- Employee Morale: Employees will not be paid, affecting morale and risking sick-outs as happened during the previous extended lapse.
 - Missing paychecks is harmful to our workforce, especially our most junior members, as their attention is diverted from mission execution towards at-home stressors and financial impacts. Furthermore, unpredictability in pay can have impacts on current and future recruitment and retention.
- Charge Cards: DHS is not paying Citibank for emergency purchases made using purchase and fuel cards. Furthermore, employees are not being reimbursed for mission critical travel incurred during the lapse. Citibank has stated they will not suspend cards or impose late fees during a shutdown, but we run the risk of bumping up against credit limits the longer the shutdown goes on.
- Contract delays: Lack of personnel to support pending contracting actions will have downstream operational impacts.