

Partial Revocation of Executive Order 13961

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Summary

On January 19, 2025, President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 14146, partially revoking Executive Order 13961, which was originally focused on the governance and integration of federal mission resilience. This action revokes specific sections of the previous order, renumbers others, and amends certain clauses to align with a new National Continuity Policy. The order may have legal and political implications by altering the structure and oversight of federal mission resilience efforts, potentially affecting how federal agencies coordinate in times of national emergencies.

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Analysis & Impact

□ **How This May Affect You**

The partial revocation of Executive Order 13961, as outlined in Executive Order 14146, primarily affects the governance and integration of federal mission resilience. While this may seem distant from everyday concerns, let's break down how it might indirectly impact different groups of Americans in practical terms:

Working Families and Individuals

For most working families and individuals, this executive order might not have a direct, noticeable impact on daily life. However, if the changes affect the efficiency and resilience of federal operations, there could be indirect consequences. For example, in the event of a national emergency or disaster, streamlined federal responses could lead to quicker aid and recovery efforts, which would benefit families needing assistance.

Small Business Owners

Small business owners might experience indirect effects through changes in how federal agencies manage continuity and resilience. If these changes lead to improved federal support and faster recovery during disruptions (like natural disasters), small businesses could benefit from more reliable government assistance and resources. However, the immediate impact is likely minimal unless specific continuity programs are affected.

Students and Recent Graduates

Students and recent graduates are unlikely to see direct changes in their education or job prospects due to this executive order. However, if federal agencies become more resilient and efficient, it could enhance the stability of federal programs that support education and job training, indirectly benefiting students and graduates.

Retirees and Seniors

Retirees and seniors might not notice immediate effects from this executive order. However, if federal mission resilience is improved, it could mean better continuity in services that seniors rely on, such as Social Security and Medicare, especially during crises.

Different Geographic Regions

- **Urban Areas:** Urban regions, which often rely heavily on federal infrastructure and resources, might benefit from improved federal resilience, potentially leading to quicker recovery times in emergencies.
- **Suburban Areas:** Similar to urban areas, suburban regions could see indirect benefits through enhanced federal responses, though the impact might be less pronounced than in densely populated urban centers.

- **Rural Areas:** Rural areas might benefit from improved federal coordination and resilience, especially in emergencies where federal intervention is crucial. However, the changes might be less noticeable on a day-to-day basis compared to more populated areas.

Conclusion

Overall, while the partial revocation of Executive Order 13961 focuses on federal mission resilience, its direct impact on everyday life for most Americans is limited. The potential benefits lie in improved federal operations during emergencies, which could lead to more efficient aid and support across various sectors. However, these impacts are largely indirect and dependent on how the changes are implemented within federal agencies.

□ Key Stakeholders

Primary Beneficiaries:

1. **National Security Council (NSC):** As the revocation shifts responsibilities to the Restricted Principals Committee described in a new National Security Memorandum, the NSC may gain more direct control over federal mission resilience strategies, allowing for streamlined decision-making and enhanced coordination.
2. **Office of Management and Budget (OMB):** Since the order clarifies that it does not affect the OMB's functions, the agency maintains its authority over budgetary and administrative matters, ensuring continued oversight of funding allocations related to mission resilience.

Those Who May Face Challenges:

1. **Federal Agencies Previously Part of the Executive Committee:** Agencies that were part of the now-revoked Executive Committee may face challenges in adapting to the new structure and processes, potentially losing influence or having to adjust to new lines of communication and authority.
2. **Department of Homeland Security (DHS):** Given its role in national security and resilience, DHS may need to navigate changes in coordination efforts and adapt to the new framework established by the National Security Memorandum.

Industries, Sectors, or Professions Most Impacted:

1. **Defense and Security Contractors:** These entities may experience shifts in federal contracting opportunities and priorities as the governance structure for mission resilience changes, potentially affecting ongoing and future projects.
2. **Emergency Management Professionals:** Changes in federal mission resilience governance could alter the landscape of emergency preparedness

and response, impacting how these professionals engage with federal partners.

Government Agencies or Departments Involved in Implementation:

1. **Department of Defense (DoD):** As a key player in national security, the DoD will be involved in implementing the new governance structure, ensuring alignment with military strategies and operations.
2. **Department of Justice (DOJ):** The DOJ may play a role in legal and regulatory aspects of the new framework, ensuring compliance with laws related to national security and mission resilience.

Interest Groups, Advocacy Organizations, or Lobbies with Strong Positions:

1. **National Security Advocacy Groups:** Organizations focused on national security may support or critique the changes based on perceived impacts on the effectiveness and efficiency of federal mission resilience efforts.
2. **Government Accountability Organizations:** These groups may closely monitor the implementation of the new structure, advocating for transparency and accountability in how federal mission resilience is managed and executed.

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