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Government Shutdowns Q&A: Everything You Should Know Updated: September 16, 2025

Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 will end on September 30, and Congress has so far enacted zero of the 12 full-year appropriations bills to fund the government for FY 2026. Policymakers have until midnight on September 30 to avoid a lapse in government funding; otherwise, a **government shutdown** will occur.

What is a government shutdown?

Many federal government agencies and programs rely on annual funding appropriations passed by Congress. Every year, Congress must pass, and the President must sign, budget legislation for the next fiscal year, consisting of 12 appropriations bills, one for each Appropriations subcommittee. Congress has not yet enacted any of the 12 bills for FY 2026 that make up the discretionary spending budget; without those bills or a continuing resolution, the federal government must shut down. In a “shutdown,” federal agencies must discontinue all non-essential discretionary functions until new funding legislation is passed and signed into law. Essential services continue to function, as do mandatory spending programs.

What services are affected in a shutdown and how?

Each federal agency develops its own shutdown plan, following guidance released in previous shutdowns and coordinated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The plan identifies which government activities may not continue until appropriations are restored, requiring furloughs and the halting of many agency activities. Essential services – many of which are related to public safety – continue to operate, with payments covering any obligations incurred only when appropriations are enacted.

In prior shutdowns, border protection, in-hospital medical care, air traffic control, law enforcement, and power grid maintenance have been among the services classified as essential, while some legislative and judicial staff have also been largely protected. Mandatory spending that is not subject to annual appropriations - such as for Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid - also continues. Other examples of activities that continue are those funded by permanent user fees that are not subject to appropriations, such as immigration services funded by visa fees. Certain programs that are funded through advanced appropriations, such as those within the Veterans Health Administration, have been minimally affected during recent shutdowns.



Although many programs are exempt, the public is still likely to feel the impact of a shutdown in several ways. For example, in a full shutdown:

- **Social Security and Medicare:** Checks are sent out, but benefit verification as well as card issuance would cease. While unlikely to happen again, during the 1995-1996 shutdown, [more than 10,000 Medicare applicants were temporarily turned away](#) every day of the shutdown.
- **Environmental and Food Inspection:** During the 2013 shutdown, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) halted inspections for 1,200 sites that included hazardous waste, drinking water, and chemical facilities, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) delayed almost 900 inspections. During the 2018-2019 shutdown, the FDA restored some food inspections a few weeks into the funding lapse for products that were considered high-risk.
- **National Parks:** In 2013, the National Park Service (NPS) turned away millions of visitors to more than 400 parks, national monuments, and other sites. NPS estimated that the shutdown led to more than \$500 million in lost visitor spending nationwide. Many parks remained open during the 2018-2019 shutdown, though no visitor services were provided, and damage and trash build-up were reported at many sites.
- **Air Travel:** During the 2018-2019 shutdown, [air travel was strained](#) as a result of air traffic controllers and Transportation Security Administration (TSA) agents working without pay. Travelers faced longer lines as some TSA agents did not report to work and security checkpoints were closed, while [the absence of ten air traffic controllers](#) temporarily stopped travel at LaGuardia Airport and caused delays at several major airports.
- **Health and Human Services:** The National Institutes of Health (NIH) would be prevented from admitting new patients or processing grant applications. In 2013, states were [forced](#) to front the money for formula grant programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF, sometimes described as “cash welfare”).
- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS):** . In 2013, a backlog of 1.2 million income and Social Security number verification requests delayed mortgage and other loan approvals, and billions of dollars of tax refunds were also delayed. At least 26,000 furloughed IRS employees were recalled to work during the 2018-2019 shutdown in preparation for tax season, but [14,000 did not show up](#) to work without pay.
- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):** Though funding for the SNAP program is mandatory, the ability to send out “food stamp” benefits could be affected by a shutdown, since continuing resolutions have generally only authorized the Agriculture Department (USDA) to send out benefits for 30 days after a shutdown



begins. During the 2018-2019 shutdown, the USDA paid February SNAP benefits early on January 20, just before the 30-day window ended, but it would have been unable to pay March benefits had the shutdown continued. In addition, during any shutdown, stores are not able to renew their Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card licenses, so those whose licenses expire would not be able to accept SNAP benefits during a shutdown.

Is the government preparing for a shutdown?

Agencies issue contingency plans to outline the process of entering into and existing during a shutdown, and OMB often maintains a list of each agency's guidance. OMB does not currently list agency-by-agency guidance, though the previous administration's [archived list](#) – most of which was updated in the Fall of 2023 – may still apply.

How would federal employees be affected?

A full shutdown would be more extensive than the partial shutdown that started in December 2018, when Congress had enacted five of the 12 appropriations bills. A full shutdown would likely be similar to recent ones in 2013 and early 2018 when approximately 850,000 out of 2.1 million non-postal federal employees were furloughed. In 2013, most of the 350,000 civilian employees at the Defense Department who had been furloughed were summoned back to work within a week. Furloughed employees are not allowed to work and do not receive paychecks but are guaranteed back pay due to [legislation passed in January 2019](#). Federal contractors have historically not received back pay.

At the beginning of the partial 2018-2019 shutdown, an [estimated 380,000 employees](#) were furloughed, a smaller number than usual since large federal employers such as the Veterans Affairs and Defense Departments were already funded. Another 420,000 employees reported to work but did not receive pay until the shutdown ended. As the 2018-2019 shutdown continued, departments and agencies such as the IRS and State Department recalled an increasing number of employees.

How and why do mandatory programs continue during a shutdown?

Whereas discretionary spending must be appropriated every year, mandatory spending is authorized either for multi-year periods or permanently. Thus, mandatory spending generally continues during a shutdown. However, some services associated with mandatory programs may be diminished if there is a discretionary component to their funding. For instance, during the 1996 shutdowns and the 2013 shutdown, Social Security checks continued to go out, but staff who handled new enrollments and other services, such as changing addresses or handling requests for new Social Security cards, were initially furloughed in 1996. In 2013, certain activities were discontinued, including verifying benefits and providing new and replacement cards, but the processing of benefit applications or address changes continued. During the 2018-



2019 shutdown, USDA had to rely on a special authority included in the previous CR to allow it to continue issuing SNAP benefits.

How many times has the government shut down?

Since Congress introduced the modern budget process in 1976, there have been 20 “funding gaps,” including the 2018-2019 shutdown and the one in January 2018, when funds were not appropriated for at least one day. (The hours-long lapse in appropriations in February 2018, though sometimes characterized as a shutdown, did not result in federal employee furloughs.) However, before 1980, the government did not shut down, but rather continued normal operations through six funding gaps. Since 1981, ten funding gaps of three days or fewer have occurred, mostly over a weekend when government operations were only minimally affected.

There have now been four “true” shutdowns where operations were affected for more than one business day. The first two happened in the winter of 1995-1996, when President Bill Clinton and the Republican Congress were unable to agree on spending levels, causing the government to shut down twice, for a total of 26 days. The third was in 2013, when a House and Senate standoff over funding for the Affordable Care Act (ACA) resulted in a 16-day shutdown. The fourth shutdown in December 2018 and January 2019 – technically only a partial shutdown because five of the 12 appropriations had previously been enacted – centered on a dispute over border wall funding and was the longest-lasting shutdown at 35 days.

Does a government shutdown save money?

While estimates vary widely, evidence suggests that shutdowns tend to cost – not save – money for several reasons. For one, putting contingency plans in place has a real cost. In addition, many user fees and other charges are not collected during a shutdown, and federal contractors sometimes include premiums in their bids to account for uncertainty in being paid. While many federal employees are forced to be idle during a shutdown, they have historically received and are now guaranteed back pay, negating much of those potential savings. OMB [official estimates](#) of the 2013 government shutdown found that \$2.5 billion in pay and benefits were paid to furloughed employees for hours not worked during the shutdown, as well as roughly \$10 million in penalty interest payments and lost fee collections.

Shutdowns also carry [a cost](#) to [the economy](#). The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimated](#) that the 2018-2019 shutdown reduced Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by a total of \$11 billion, including \$3 billion that will never be recovered. On top of that effect, CBO notes that longer shutdowns negatively affect private-sector investment and hiring decisions as businesses cannot obtain federal permits and certifications or access federal loans. A 2019 Senate report found that the three government shutdowns in 2013, 2018, and 2019 [wasted nearly \\$4 billion of taxpayer dollars](#).



How can Congress avoid a shutdown?

There are essentially two ways to avoid a government shutdown – by passing appropriations or a continuing resolution (see question on “What is a Continuing Resolution?”). Theoretically, the House and Senate Appropriations committees are supposed to pass 12 different appropriations bills that are broken up into subcommittees by subject area and based on funding levels allocated in a budget resolution. Often, these bills are combined into larger “omnibus” or “minibus” legislation.

To avoid a shutdown, Congress would need to pass the 12 appropriations bills through both chambers and get them signed by the President by the end of the day on September 30. This could be done by enacting each bill individually or packaging them together through an omnibus or minibus. Otherwise, Congress would need to pass a continuing resolution (CR) to keep the government open at FY 2025 funding levels.

What is a Continuing Resolution?

A continuing resolution temporarily funds the government in the absence of full appropriations bills, often by continuing funding levels from the prior year. Traditionally, CRs have been used to give lawmakers a short period of time to complete their work on remaining appropriations bills while keeping the government open. CRs sometimes apply to only certain appropriations, but they can also be used to fund all discretionary functions for as long as the entire year.

CRs differ from normal appropriations bills in that they often “continue” funding allocations from previous bills at the prior year’s level, or through a formula based on the prior year’s level. Even when overall funding levels have differed, lawmakers have often simply scaled-up all accounts by a percent change in spending, rather than making individual decisions on spending accounts. However, CRs often do include certain “anomalies,” where specific items are increased or decreased to work around some problems that would occur from continuing the previous year’s policies, or “policy riders,” where certain funding restrictions are specified to dictate policy. Colloquially, a “clean CR” does not contain policy riders or politically motivated changes to funding levels.

How often does Congress pass CRs?

Congress frequently passes CRs when lawmakers are unable to agree on appropriations before a deadline. Occasionally, multiple CRs are necessary to fund the government for an entire fiscal year. Congress also sometimes relies on CRs during presidential transition years. In FY 2001, a series of intense Congressional negotiations leading up to the 2000 election led to a series of ten, one-day CRs. In total, Congress funded the first three months of that fiscal year with 21 CRs.

Congress funded all but one appropriations bill (defense) with a CR in 2011 and has routinely used CRs for one-quarter to one-third of fiscal year funding for the past decade. The most recent



year when all full-year appropriations bills passed before the fiscal year began and no CRs were necessary was FY 1997. Congress has never enacted a full-year CR for the defense appropriations bill.

Most recently, Congress funded FY 2025 with three separate CRs – one from October 1, 2024 through December 20, 2024, another from December 21, 2024 through March 14, 2025, and a final full-year CR from March 14, 2025 through September 30, 2025 (the end of FY 2025), though this full-year CR did contain substantial anomalies.

What are the disadvantages of using CRs?

Continuing resolutions have [several negative implications](#) for the budget's overall efficiency. CRs usually continue funding at the past year's level without any regard for changing policy needs or the value of each program within an agency. Using a CR wastes hundreds of hours of careful consideration and program evaluation incorporated into each agency's budget submission. For instance, the President's annual budget proposes a list of eliminations and reductions of programs that are duplicative or ineffective; a CR will continue to fund these unwanted programs. Finally, the use of CRs disrupts activities within agencies, makes it difficult to plan or start future projects, and costs staff time to revise work plans every time the budget changes.

How is Congress addressing funding?

Congress has not enacted any appropriations bills for FY 2026. Thus far, the Senate Appropriations Committee has advanced 8 bills to the floor, and 3 have passed the chamber. House committees have advanced all 12 appropriations bills, and 3 have passed the chamber. The two chambers have a number of differences related to overall funding levels, allocation of spending, and policy riders. The House and Senate must agree on and pass the same versions of the bills before they are presented to the President for his signature. For more about the status of specific appropriations bills see, Appropriations Watch: FY 2026.

How does a shutdown differ from a default?

In a shutdown, the federal government temporarily stops paying employees and contractors who perform government services, whereas in a default the list of parties not paid is much broader. In a default, the government exceeds the statutory debt limit and cannot pay some of its creditors (or other obligations). Without enough money to pay its bills, all the federal government's payments are at risk – including all government spending, mandatory payments, interest on our debts, and payments to U.S. bondholders. While a government shutdown would be disruptive, a government default could be disastrous. For more on a default, see our [Q&A: Everything You Should Know About the Debt Ceiling](#).



How does a shutdown differ from “sequestration” or “sequester”?

A government shutdown closes non-essential government operations due to a lack of funding, whereas a sequester or sequestration is shorthand for a process in which broad areas of government spending are reduced to make up for spending exceeding a certain threshold. In recent years, it has been associated with the reductions in discretionary spending caps put in place by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, which capped discretionary spending separately for defense and nondefense programs for FY 2024 and 2025. If Congress were to violate these caps by appropriating above them, OMB would be required to issue a sequestration order cutting nonexempt spending to bring either category into compliance.

The first example of sequestration was included in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and it is also used to enforce statutory pay-as-you-go (PAYGO). Congress also included discretionary budget caps and sequestration in the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011, which resolved the 2011 debt ceiling negotiations, created a Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (the “Super Committee”) to identify at least \$1.5 trillion of deficit reduction over 10 years, and set in motion the sequester if it did not identify at least \$1.2 trillion. The failure of the Super Committee triggered sequestration, causing discretionary spending caps to be automatically lowered for both defense and nondefense. Congress never allowed the full BCA sequester to take effect, passing partial sequester relief [in 2013](#) and [2015](#), and more-than-fully reversing the sequester in [2018](#) and [2019](#). If appropriations bills violated the increased spending caps, then across-the-board cuts would have been triggered.

For more information, see the following:

- Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget – [Appropriations Watch: FY 2026](#)
- Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget – [What Happens in a Partial Government Shutdown?](#)
- Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget – [Maya MacGuineas’s Testimony on Continuing Resolutions, Omnibuses, and Shutdowns](#)
- Congressional Budget Office – [The Effects of the Partial Shutdown Ending in January 2019](#)
- Congressional Research Service – [Federal Funding Gaps: A Brief Overview](#)
- Congressional Research Service – [The FY2014 Government Shutdown: Economic Effects](#)
- Congressional Research Service – [Shutdown of the Federal Government: Causes, Processes, and Effects](#)



- Government Accountability Office – [Uncertainty Limited Management Options and Increased Workload in Selected Agencies](#)
- Office of Management and Budget – [Agency Contingency Plans](#) (Archived in early 2025)
- Office of Management and Budget – [Impacts and Costs of the October 2013 Federal Government Shutdown](#)
- Office of Management and Budget – [Planning for Agency Operations During a Potential Lapse in Appropriation](#)
- Roy T. Meyers – [Late Appropriations and Government Shutdowns: Frequencies, Causes, Consequences, and Remedies](#)
- Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations – [The True Cost of Government Shutdowns](#)