



42 "National Emergencies" Currently in Effect

The National Emergencies Act (NEA) was enacted in September 1976 in order to formalize the emergency powers of the president of the United States, and as of March 2024, 82 national emergencies have been declared. Forty-two are currently in effect, dating back as far as the 1979 Iran hostage crisis during the Carter administration. The emergencies, in effect, are categorized under a variety of areas such as arms, legal, maritime, military, sanctions, seizure, and trade.

Of the 42 national emergencies currently in effect, nine have been declared by President Joe Biden's administration. The remaining 33 were declared by previous presidential administrations, with eight declared by Donald Trump, nine declared by Barack Obama, 10 declared by George W. Bush, five declared by Bill Clinton, and one declared by Jimmy Carter.



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Prior to the NEA, declarations by former presidents have included former President Woodrow Wilson's "Proclamation 1354 — Emergency in Water Transportation of the United States," <u>which allowed the United States Shipping Board</u> to control the sale and use of freight ships.

Former President Franklin Roosevelt's "Proclamation 2039 — Bank Holiday, March 6-9, 1933, Inclusive" <u>declared a bank holiday to impose restrictions</u> on withdrawals in response to bank failures. After the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 was passed on March 9, 1933, banks received permission to reopen.

One of Roosevelt's most-criticized acts as president was <u>Executive Order 9066</u>, signed on February 19, 1942, which authorized the imprisonment of Americans of Japanese ancestry at "relocation center" internment camps.



Written by **D. Michael DeRidder** on September 23, 2024



EXECUTIVE ORDER of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary STABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON QUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE ARMED SERVICES of the Air Force, and shall make such recommendations to the President and to said Secretaries as in the judgment of the Committee will effectuate the policy hereof. WHEREAS it is essential that there be maintained in the 4. All executive departments and agencies of the armed services of the United States the highest standards of Federal Government are authorized and directed to cooperdemocracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all ate with the Committee in its work, and to furnish the Comthose who serve in our country's defense; mittee such information or the services of such persons as NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in the Committee may require in the performance of its duties. me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the 5. When requested by the Committee to do so, persons statutes of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the in the armed services or in any of the executive departments armed services, it is hereby ordered as follows: and agencies of the Federal Government shall testify before 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President the Committee and shall make available for the use of the that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all Committee such documents and other information as the Comersons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect 6. The Committee shall continue to exist until such as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required time as the President shall terminate its existence by Executo effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency tive order. 2. There shall be created in the National Military Establishment an advisory committee to be known as the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which shall be composed of seven members to be desig-THE WHITE HOUSE, 3. The Committee is authorized on behalf of the President July 76, 1948. to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the armed cedures and practices may be altered or improved with a view confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary 9981

One of the most controversial examples of a presidential emergency declaration is Abraham <u>Lincoln's Executive Order No. 1</u> of February 14, 1862, which authorized the <u>arrest of political prisoners</u> and led to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act signed by Lincoln on March 3, 1863, which then allowed Lincoln to suspended the writ of habeas corpus during the Civil War.

As far as current emergency declarations, notable examples include Biden's sanctions to freeze property of the Russian government, prohibiting Russian-affiliated vessels from entering U.S. ports, and sanctions directing the Treasury Department to monitor or prohibit transactions that might help China develop technology that threatens U.S. national security.

Notable emergencies still in effect enacted during the Trump administration <u>include the restrictions on the sale</u> of Huawei electronic devices in the United States via Executive Order 13873, which prohibits U.S. companies from using telecommunications equipment considered to pose a national security threat.





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