

U.S. Representative Ed Case **Energy Related Legislative Accomplishments (2019-2026)**

Protecting our environment is one of Rep. Case's top priorities. As Hawai'i and the rest of our planet confront the reality and impacts of climate change, he believes we must increase our efforts to respond to this global crisis. Greenhouse gas emissions cause some of the most pressing concerns from climate change, all of which can be felt in Hawai'i. To accelerate our transition to clean energy, he supported the Inflation Reduction Act, which was our nation's largest-ever investment in the fight against climate change. The bill sought to invest billions to set our country on the path to reduce 40% of our emissions by 2030.

This document provides a comprehensive overview of Rep. Ed Case's leadership on key bills, cosponsorships, votes, appropriations achievements, joint letters and statements related to clean energy. For further information on his overall activities and to contact him and his office with any questions or suggestions, please visit case.house.gov or email ed.case@mail.house.gov.

Legislation Introduced

119th Congress

[H.R. 4025](#), the Energy Transitions Initiative Authorization Act, to direct the Secretary of Energy to permanently establish an initiative to provide grants to fund the development of resilient energy systems in remote communities, island communities and Tribal communities. Although this program has helped so many across our great nation, it has never been formally codified. The Energy Transitions Initiative Authorization Act would ensure this program can continue the technical assistance offered to remote, island and Tribal communities that is unique and accommodating to their expertise and deep knowledge of local challenges and solutions.

Key Cosponsorships

Through his cosponsorships, Rep. Case has worked to consistently support clean energy innovation and deployment both nationwide and in our Hawai'i. He has supported measures to combat the Trump administration illegally rescinding obligated funds and measures to lower energy costs for our nations noncontiguous regions, including Hawai'i. His routine support for all forms of clean energy reflect his commitment to aiding Hawai'i in reaching it's goal of 100% renewables by 2045.

119th Congress (to date)

[H.R. 5673](#), the Stop the Trump Electricity Price Hikes Act, to reinstate all financial assistance awards terminate by the Department of Energy.

[H.R. 3167](#), the Noncontiguous Energy Relief and Access Act, to lower energy costs in the noncontiguous states and Puerto Rico by removing restrictions set in place by the Jones Act.

[H.R. 2831](#), the Small Business Energy Loan Enhancement Act, to increase from \$5.5 million to \$10 million the maximum amount of certain Small Business Administration loans for plant acquisition, construction, conversion and expansion.

[H.R. 1449](#), the Energy Resilient Communities Act, to direct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a grant program to improve energy resilience, energy democracy, and security of communities, prioritizing environmental justice communities.

118th Congress

[H.R. 9238](#), the Marine Energy Technologies Acceleration Act, to authorize \$1 billion in demonstration projects, detailed resource potential mapping and workforce development. It would also establish a task force to suggest permitting process reforms for marine energy

[H.R. 7498](#), the Zero-Emission Vehicles Act, to require the EPA to establish a zero-emission passenger vehicle standard and sets a schedule for increasing the percentage of zero-emission vehicles a vehicle manufacturer delivers for sale, culminating in a requirement to sell only zero-emission vehicles from 2035 on.

[H.R. 3615](#), the Wildfire Grid Resiliency Act, to require the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response of the Department of Energy (DOE) to carry out a Resilience Accelerator Demonstration Program, the office must make awards to DOE's National Laboratories for projects that demonstrate innovative technologies to improve the electric grid's resilience to wildfires, such as technologies for monitoring vegetation management or enhancing the safety of first responders who respond to electric grid emergencies.

[H.R. 1491](#), the Small Business Energy Loan Enhancement Act, to increase from \$5.5 million to \$10 million the maximum amount of certain Small Business Administration loans for plant acquisition, construction, conversion and expansion.

[H.R. 293](#), the Banning Oil Exports to Foreign Adversaries Act, to require the DOE to prohibit the export or sale of petroleum products (e.g., crude oil) from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to (1) China, North Korea, Russia, and Iran; (2) any other country the government of which is subject to sanctions imposed by the United States; and (3) any entity owned, controlled, or influenced by such countries or the Chinese Communist Party.

117th Congress

[H.R. 9555](#), the Zero-Emission Vehicles Act, to require the EPA to establish a zero-emission passenger vehicle standard and sets a schedule for increasing the percentage of zero-emission vehicles a vehicle manufacturer delivers for sale, culminating in a requirement to sell only zero-emission vehicles from 2035 on.

[H.Res.1386](#), a resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 26 through September 30, 2022, as “National Clean Energy Week.”

[H.R. 8088](#), the Prioritizing Clean Energy and Climate Cooperation with India Act, to establish the U.S.-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership and addresses related issues. The partnership shall serve as the primary forum and funding mechanism for U.S.-India cooperation on clean energy technology matters.

[H.R. 6951](#), the Ban Russian Energy Imports Act, to declare a national emergency exists with respect to the aggression of Russia against Ukraine. During this emergency, the President must prohibit the importation of crude oil, petroleum, petroleum products, liquefied natural gas, and coal in which Russia or a Russian national has any interest. The bill exempts products that are already loaded or in transit at the time of this bill's enactment.

[H.R. 6921](#), the Small Business Energy Loan Enhancement Act, to increase from \$5.5 million to \$10 million the maximum amount of certain Small Business Administration loans for plant acquisition, construction, conversion and expansion.

[H.R. 5568](#), the Clean Cities Act, to require the DOE to carry out a Clean Cities Coalition Program. Under the program, DOE must make awards to clean city coalitions or nonprofit organizations for projects and activities that reduce petroleum consumption, improve air quality, promote energy and economic security, and encourage deployment of a diverse, domestic supply of alternative fuels in the transportation sector.

[H.Res. 668](#), a resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 20 through September 24, 2021, as “National Clean Energy Week.”

[H.R. 1374](#), the Enhancing State Energy Security Planning and Emergency Preparedness Act, to provide financial assistance to states for the implementation, review, and revision of a state energy security plan that assesses the state's existing circumstances and proposes methods to strengthen the ability of the state to have a reliable, secure, and resilient energy infrastructure.

116th Congress

[H.Res. 1130](#), resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 21 through September 25, 2020, as “National Clean Energy Week.”

[H.R. 5375](#), the E. Cooper Brown Ocean Clean Energy Act, to allow an energy tax credit for the cost of ocean thermal energy equipment. The bill defines "ocean thermal energy equipment" as equipment that converts ocean thermal energy to usable energy or that uses ocean water as a thermal energy sink to cool a structure.

[H.Con.Res.74](#), a concurrent resolution encouraging the Architect of the Capitol to transition to the exclusive use of electricity derived from renewable energy sources to power the United States Capitol Complex by 2032.

[H.R. 4091](#), the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) Reauthorization Act, to revise and reauthorize the ARPA-E program through Fiscal Year 2024. The bill expands the goals of ARPA-E to include the development of energy technologies that (1) provide

transformative solutions to improve the management, clean-up, and disposal of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; and (2) improve the resilience, reliability, and security of infrastructure to produce, deliver, and store energy.

[H.R. 3961](#), the Renewable Energy Extension Act, to extend the energy tax credit for certain renewable resources and the credit for residential energy efficient property for five years.

[H.R. 3794](#), the Public Land Renewable Energy Development Act, to direct the Department of the Interior to establish priority areas on covered land (i.e., public land administered by Interior and not excluded under law from the development of geothermal, solar, or wind energy) for geothermal, solar, or wind energy projects. Other areas shall also be considered for the development of renewable energy projects under this bill, consistent with the principles of multiple use.

[H.R. 2986](#), the Better Energy Storage Technology Act, to establish a research and development program for energy storage systems, components and materials across multiple program offices of DOE, including analyzing the need for various types of energy storage to improve electric grid resilience and reliability.

[H.R. 2913](#), the Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act, to authorize the Department of State to enter into cooperative agreements to enhance cooperation on energy matters between the United States and Israel, Greece, and Cyprus. The DOE may establish a joint U.S.-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center in the United States to further dialogue and academic cooperation in energy innovation technology, water science, and technology transfer.

[H.R. 2909](#), the Promoting Grid Storage Act, the require the DOE to establish a technical assistance and grant program for (1) disseminating information and providing technical assistance directly to nonprofit or for-profit entities so those entities can identify, evaluate, plan, and design energy storage systems; and (2) making grants to those entities so that they may contract to obtain technical assistance to identify, evaluate, plan, and design energy storage systems.

[H.R. 2096](#), the Energy Storage Tax Incentive and Deployment Act, to expand the tax credit for investments in energy property to include equipment that (1) receives, stores, and delivers energy using batteries, compressed air, pumped hydropower, hydrogen storage (including hydrolysis), thermal energy storage, regenerative fuel cells, flywheels, capacitors, superconducting magnets, or other technologies identified by the Internal Revenue Service; and (2) has a capacity of at least five kilowatt hours.

Key Votes

Through his votes, Rep. Case has worked to support clean energy advancements by supporting and opposing various legislative proposals. The voting record below exhibits his commitment to investing in domestic energy production and promoting clean energy research. By supporting the

Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, Rep. Case has shown that he is supportive of various initiatives to accelerate the clean energy transition. Rep. Case has also routinely opposed measures to increase oil and gas production and measures that gut energy efficiency standard.

119th Congress (to date)

Voted NO on H.R. 3062, the Promoting Cross-Border Energy Infrastructure Act. This bill requires a person to obtain a certificate of crossing before constructing, connecting, operating, or maintaining a border-crossing facility for the import or export of oil or natural gas, or the transmission of electricity, across a U.S. border with Canada or Mexico. A certificate must be obtained from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for a facility consisting of oil or natural gas pipelines or the DOE for an electric transmission facility. As a condition of issuing a certificate, DOE must require that an electric transmission facility be constructed, connected, operated, or maintained consistent with specified policies and standards.

Voted NO on H.R. 3015, the National Coal Council Reestablishment Act. This bill provides statutory authority for the National Coal Council and directs the DOE to reestablish the council in accordance with the charter that was in effect on November 19, 2021. Established in 1984, the council made recommendations to DOE on matters relating to coal and the coal industry. This bill additionally removes the requirement under the Federal Advisory Committee Act for the council to be re-chartered every two years.

Voted NO on H.R. 1047, the Guaranteeing Reliability through the Interconnection of Dispatchable (GRID) Power Act. This bill requires the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to issue a rule that revises the prioritization and approval process for interconnection requests for dispatchable power projects. (Under the bill, *dispatchable power* generally refers to an electric energy generation resource capable of providing known and forecastable electric supply in time intervals necessary to ensure grid reliability.)

Voted YES on H.R. 359, the Cost-Share Accountability Act. This bill requires the DOE to report on the use of its authority to reduce or eliminate the nonfederal cost-sharing requirements for federally-funded projects regarding research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. DOE must submit a report within 120 days of the enactment of this bill and at least quarterly thereafter.

Voted NO on H.R. 26, the Protecting American Energy Production Act. This bill would prohibit the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing unless Congress authorizes the moratorium. The bill also expresses the sense of Congress that states should maintain primacy (authority) for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on state and private lands.

Voted NO on H.J.Res. 131, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program Record of Decision".

Vote NO on H.J.Res. 75, a joint resolution to nullify the final rule issued by the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy titled Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Refrigerators, Freezers, and Refrigerator-Freezers and published on January 21, 2025. Under the rule, the office adopted new and amended energy conservation standards for commercial refrigeration equipment in order to achieve the maximum improvement in energy efficiency that is technologically feasible and economically justified.

Voted NO on H.J.Res. 42, a joint resolution to nullify the Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Certification Requirements, Labeling Requirements, and Enforcement Provisions for Certain Consumer Products and Commercial Equipment rule published by the DOE on October 9, 2024. Under the rule, DOE modified its regulations on the energy efficiency of certain types of consumer products (e.g., washing machines and dishwashers) and industrial equipment (e.g., computer room air conditioners). Specifically, it modified certification requirements, labeling requirements, and enforcement provisions for these products and equipment to (1) align reporting requirements with currently applicable energy conservation standards and test procedures, and (2) provide DOE with the information necessary to determine the appropriate classification of products for the application of standards.

Voted NO on H.J.Res. 24, a joint resolution to nullify the rule titled Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Walk-In Coolers and Walk-In Freezers and submitted by the DOE on December 23, 2024. Under the rule, DOE adopted amended energy conservation standards for walk-in coolers and freezers to achieve the maximum improvement in energy efficiency that DOE determined was technologically feasible and economically justified.

Voted NO on H.J.Res. 20, a joint resolution to nullify the rule titled Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Gas-fired Instantaneous Water Heaters and submitted by the DOE on December 26, 2024. Under the rule, DOE adopted amended energy conservation standards for gas-fired instantaneous water heaters to achieve the maximum improvement in energy efficiency that DOE determined was technologically feasible and economically justified.

Voted NO on S.J.Res. 80, a joint resolution to nullify the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) titled National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Integrated Activity Plan Record of Decision and issued on April 25, 2022. BLM's plan provides for the management of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, which is an approximately 23-million-acre area on Alaska's North Slope. The 2022 plan replaced the 2020 plan and closed approximately 48% of the reserve to oil and gas leasing in order to protect certain surface resources and uses, such as

protecting wildlife and providing subsistence for communities. Thus, the joint resolution removes the protections provided under the 2022 plan and reverts to the 2020 plan.

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Voted NO on H.R. 8446, the Critical Mineral Consistency Act, a bill to modify the Energy Act of 2020 to expand the definition of critical minerals to include critical materials designated by the DOE. Under current law, DOE's critical materials list contains certain materials that are essential for energy, including those on the critical minerals list of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The USGS's list, which contains certain minerals that are essential to the nation's economic or national security, is not required to include the materials on DOE's list. Currently, both lists include minerals with a high risk of supply chain disruptions, and both DOE and USGS must conduct a variety of efforts to ensure a secure and reliable supply chain of the minerals. By expanding the definition of critical minerals, this bill requires the USGS to include on its list the materials on DOE's list. Within 45 days of DOE adding a mineral, element, substance, or material to its critical materials list, the USGS must update its list to include such mineral, element, substance, or material.

Voted NO on H.R. 7700, the Stop Unaffordable Dishwasher Standards Act, a bill to place limits on the authority of the DOE to prescribe or enforce energy conservation standards for dishwashers. Specifically, the bill prohibits DOE from prescribing or enforcing such standards unless they (1) are technologically feasible and economically justified, (2) are not likely to result in additional net costs to the consumer, and (3) will result in significant conservation of energy.

Voted NO on H.R. 7673, the Liberty in Laundry Act, a bill to place limits on the authority of the DOE to prescribe or enforce energy conservation standards for clothes washers. Specifically, the bill prohibits DOE from prescribing or enforcing such standards unless they (1) are technologically feasible and economically justified, (2) are not likely to result in additional net costs to consumers, and (3) will result in significant conservation of energy.

Voted NO on H.R. 7637, the Refrigerator Freedom Act, a bill to place limits on the authority of the DOE to prescribe or enforce energy conservation standards for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers. Specifically, the bill prohibits DOE from prescribing or enforcing such standards unless they (1) are technologically feasible and economically justified, (2) are not likely to result in additional net costs to the consumer, and (3) will result in significant conservation of energy.

Voted NO on H.R. 7409, the Harnessing Energy at Thermal Sources Act, a bill to exempt certain geothermal activities on state and private lands (except Indian lands) from drilling permit requirements as well as environmental and historic preservation review requirements.

Voted NO on H.R. 7176, the Unlocking our Domestic Liquefied Natural Gas Potential Act, a bill to repeal certain restrictions on the import and export of natural gas under the Natural Gas Act,

including requirements for DOE approval and related provisions that address free trade agreements.

Voted YES on H.R. 7073, the Next Generation Pipelines Research and Development Act, a bill to establish programs for researching, developing, and demonstrating advanced materials and technologies applicable to pipelines and associated infrastructure, such as liquefied natural gas facilities and liquid fuel storage facilities.

Voted NO on H.Res. 987, a resolution to denounce the energy and federal land policies of the Biden Administration. It also encourages the domestic production of reliable and affordable energy generation sources.

Voted YES on H.R. 6544, the Atomic Energy Advancement Act, a bill that establishes various requirements to accelerate the deployment of nuclear energy technologies, such as advanced nuclear reactors.

Voted NO on H.R. 6285, the Alaska's Right to Produce Act, a bill to provide for oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

Voted NO on H.R. 6192, the Hands Off Our Home Appliances Act, a bill to modify the process by which the DOE amends, revokes, or implements energy conservation standards for certain consumer products (other than automobiles), such as household appliances.

Voted NO on H.R. 2925, the Mining Regulatory Clarity Act, a bill to allow mine operations to use, occupy, and conduct operations (e.g., construction of roads and other mining infrastructure activity) on public land regardless of whether a mineral deposit has been discovered on the land.

Voted NO on H.R. 1640, the Save Our Gas Stoves Act, a bill to place limits on energy conservation standards for kitchen ranges or ovens under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

Voted NO on H.R. 1449, the Committing Leases for Energy Access Now Act, a bill to require the Department of the Interior to increase the frequency of lease sales under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 and establishes deadlines for consideration of geothermal drilling permits.

Voted NO on H.R. 1121, the Protecting American Energy Production Act, a bill to prohibit the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing unless Congress authorizes the moratorium. The bill also expresses the sense of Congress that states should maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on state and private lands.

Voted YES on H.R. 302, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act, a bill to require the DOE to support the development of a next-generation, energy-specific, cybersecurity workforce. Specifically, DOE must provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing a course of study that integrates cybersecurity competencies

within disciplines associated with energy infrastructure needs. In addition, DOE must provide graduate students and postdoctoral researchers with research and training experiences at its National Laboratories and utilities. Further, DOE must conduct outreach to historically black colleges and universities, tribal colleges or universities, and minority-serving institutions.

Voted YES on H.R. 22, the Protecting America's Strategic Petroleum Reserve from China Act, a bill to prohibit the sale and export of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) to China. Specifically, the bill prohibits the DOE from selling petroleum products (e.g., crude oil) from the SPR to any entity that is under the ownership, control, or influence of the Chinese Communist Party. Further, DOE must require as a condition of any sale of crude oil from the SPR that the oil not be exported to China.

Voted NO on H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act, a bill to limit the drawdown of petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) until the DOE submits to Congress a plan to increase the percentage of federal lands leased for oil and gas production. Specifically, the bill prohibits DOE from drawing down petroleum in the SPR for nonemergency purposes until it submits a plan to increase the percentage of federal lands, including submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf, that are leased for oil and gas production to offset any drawdowns on or after January 21, 2021.

Voted NO on H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act, a sweeping bill which includes provisions to require a person to obtain a certificate of crossing before constructing, connecting, operating, or maintaining a border-crossing facility for the import or export of oil, natural gas, or electricity across a U.S. border between Canada or Mexico, grants FERC the exclusive authority to approve or deny applications for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of facilities to export natural gas to foreign countries or import natural gas from foreign countries, and other provisions.

Voted YES on S. 870, a bill to reauthorize the U.S. Fire Administration and several grant programs for firefighters and fire prevention. It also establishes requirements for coordinating the regulation of nuclear energy and developing and deploying civil nuclear energy, including advanced nuclear reactors and new nuclear technologies.

Voted YES on H.R. 5376, the Inflation Reduction Act, a bill aimed at investing in domestic energy production and promoting clean energy.

Voted YES on H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, a bill to provide new funding for infrastructure projects, including for power and grid reliability and resiliency, clean school buses and ferries, electric vehicle charging and other provisions.

117th Congress

Voted YES on H.R. 1374, the Enhancing State Energy Security Planning and Emergency Preparedness Act, a bill to authorize DOE to provide financial assistance to states for the implementation, review, and revision of a state energy security plan that assesses the state's

existing circumstances and proposes methods to strengthen the ability of the state to have a reliable, secure, and resilient energy infrastructure. Upon request of a state, DOE may provide information and technical assistance, and other assistance, in the development, implementation, or revision of a state energy security plan.

116th Congress

Voted YES on H.R. 5758, the Ceiling Fan Improvement Act, a bill to revise the energy conservation standard for ceiling fans. Specifically, it sets forth energy efficiency standards for electricity used by large-diameter ceiling fans manufactured on or after January 21, 2020. It also exempts such fans from certain requirements under the rule titled Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Ceiling Fans.

Voted YES on H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act, a bill to address provisions related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon pollution reduction, nuclear energy, electric grid modernization and cybersecurity, and otherwise makes changes to provisions related to the DOE, and other federal agencies.

Voted YES on H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, a bill to revise provisions related to oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Voted YES on H.R. 1420, the Energy Efficient Government Technology Act, a bill to set requirements for each federal agency to coordinate with the Office of Management and Budget, the DOE, and the Environmental Protection Agency to develop an implementation strategy for the maintenance, purchase, and use of energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies at or for federally owned and operated facilities.

Appropriations Highlights

Through his assignment on the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. Case has worked to secure millions in clean energy opportunities that will flow right back to Hawai‘i. Rep. Case has secured dozens of millions for the Energy Transitions Initiative, a program that seems to support island and remote communities. Hawai‘i is one of the original benefactors of this program, having eight projects receiving financial and technical support.

Fiscal Year 2026 (to date)

Language modifying the Energy Technology Innovation Office, which aims to support island and remote communities by providing personalized technical and financial assistance.

Language directing the Department of Energy to investigate potential benefits of having small-modular nuclear reactors as a source of clean, domestically sourced electricity for remote, noncontiguous U.S. areas.

Fiscal Year 2025

\$827 million for research in high energy physics in the DOE.

\$66 million for the State Energy Program Grants which will allow Hawai'i to ramp up energy efficiency, renewable energy projects and grid-modernization projects.

\$250 million for the Weatherization Assistance Program, which will increase energy efficiency of over 40,000 low-income homes nationwide.

\$450 million for Advanced Research Projects for Energy Technologies Programs.

Fiscal Year 2024

\$100 million for marine power technology development.

\$470 million for Advanced Research Projects for Energy Technologies Programs.

\$170 million for hydrogen and fuel cell technology development.

\$100 million for geothermal technology development.

Fiscal Year 2023

\$10 million and report language for the Energy Transitions Initiative (ETI) program, which aims to advance self-reliant island and remote communities through the development of resilient energy systems.

\$370 million for weatherization activities, which will increase energy efficiency of over 40,000 low-income homes nationwide.

\$4 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, to support many of the renewable energy projects across the State of Hawai'i

\$1.6 billion for groundbreaking research aimed at rapidly developing energy technologies.

\$205 million for Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response, to secure the nation's energy infrastructure against all hazards, reduce the risks of and impacts from cybersecurity events, and assist with restoration activities.

Fiscal Year 2022

\$177 million for the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response, to secure the nation's energy infrastructure against all hazards.

\$75 million for geothermal technologies and for next-generation geothermal demonstration projects in diverse geographic areas.

\$600 million for Advanced Research Projects – Energy, to support research aimed at rapidly developing energy technologies.

\$10 million and report language for the Energy Transitions Initiative program to advance self-reliant island and remote communities through the development of resilient energy systems.

Fiscal Year 2021

\$65,000,000 for the State Energy Program Grants which will allow Hawai‘i to ramp up energy efficiency, renewable energy projects and grid-modernization projects.

\$435 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Energy (ARPA-E) which the Trump Administration proposed eliminating.

\$280 million for the Solar Energy Programs to optimize the mix of renewable energy sources in Hawai‘i.

\$150 million for the Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies.

\$285 million for the Building Technologies Office to help reduce energy, water waste and modernize Hawaii’s building and industrial facilities.

\$258 million for the Bioenergy Technologies Program to encourage the Department of Energy to continue to address issues regarding biomass and waste. This program is critical in ensuring that Hawai‘i has efficient and cost-effective methods of waste management by funding waste-to-energy projects.

Fiscal Year 2020

\$55 million for the Department of Energy Solar Energy Programs office, to research and develop emerging solar energy systems.

\$290 million for weatherization activities, which will increase energy efficiency for low-income homes nationwide.

\$5 million for geothermal technologies and for next-generation geothermal demonstration projects in diverse geographic areas.

\$5 million for the Department of Energy’s Wind Energy Program, to research distributed wind technologies and encourages continued investment in research.

Key Joint Letters

Through letters Rep. Case has signed with his Congressional colleagues, he has worked to advocate for programs that directly benefit his constituents. Rep. Case has been a staunch critic of the Trump administration’s moves to cancel clean energy programs and grants, having signed onto numerous letters decrying these actions. On the affirmative side, Rep. Case has signed onto numerous letters of support for highly beneficial programs.

119th Congress (to date)

Letter to the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lee Zeldin to reinstate the *Inflation Reduction Act's* Solar for All program. (Cleaver and Fletcher)

Letter to President Trump and the Secretary of the Interior opposing its alleged plans to expand offshore oil drilling across the Atlantic, Pacific, the Eastern Gulf and Alaska. (Padilla)

Letter to DOE Secretary Wright, condemning DOE's decision to cancel nearly \$8 billion in funding for clean energy projects. (Casten and Levin)

Letter to DOE Secretary Chris Wright is being sent to demand an end to the Trump Administration's illegal firings of public servants. (Casten)

Letter to the Directors of the Office of Management and Budget and the National Economic Council requesting an itemized list of paused Inflation Reduction Act and Infrastructure Investment Jobs Act programs (Hoyer)

118th Congress

Letter in support of the Department of Energy's Loan Programs Office (Casten)

Letter to the Department of Energy to expand the scope of their Enhanced Geothermal Earthshot to include all geothermal technologies (Thompson)

Statements

119th Congress (to date)

Introduction of the Energy Transitions Initiative Authorization Act, [June 17, 2025 – Extensions of Remarks \(Vol. 171, No. 104\)](#)

118th Congress

Rep. Case's Energy Webinar December 2, 2024 ([YouTube](#)), December 2024

117th Congress

Rep. Case Hosts Renewable Energy Round Table ([YouTube](#)), September 2021

116th Congress

Rep. Ed Case's Questions on Oil and Gas Industry During 35 Day Shutdown ([YouTube](#)), January 2019

Rep. Ed Case on Climate Change-Related Energy Transition Planning ([YouTube](#)), February 2019

Debate on the Tribal Coastal Resiliency Act; [December 10, 2019 – Daily Edition \(Vol. 165, No. 197\)](#)