

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

September 26, 2024

The Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas
Secretary
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
3801 Nebraska Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20016

The Honorable Anthony Blinken
Secretary
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520

The Honorable Gina Raimondo
Secretary of Commerce
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20230

The Honorable Merrick Garland
Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Secretary Blinken, Secretary Mayorkas, Secretary Raimondo, and Attorney General Garland:

Haiti remains a key destination for firearms and ammunition trafficked illegally from the United States. The alarming inflow exacerbates the humanitarian, political, and security crisis in Haiti, undermining U.S. security assistance to a country that faces one of the world's most dire security and humanitarian emergencies.

Since the assassination of Haitian President Jovenel Moïse in 2021, armed gangs have consolidated power in Haiti. Around 200 gangs operate nationwide,¹ and a handful control about 90 percent of the capital city Port-au-Prince, while several fan out across the country.² Meanwhile, roughly 360,000 Haitians have been displaced over the past year alone.³

As violence escalated between 2021 and 2022, gun trafficking into Haiti surged.⁴ Together, Haiti's armed groups have thousands of members, many equipped with powerful assault weapons that outgun the Haitian National Police (HNP).⁵ In this nation gripped by gun violence, American-made weapons are easy to come by, even as humanitarian aid becomes harder to

¹ New York Times, "Who Are the Gangs That Have Overrun Haiti's Capital?," Frances Robles, March 7, 2024, <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/03/07/world/americas/haiti-gangs-explainer.html>.

² New York Times, "Why Do Aid Groups Stay in Lawless Haiti?," Maria Abi-Habib, May 25, 2024, <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/05/25/world/americas/haiti-gang-violence-aid-groups.html>.

³ BBC News, "Haiti: U.S. guns pour into Port-au-Prince, fueling surge in violence," Nomia Iqbal, March 27, 2024, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-68668460>; New York Times, "How 360,000 Haitians Wound Up Living in Empty Lots and Crowded Schools," Frances Robles, May 10, 2024, <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/05/08/world/americas/haiti-gangs-refugees-crisis.html>.

⁴ AP News, "UN Report: Modern weapons are being smuggled to Haiti from US," Edith M. Lederer, March 4, 2023, <https://apnews.com/article/haiti-weapons-gangs-us-trafficking-f06bfb0a7d3b46a1e14ebd7bea95fd71>.

⁵ New York Times, "Haiti's Police Are 'Begging for Help' in Battle Against Ruthless Gangs," David C. Adams and Andre Paultre, May 3, 2024, <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/05/03/world/americas/haiti-police-gangs-port-au-prince.html>.

deliver.⁶ The United Nations estimates that there could be as many as 500,000 guns in Haiti,⁷ though the country does not produce firearms domestically.⁸ Instead, the United States is the number one source of firearms entering Haiti today.⁹

While exporting arms to Haiti is illegal under an international arms embargo,¹⁰ an underground market for firearms has thrived. Guns that would typically sell for \$400-500 in the United States can sell for as much as \$10,000 in Haiti, incentivizing traffickers to evade U.S. arms export controls.¹¹ Often, “straw purchaser” intermediaries and traffickers obtain firearms in U.S. states with comparatively lenient gun laws — including Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Arizona and Georgia — and send them to South Florida.¹² There, the weapons are concealed and shipped through the Miami River to Haiti, most often via freight containers, but sometimes via small secretive boats and even planes.¹³ Some U.S. firearms also make their way into Haiti through middlemen in other parts of the Caribbean.¹⁴ Overall, the vast majority of guns circulating in Haiti are likely illegal.¹⁵

⁶ The Hill, “American guns fuel Haiti crisis,” Brad Dress, March 30, 2024, <https://thehill.com/policy/international/4564355-american-guns-haiti-crisis/>.

⁷ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, “Haiti’s Criminal Markets: Mapping Trends in Firearm and Drug Trafficking,” March 2023, p. 16, https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/toc/Haiti_assessment_UNODC.pdf.

⁸ Washington Post, “When Haiti’s gangs shop for guns, the United States is in their store,” Wildore Merancourt and Amanda Coletta, April 5, 2024, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/05/haiti-gangs-american-guns/>.

⁹ United Nations Security Council, “Report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 2692,” pp. 2-4, <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/report-united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime-pursuant-paragraph-9-security-council-resolution-2692-2023-s202479-enarruzh>; The Guardian, “Guns and weapons trafficked from US fueling Haiti gang violence,” Oliver Laughland, March 14, 2024, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2024/mar/14/haiti-gang-violence-us-guns-smuggling#:~:text=But%20this%20weaponry%20is%20not,trafficked%20into%20Haiti%20from%20Florida>.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of State, “UN Security Council Resolution on Haiti,” October 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/un-security-council-resolution-on-haiti/>; United Nations, “Resolution 2700 (2023),” 2023, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4024715?ln=en&v=pdf>.

¹¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, “Haiti’s Criminal Markets: Mapping Trends in Firearm and Drug Trafficking,” March 2023, p. 18, https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/toc/Haiti_assessment_UNODC.pdf.

¹² United Nations Security Council, “Report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 2692,” pp. 4-5, <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/report-united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime-pursuant-paragraph-9-security-council-resolution-2692-2023-s202479-enarruzh>; U.S. Department of Justice, “‘King’ of Violent Haitian Gang Pleads Guilty to Gun Smuggling and Money Laundering After Government’s Case,” press release, February 1, 2024, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/king-violent-haitian-gang-pleads-guilty-gun-smuggling-and-money-laundering-after-governments>.

¹³ Miami Herald, “There’s an arms race in Haiti, and it’s fueled by Florida’s pipeline of weapons of war,” Jay Weaver and Jacueline Charles, May 21, 2024, <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/haiti/article288416015.html>; The Guardian, “Guns and weapons trafficked from US fueling Haiti gang violence,” Oliver Laughland, March 14, 2024, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2024/mar/14/haiti-gang-violence-us-guns-smuggling>.

¹⁴ CNN, “In a city cut off from the world, guns and drugs keep flowing,” Caitlin Stephen Hu, David Culver, and Evelio Contreras, May 15, 2024, <https://www.cnn.com/2024/05/13/americas/haiti-mss-unodc-guns-drugs-intl-latam/index.html>; United Nations Security Council, “Report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 2692,” April 23, 2024, p. 9, <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/report-united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime-pursuant-paragraph-9-security-council-resolution-2692-2023-s202479-enarruzh>.

¹⁵ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, “Haiti’s Criminal Markets: Mapping Trends in Firearm and Drug Trafficking,” March 2023, p. 16,

We are alarmed by the rising lethality, quantity, and caliber of illicit weapons in Haiti. Increasingly, the weapons smuggled into Haiti are high-powered assault rifles, including the AK-47 and AR-15 models in high demand by criminal groups.¹⁶ Haiti is also seeing a rise in “ghost guns” that can be assembled from machine parts at home.¹⁷ The escalation of firepower contributes to gangs’ capacity to terrorize civilians (including through systematic sexual violence), contributes to internal displacement, and directly impedes efforts by security forces working to regain control of the country.

Following the calls of Haitian civil society groups, the Biden-Harris Administration has worked to stabilize Haiti through diplomacy and security assistance, working to advance a Multilateral Security Support (MSS) mission for Haiti, supporting Haitian-led efforts to establish a legitimate transitional government, and arming and equipping a beleaguered HNP.¹⁸ These efforts are laudable and demonstrate your commitment to advance stability, security, and prosperity in Haiti. However, these efforts will be undermined without more thoroughly addressing the crisis of illicit arms trafficking to Haiti.

First, the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) should increase the scale of U.S. personnel and equipment dedicated to screening the contents of ships exiting ports via the Miami River — the primary starting point for firearm shipments to Haiti. Firearms are “hidden in various ways, including inside consumer products, electronic equipment, garment linings, frozen food items or even the hulls of freighters,”¹⁹ posing a daunting challenge for CBP and HSI. The amount of cargo going through the Miami River makes shipments notoriously difficult to search. Even with reliable information, it can take CBP and HSI “weeks to unpack and look for [smuggled weapons], and [they] still may not find [them].”²⁰ As of October 2023, CBP reportedly had

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/toc/Haiti_assessment_UNODC.pdf.

¹⁶ Associated Press News, “UN Report: Modern weapons being smuggled to Haiti from US,” Edith M. Lederer, March 4, 2023, <https://apnews.com/article/haiti-weapons-gangs-us-trafficking-f06bfb0a7d3b46a1e14ebd7bea95fd71>; The Hill, “American guns fuel Haiti crisis,” Brad Dress, March 30, 2024, <https://thehill.com/policy/international/4564355-american-guns-haiti-crisis/#:~:text=50%20caliber%20sniper%20rifles%20and,thought%20to%20be%20circulating%20there>; United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, “Criminal Violence Extends Beyond Port-Au-Prince: The Situation in Lower Artibonite From January 2022 to October 2023,” November 2023, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/countries/haiti/Haiti-report-criminal-violence-artibonite-2023-EN.pdf>.

¹⁷ United Nations Security Council, “Report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 2692,” p. 4, <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/report-united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime-pursuant-paragraph-9-security-council-resolution-2692-2023-s202479-enarruzh>.

¹⁸ Americas Quarterly, “Haitians Want International Help, But Done the Right Way,” Gedeon Jean, November 29, 2023, <https://americasquarterly.org/article/haitians-want-international-help-but-done-the-right-way/>; Reuters, “Biden administration to give Haiti nearly \$110 million in security aid, Blinken says,” Patricia Zengerlem, June 20, 2024, <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/biden-administration-bypasses-republican-hold-funding-haiti-lawmaker-says-2024-06-20/#:~:text=%22The%20security%20situation%20in%20Haiti,Police%20to%20counter%20gang%20violence>.

¹⁹ NBC News, “DHS attempts to stop a steady stream of guns from America to Haiti,” Guad Venegas and Fredlyn Pierre Louis, April 2, 2023, <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/dhs-stop-guns-america-haiti-rcna145522>.

²⁰ The Washington Post “When Haiti’s gangs shop for guns, the United States is their store,” Widlore Mérancourt and Amanda Coletta, April 5, 2024, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/05/haiti-gangs-american->

doubled the frequency of interdiction operations on the Miami River.²¹ Still, effectively monitoring illegal shipments of arms to Haiti will require DHS to further allocate additional resources to monitor cargo leaving South Florida, as a vital intervention to interrupt the flow of firearms to the Caribbean. Providing additional resources would assist HSI in dismantling trafficking networks and aid CBP's other border security priorities, by helping address one of the root causes that drive Haitian asylum seekers to flee to the United States for safety.

Second, the Commerce Department should ensure that adequate export control personnel are stationed at U.S. embassies in the Caribbean in order to monitor arms trafficking into Haiti and other countries of concern in the region. The Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is responsible for enforcing most export controls yet does not have personnel present in the Caribbean.²² BIS should dedicate more staff to focus on disrupting arms trafficking to Haiti and other parts of the Caribbean, including through dedicated personnel stationed in the region. This localized presence would facilitate better intelligence gathering and coordination with U.S., regional, and local authorities, and enhance efforts to intercept illegal arms shipments.

Third, the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) should implement a strategy to increase the number of firearms recovered in Haiti that are submitted for tracing. Guns recovered in crimes overseas can be submitted to the ATF for tracing, which allows U.S. investigators to link guns to the dealers who sold them and to the individuals who trafficked them.²³ However, we are concerned that only a fraction of firearms recovered in Haiti are being submitted for tracing. For example, in 2020, only 81 guns recovered in Haiti were submitted to ATF for tracing, though likely hundreds were seized.²⁴ While pervasive insecurity and threats against Haitian authorities who recover and trace firearms play a role in underreporting, it is critical that the Administration address barriers preventing regular use of ATF's e-Trace system. The Administration can do so by: investing in training Haitian authorities and officials within the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) Crime Gun Intelligence Unit²⁵ on firearms tracing and recovery; translating the e-Trace system into French

guns/.

²¹ United Nations Security Council, "Report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 2692," p. 6, <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/report-united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime-pursuant-paragraph-9-security-council-resolution-2692-2023-s202479-enarruzh>.

²² Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security Office of Exporter Services, "Introduction to Commerce Department Export Controls," November 2018, pp. 1-2, <https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/142-eccn-pdf/file>.

²³ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, "Firearms Trace Data: Caribbean 2022," March 10, 2023, <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/firearms-trace-data-caribbean-2022>; United Nations Security Council, "Report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 2692," p. 13, <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/report-united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime-pursuant-paragraph-9-security-council-resolution-2692-2023-s202479-enarruzh>.

²⁴ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, "Firearms Trace Data: Caribbean 2022," March 10, 2023, <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/firearms-trace-data-caribbean-2020#table-1>; United Nations Security Council, "Report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 2692," April 23, 2024, p. 6, <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/report-united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime-pursuant-paragraph-9-security-council-resolution-2692-2023-s202479-enarruzh>. Note that ATF has not released trace data for firearms from Haiti since 2020.

²⁵ White House "FACT SHEET: Vice President Harris Announces New Initiatives to Strengthen U.S.-Caribbean Partnership," June 8, 2023, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/06/08/fact-sheet-vice-president-harris-announces-new-initiatives-to-strengthen-u-s-caribbean-partnership/>.

or Haitian Creole to address language barriers preventing its use; and fostering regular coordination between Haitian officials and U.S. officials who submit tracing reports on Haitian officials' behalf. Furthermore, as firearm traces are completed, ATF should ensure that the public has access to aggregated gun trace data on a per-dealer basis as requested previously by Members of Congress.²⁶ By releasing data about each dealer that sells to traffickers, ATF can help researchers, advocates, litigants, and other members of the public better understand the supply chains that funnel American weapons into Haiti and hold accountable the small minority of gun stores that illicitly sell arms.

Fourth, ATF should expand its “Demand Letter 3” program to cover states linked to arms trafficking to Haiti and other parts of the Caribbean. Under Demand Letter 3, federal firearms licensees (FFLs) must notify ATF if they sell someone multiple semi-automatic rifles in a five-day period — but only if the FFL operates in Arizona, California, New Mexico, or Texas.²⁷ ATF selected those states because they are responsible for the bulk of U.S. gun trafficking into Mexico, which the program was designed to combat.²⁸ ATF should similarly make Haiti a Demand Letter 3 priority, given its status as a top destination for internationally trafficked U.S. guns.²⁹ The agency should require reporting of multiple semi-automatic rifle sales by FFLs located in key states where Haiti's trafficked assault weapons originate — including Florida, which is a top origin state for illegal guns not only in Haiti but elsewhere overseas.³⁰ ATF can do so while maintaining a narrow scope for the program. The increased reporting requirement

²⁶ Letter from Senator Elizabeth Warren, et al., to President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., September 11, 2023, <https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/2023.09.11%20Letter%20to%20Biden%20on%20Executive%20Actions%20on%20Guns.pdf>; 18 U.S.C. § 923 note.

²⁷ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, “New Reporting Requirement for Type 07 and Type 08,” last reviewed June 28, 2024, <https://www.atf.gov/firearms/new-reporting-requirement-type-07-and-type-08>; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, “Report of Multiple Sale or Other Disposition of Certain Rifles,” revised June 2024, <https://www.atf.gov/firearms/docs/form/report-multiple-sale-or-other-disposition-certain-rifles-atf-form-331012/download>. Note that, for pistols or revolvers, FFLs in *all* states must notify ATF of multiple sales in a five-day period. See 18 U.S.C. § 923(g)(3)(A).

²⁸ Department of Justice, Office of Public Affairs, “Statement of Deputy Attorney General James Cole Regarding Information Requests for Multiple Sales of Semi-Automatic Rifles with Detachable Magazines,” July 11, 2011, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/statement-deputy-attorney-general-james-cole-regarding-information-requests-multiple-sales>; *Nat'l Shooting Sports Found., Inc. v. Jones*, 716 F.3d 200, 213 (D.C. Cir. 2013); Center for Public Integrity, “Justice Department enacts rule for reporting of rifle sales along the Southwest border,” Corbin Jiar, July 11, 2011, <https://publicintegrity.org/national-security/justice-department-enacts-rule-for-reporting-of-rifle-sales-along-the-southwest-border/>.

²⁹ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, “National Firearms Commerce and Trafficking Assessment (NFCTA): Firearms Trafficking Investigations - Volume Three, Part IV: PART IV: Source-to-Market Type,” pp. 19-20, <https://www.atf.gov/firearms/docs/report/nfcta-volume-iii-part-iv/download>.

³⁰ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, “PART IV: Crime Guns Recovered Outside the United States and Traced by Law Enforcement,” January 11, 2023, p. 21, <https://www.atf.gov/firearms/docs/report/nfcta-volume-ii-part-iv-crime-guns-recovered-outside-us-and-traced-le/download>; United States Government Accountability Office, “FIREARMS TRAFFICKING: U.S. Efforts to Combat Firearms Trafficking to Mexico Have Improved, but Some Collaboration Challenges Remain,” January 2016, p.15, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/680/674925.pdf>; Memorandum from GIFFORDS and Center for American Progress to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, November 2020, p. 4, <https://files.giffords.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Expand-ATF%E2%80%99s-use-of-%E2%80%9Cdemand-letters%E2%80%9D-to-obtain-crucial-data-about-illegal-gun-trafficking.pdf>.

would help ATF expedite the process of identifying firearm traffickers linked to gun crimes in the Caribbean.³¹

Finally, the State Department, Commerce Department, DHS, and DOJ must implement an interagency strategy to stop the illegal flow of arms, reflecting a coordinated approach to investigate, share information, and enforce laws to disrupt arms trafficking to Haiti and the wider Caribbean. As part of this effort, we ask the interagency to collect and report to Congress data about arms export trends, arms trafficking trends, and efforts to disrupt illegal firearm exports — including applicable data on the work of DOJ’s Coordinator for Caribbean Firearms Prosecutions, HSI’s Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU) in Haiti, and other TCIUs in the Caribbean. This strategy development and reporting will help identify any gaps in authorities or resources needed to end the United States’ complicity in this ongoing crisis. This strategy is included in the Americas Regional Monitoring of Arms Sales (ARMAS) Act introduced in the House and Senate. But importantly, the Administration does not require legislation to move forward with developing such a strategy and should do so now, while leveraging existing authorities such as the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act’s provisions on straw purchases.

Cracking down on the flow of illegal weapons that are facilitating rampant gang violence in Haiti advances U.S. security. It is also a moral imperative. After decades of failed U.S. foreign policy in Haiti,³² we must not allow American weapons to further fuel instability in the country. To better understand the Administration’s efforts to combat arms trafficking to Haiti, we request answers to the following questions:

1. What steps has the Administration taken in 2024 to strengthen inter-agency coordination to address arms trafficking to Haiti, including the trafficking of ghost guns?
 - a. How has the security crisis impacted U.S. efforts to trace and recover weapons in Haiti?
2. Please provide details about the personnel, budget, and other resources that BIS, CBP, HSI, and ATF have dedicated to addressing arms trafficking to Haiti, as well as any plans for increasing the resources allocated to this issue.
 - a. Please describe any resource constraints affecting U.S. efforts to control and oversee arms exports and weapons transfers to Haiti, including through end-use monitoring of weapons.

³¹ United States Government Accountability Office, “FIREARMS TRAFFICKING: U.S. Efforts to Combat Firearms Trafficking to Mexico Have Improved, but Some Collaboration Challenges Remain,” January 2016, p.13, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/680/674925.pdf>.

³² Department of State, Office of the Historian, “U.S. Invasion and Occupation of Haiti, 1915-34,” <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1914-1920/haiti#:~:text=the%20full%20notice.-,U.S.%20Invasion%20and%20Occupation%20of%20Haiti%2C%201915%E2%80%9334,This%20occupation%20continued%20until%201934>; Human Rights Watch, “Haiti’s Rendezvous with History: The Case of Jean-Claude Duvalier,” April 14, 2011, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2011/04/14/haitis-rendezvous-history/case-jean-claude-duvalier>; Time Magazine, “25 Years After ‘Operation Uphold Democracy,’ Experts Say the Oft-Forgotten U.S. Military Intervention Still Shapes Life in Haiti,” Rachael Bunyan, September 24, 2019, <https://time.com/5682135/haiti-military-anniversary/>.

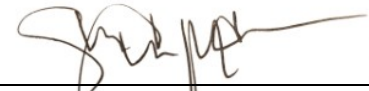
3. How has the Coordinator for Caribbean Firearms Prosecutions worked to elevate and coordinate investigations and prosecutions focused on straw purchases and arms trafficking to Haiti, including in cooperation with CARICOM?
4. What steps is the Administration taking to monitor cargo worth less than \$2,500 that passes through the Miami River?
5. Please describe ATF's plans for increasing public access to gun trace data, to the maximum extent permitted under the Tiahrt Amendment.

We appreciate your attention to this important matter.

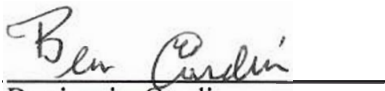
Sincerely,



Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator



Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress



Benjamin Cardin
United States Senator



Gregory W. Meeks
Member of Congress



Charles E. Schumer
United States Senator



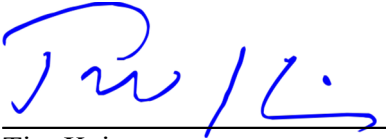
Yvette D. Clarke
Member of Congress



Christopher S. Murphy
United States Senator



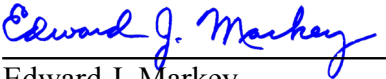
Ayanna Pressley
Member of Congress



Tim Kaine
United States Senator



Maxine Waters
Member of Congress



Edward J. Markey
United States Senator



Joaquin Castro
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere
House Committee on Foreign Affairs



Michael F. Bennet
United States Senator



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



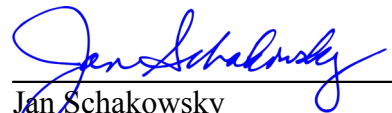
Cory A. Booker
United States Senator



Alma S. Adams, Ph.D.
Member of Congress



Peter Welch
United States Senator



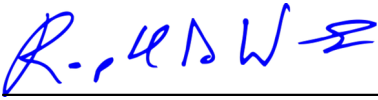
Jan Schakowsky
Member of Congress



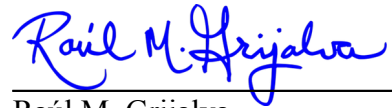
Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator



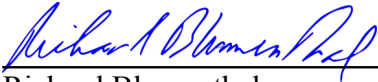
Debbie Wasserman Schultz
Member of Congress



Raphael Warnock
United States Senator



Raúl M. Grijalva
Member of Congress



Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator



Frederica S. Wilson
Member of Congress



Chris Van Hollen
United States Senator



Lois Frankel
Member of Congress



Bernard Sanders
United States Senator



Delia C. Ramirez
Member of Congress



Dina Titus
Member of Congress



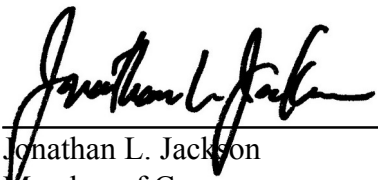
Ro Khanna
Member of Congress



Dan Goldman
Member of Congress



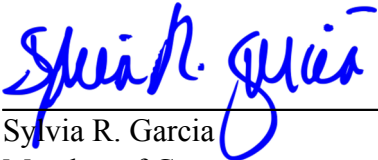
Grace Meng
Member of Congress



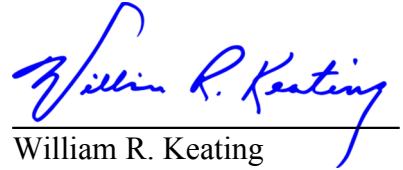
Jonathan L. Jackson
Member of Congress



Sydney Kamlager-Dove
Member of Congress



Sylvia R. Garcia
Member of Congress



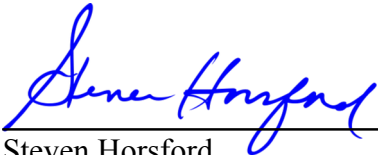
William R. Keating
Member of Congress



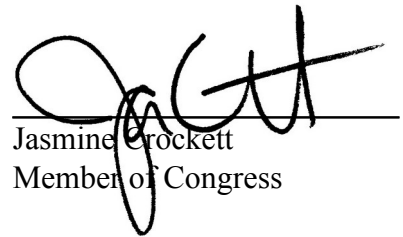
Pramila Jayapal
Member of Congress



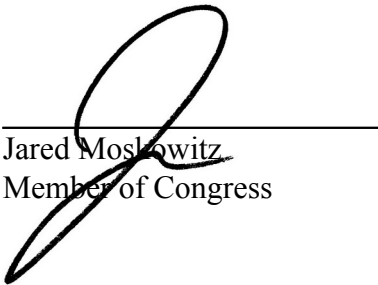
Thomas R. Suozzi
Member of Congress



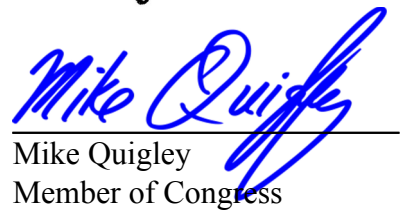
Steven Horsford
Member of Congress



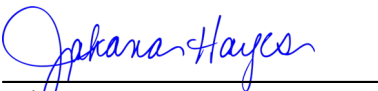
Jasmine Crockett
Member of Congress



Jared Moskowitz
Member of Congress



Mike Quigley
Member of Congress



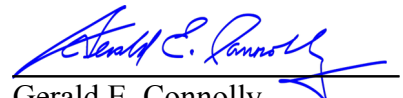
Jahana Hayes
Member of Congress



James P. McGovern
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress



Gerald E. Connolly
Member of Congress



Greg Casar
Member of Congress



André Carson
Member of Congress



Joyce Beatty
Member of Congress



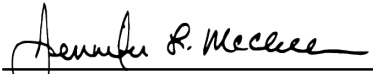
Kathy Castor
Member of Congress



Darren Soto
Member of Congress



Gabe Amo
Member of Congress



Jennifer L. McClellan
Member of Congress



Danny K. Davis
Member of Congress



Rosa L. DeLauro
Member of Congress



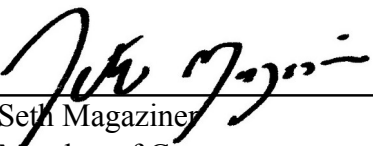
Robin L. Kelly
Member of Congress



Madeleine Dean
Member of Congress



Marilyn Strickland
Member of Congress



Seth Magaziner
Member of Congress



Barbara Lee
Member of Congress



Maxwell Alejandro Frost
Member of Congress



Katie Porter
Member of Congress



Dwight Evans
Member of Congress



Josh Gottheimer
Member of Congress



Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

CC: Jake Sullivan, National Security Advisor