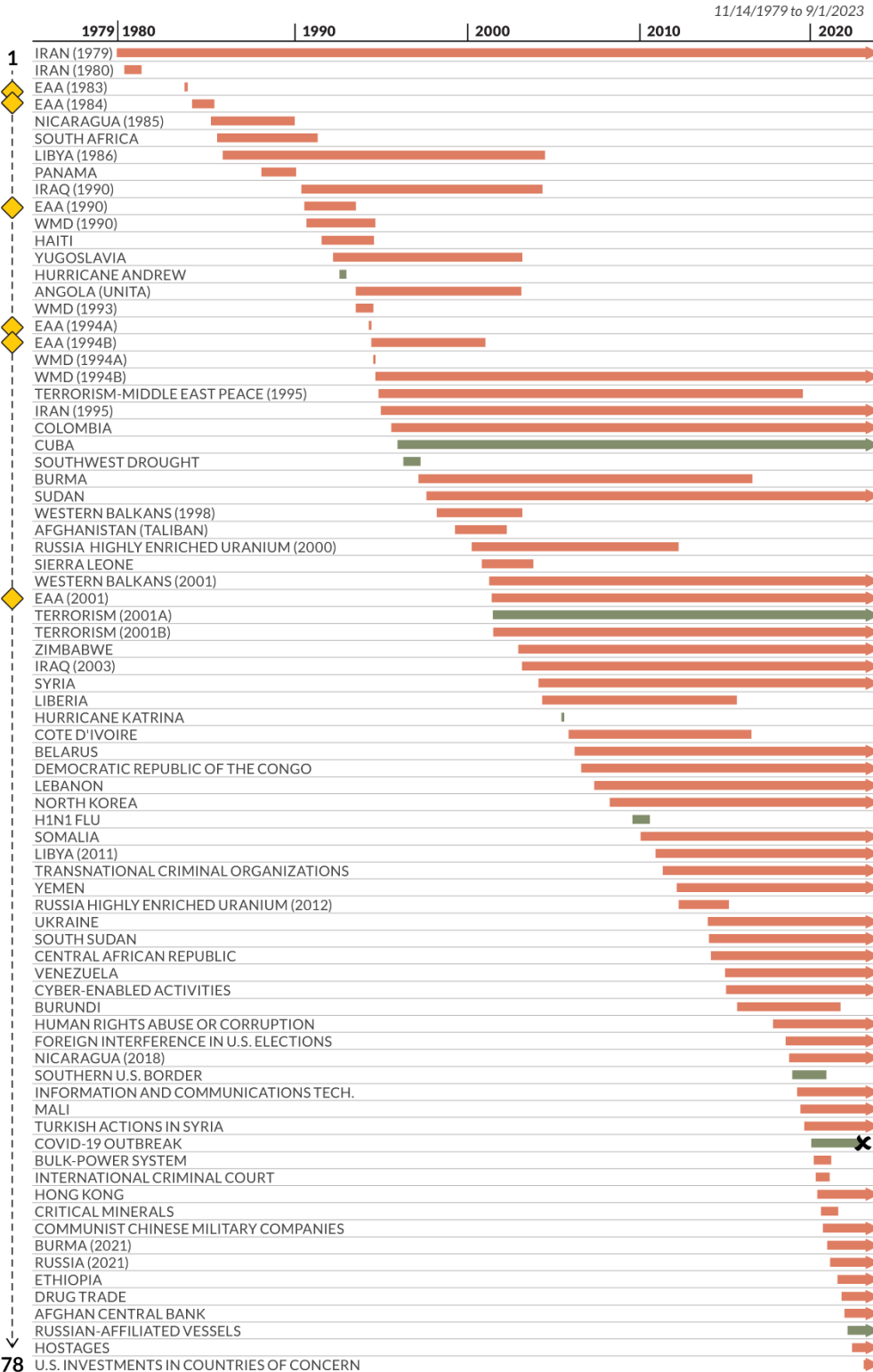


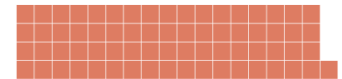
**FACT 1** In the 1970s, Congress enacted the National Emergencies Act (NEA) and IEEPA to replace previous emergency authorities and place new limits on presidential emergency power.

"[To] deal with any unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States[.]" upon declaring a national emergency under the NEA, IEEPA grants the President the power to regulate transactions, freeze assets, and seize property.

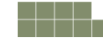


**FACT 2** Presidents have declared **78 national emergencies** since the enactment of the NEA and IEEPA.

69 declarations have invoked IEEPA



9 declarations have not invoked IEEPA



**FACT 3** IEEPA was used to continue enforcement of the **Export Administration Act (EAA)** upon its expiration 6 times for a total of 29 years. IEEPA authority is still used to continue certain export controls related to WMD.



**FACT 4** Today **39 of the 42 ongoing national emergencies** cite IEEPA.



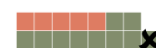
**FACT 5** Under the NEA, Congress can **terminate a national emergency** through a joint resolution.

1976 - 2018: Congress considered 1 joint resolution to terminate a national emergency under the NEA.



2019 - 2023: Congress considered 15 joint resolutions to terminate a national emergency under the NEA.

Of these, 5 involved IEEPA, and Congress terminated 1 (COVID-19 Outbreak) that did not involve IEEPA.



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