

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

March 22, 2023

The Honorable Mario Diaz-Balart
Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Room HT-2, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Barbara Lee
Ranking Member
Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
1036 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Diaz-Balart and Ranking Member Lee:

We write to thank the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs for your longstanding support of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh (Artsakh). This includes the important language you incorporated into the Fiscal Year 2023 bill, providing \$60 million in funding for Armenia, \$2 million in demining assistance for Artsakh, and an assistance strategy for addressing the humanitarian needs from the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. We ask that you build on these historic investments by considering the inclusion of the below provisions that will help strengthen America's standing with partner countries in the region and hold Azerbaijan accountable for its ongoing hostilities in Artsakh and Armenia, including the ongoing blockade of the Lachin Corridor. The blockade has intentionally deprived Artsakh's 120,000 Armenians of essential good, including food, fuel, medical supplies, electricity, and internet access.

Robust U.S. Assistance in Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh)

Azerbaijan's inhumane blockade of Artsakh has left the region's Armenian population on the brink of a humanitarian crisis and threatens to have lasting consequences on the region's security. These cruel actions are taking place as the people of Artsakh continue to face severe hardships caused by the deadly 44-day war Azerbaijani forces launched in 2020. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 88 percent of the approximately 90,000 refugees displaced to Armenia were women, children, and the elderly. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) also acknowledges that an "acute humanitarian crisis" continues for many of these families, including those who have been able to return to Artsakh. Unfortunately, the assistance provided to date by the U.S. government is wholly insufficient to address the overwhelming needs of these people.

The U.S. has historically promoted peace in Artsakh through U.S. government-funded landmine and unexploded ordnance clearance efforts and enabled rebuilding by investing in humanitarian assistance initiatives. We are requesting the State Department and USAID to deliver on the humanitarian assistance strategy mandated in the FY23 Appropriations Bill that lives up to our American humanitarian commitments. This vital package would help provide Armenian refugees with the aid, housing, food security, water and sanitation, health care, rehabilitation, and demining/UXO clearance they need to reconstruct their communities, rebuild their lives, and resettle their homes.

We urge you to include the following provisions in the body of the foreign aid bill:

- *Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$2,000,000 shall be made available for assistance in Nagorno-Karabakh to provide humanitarian demining and UXO clearance and \$50,000,000 shall be made available to support rebuilding and resettlement efforts by Armenian victims in Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as address the long-term consequences of Azerbaijan's blockade of the Lachin Corridor. Such assistance will help to meet basic human needs, including maternal healthcare, drinking water programs, as well as food and energy security and access to internet.*

Security, Economic, and Governance Assistance for Armenia

The United States remains uniquely positioned to make important diplomatic advances in the South Caucasus. This is especially true in Armenia, an ancient nation with a modern democracy that continues to make democratic reforms in a region dominated by autocratic leaders. Providing significant assistance to Armenia will help make it more secure, bolster its democracy, sustain economic development, and stabilize its civil society. Providing security assistance to Armenia at this time is especially important as the Armenian people seek international assistance in protecting their sovereignty in the face of a constant Azerbaijani expansionism and authoritarianism.

This critical investment will build on past support for Armenia and Artsakh by the Subcommittee and will help strengthen the U.S.-Armenia strategic partnership, solidify our presence, and grow our influence in the region. We request the following language be included in this legislation:

- *Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$100 million shall be made available for Armenia prioritizing security assistance, economic development, private sector productivity, energy independence, democracy and the rule of law, and other purposes.*

Prohibition on U.S. Military Aid to Azerbaijan and Sanctions

Despite assurances by the State Department that U.S. military assistance to Azerbaijan has not materially aided aggression against Armenia and Artsakh, it is abundantly clear that the continued waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act, amidst Azerbaijan's unabated policy of aggression, has emboldened this violent pattern of behavior.

President Ilham Aliyev began his brutal 2020 assault on Artsakh not long after receiving over \$100 million in security assistance through the Section 333 Building Partner Capacity Program in Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019. Azerbaijani forces used advanced Turkish drones, cluster munitions, and white phosphorus to indiscriminately attack homes, churches, and hospitals that killed thousands during the 44-day war. While a ceasefire halting the war was signed in November 2020, Azerbaijani forces continue their aggressive behavior in the region. This includes an assault on Armenia's sovereign territory in September 2022, which saw Azerbaijani forces occupy over 50 square miles of territory and perpetrate horrific war crimes such as the execution of unarmed Armenian prisoners of war.

The blockade of the Lachin Corridor that Azerbaijan imposed on December 12, 2022, is designed to deny the region's Armenian population access to essential humanitarian goods and clearly highlights the Aliyev regime's unwillingness to seriously negotiate a fair, lasting peace deal. It is imperative that our government stops rewarding behavior that undermines our interests in ensuring a negotiated settlement for this crisis and that we respect the fundamental rights of Artsakh's vulnerable Armenian population.

The Section 333 funding, along with other U.S. funding to Azerbaijan through the IMET and FMF programs breaks with an over two-decades long policy of parity in security assistance to Armenia and Azerbaijan, significantly increasing American support for the authoritarian Aliyev regime. In fact, according to a January 31, 2022, report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the State Department likely violated Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act in sending this and other assistance to Azerbaijan from 2014 to 2021. They did so by not properly consulting and communicating with Congress on what processes they used to determine whether U.S. aid to Azerbaijan could be used for offensive purposes against Armenia.

Holding Azerbaijan accountable is long overdue and must begin with Congress encouraging the Administration to fully enforce Section 907, restricting the Administration's authority to waive this law, and enacting statutory prohibitions on any new or pending U.S. military or security aid to Azerbaijan. Congress must also urge the Administration to provide a report on Azerbaijan's eligibility for military assistance under the Leahy Laws. We request that the following language be included in the final SFOPs bill:

- *None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be provided to the Government of Azerbaijan through U.S. military or security assistance programs. To inform the reevaluation of any future security assistance to Azerbaijan, the Secretary of State is directed to provide a report on Azerbaijan's eligibility for military assistance programs under existing statutes. Additionally, the Secretary of State is directed to develop and submit to the Committee on Appropriations an assessment of the eligibility of Azerbaijani officials involved in the commissioning of human rights abuses and war crimes under existing statutes.*

Armenian Prisoners of War and Captured Civilians

On November 9, 2020, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Russia signed a tripartite statement to end the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, also known as Artsakh, where all parties agreed that the

“exchange of prisoners of war, hostages, and other detainees as well as the remains of the fatalities shall be carried out.” However, the Government of Azerbaijan continues to detain an estimated 130 Armenian prisoners of war, hostages, and detained persons, misrepresenting their status to justify their continued captivity. We request that the following language be included in the final SFOPs bill:

- *The Committee is concerned by Azerbaijan’s failure to immediately return all Armenian prisoners of war and captured civilians and, thus, (2) urges the Secretary of State to continue engaging at all levels with Azerbaijani authorities, including through the OSCE Minsk Group process, to make clear the importance of adhering to their obligations, under the November 9 statement and international law, to immediately release all prisoners of war and captured civilians.*

Again, thank you for your leadership on the Subcommittee. We appreciate your consideration of these requests.

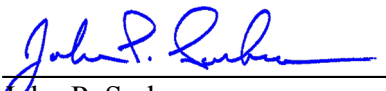
Sincerely,



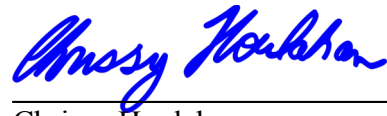
Frank Pallone, Jr.
Member of Congress



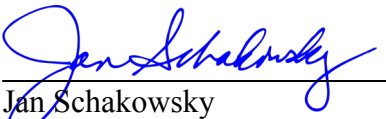
James P. McGovern
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John P. Sarbanes
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Nicole Malliotakis
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Paul D. Tonko
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Eleanor Holmes Norton
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Josh Gottheimer
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Grace F. Napolitano
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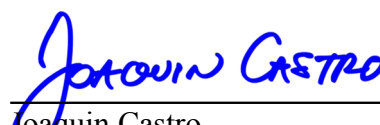
Jake Auchincloss
Member of Congress



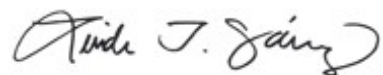
Adam B. Schiff
Member of Congress



Eric Swalwell
Member of Congress



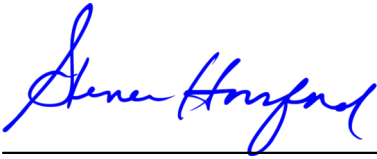
Joaquin Castro
Member of Congress



Linda T. Sánchez
Member of Congress



J. Luis Correa
Member of Congress



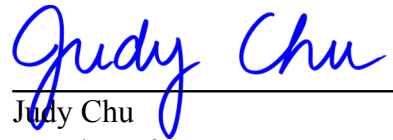
Steven Horsford
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Ted W. Lieu
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Richard E. Neal
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Judy Chu
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Stephen F. Lynch
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David N. Cicilline
Member of Congress



Susan Wild
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Haley M. Stevens
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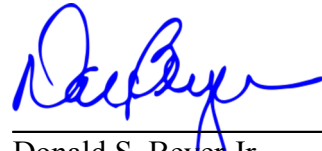
Katie Porter
Member of Congress



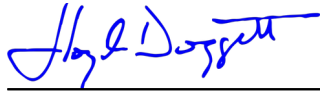
Donald M. Payne, Jr.
Member of Congress



Dina Titus
Member of Congress



Donald S. Beyer Jr.
Member of Congress



Lloyd Doggett
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Bradley Scott Schneider
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Ilhan Omar
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Brittany Pettersen
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Chellie Pingree
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Chris Pappas
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Lizzie Fletcher
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Rashida Tlaib
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Brian Higgins
Member of Congress



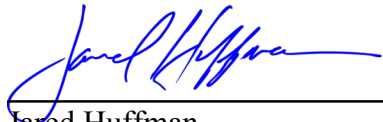
Lori Trahan
Member of Congress



Seth Magaziner
Member of Congress



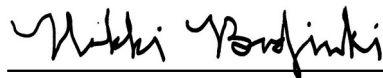
Anna G. Eshoo
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Jared Huffman
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Gus M. Bilirakis
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Nikki Budzinski



Daniel T. Kildee
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Tony Cárdenas
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Abigail Davis Spanberger
Member of Congress



Donald Norcross
Member of Congress




Mike Levin
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Jim Costa
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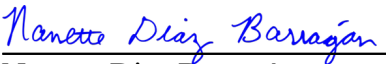
Diana DeGette
Member of Congress



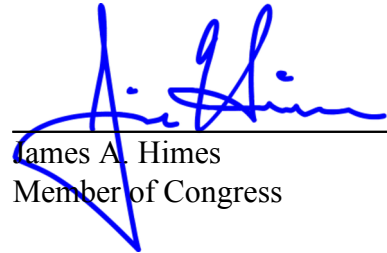
Jimmy Panetta
Member of Congress



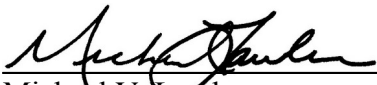
Brad Sherman
Member of Congress



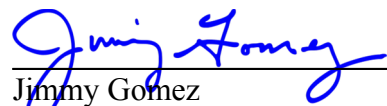
Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



James A. Himes
Member of Congress



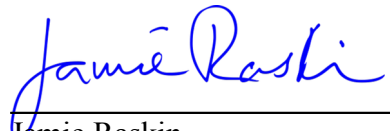
Michael V. Lawler
Member of Congress



Jimmy Gomez
Member of Congress



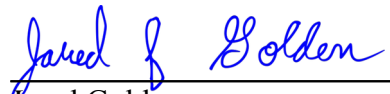
Robert J. Menendez
Member of Congress



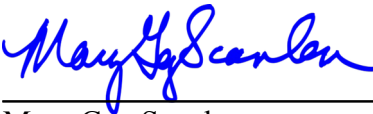
Jamie Raskin
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Sydney Kamlager-Dove
Member of Congress



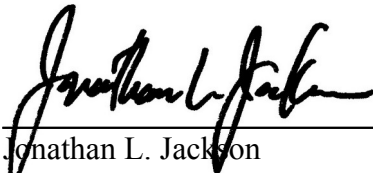
Jared Golden
Member of Congress



Mary Gay Scanlon
Member of Congress



Raja Krishnamoorthi
Member of Congress



Jonathan L. Jackson
Member of Congress



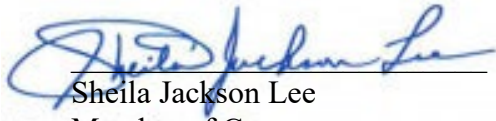
Kevin Mullin
Member of Congress



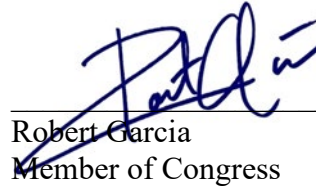
Darren Soto
Member of Congress



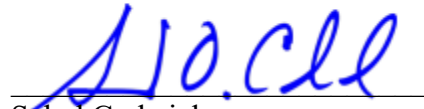
Zoe Lofgren
Member of Congress



Sheila Jackson Lee
Member of Congress



Robert Garcia
Member of Congress



Salud Carbajal
Member of Congress