

H.R. 874, the Freedom to Travel to Cuba Act, introduced by Representatives Bill Delahunt (D-MA), Jeff Flake (R-AZ), Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), Jo Ann Emerson (R-MO), Jim McGovern (D-MA), Jerry Moran (R-KS), Sam Farr (D-CA), Ron Paul (R-TX), and Donna Edwards (D-MD) would end all current restrictions on U.S. citizens' travel to Cuba, and deny Presidential authority to impose new restrictions except under special circumstances.

1. Section One is the title of the bill.
2. Section Two is the heart of the bill. Under current law, the President has the authority to regulate or restrict travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens or legal residents, through restricting financial transactions related to travel.
 - a. The first clause of Section Two ends that authority, except under special circumstances laid out in Section Three. **Under this clause, from the day of enactment forward, the President cannot restrict travel to Cuba (except under special circumstances), unless Congress changes the law.**
 - b. The second clause of Section Two says that any current regulation limiting travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens or legal residents in effect on the date that the bill is enacted no longer has the force of law. **The clause ends current Presidentially-imposed limits on U.S. citizens' right to travel to Cuba.**
 - c. Section Two also authorizes financial transactions connected with travel to Cuba. **It permits U.S. citizens or legal resident who travel to Cuba to spend money, use credit cards, or engage in other financial transactions connected to their travel.**
3. Section Three allows the President to restrict travel from the United States to Cuba under special circumstances. It allows the President to restrict travel to Cuba if the U.S. is at war with Cuba, if armed hostilities are underway between the U.S. and Cuba (whether or not war has been declared), or if there is imminent danger to the public health or the safety of U.S. travelers to Cuba. **This is a common-sense exception for emergency situations.**
4. Section Four, the applicability provision, is standard language to ensure that the law has legal effect. **The language guarantees that the Freedom to Travel to Cuba Act is applicable to any action (such as a regulatory restriction or an executive order) in effect at the time that bill is enacted, and makes it applicable to any future action by the President.**
5. Section Five notes that the legislation overrides earlier legislation, specifically Section 102(h) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act (usually called the Helms-Burton law), and Section 910(b) of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Enhancement Act of 2000. Those provisions set legal restrictions on travel to Cuba, on top of the regulations imposed by the President. **Section Five says that the Freedom to Travel to Cuba Act is in force notwithstanding those earlier provisions of law; it terminates those Congressionally-imposed limits.**