

## **U.S. Representative Ed Case** **Oceans-Related Accomplishments (2019-2026)**

This is an overview of Rep. Ed Case's leadership since 2019 on key bills, cosponsorships, votes, Appropriations Committee achievements, joint letters, statements and Congressional delegations that advance Hawaii's and the nation's conservation of our oceans. For further information on his overall activities and to contact him and his office with any questions or suggestions, please visit [case.house.gov](http://case.house.gov) or email [ed.case@mail.house.gov](mailto:ed.case@mail.house.gov).

### **Key Bills Introduced by Congressman Case**

#### 119<sup>th</sup> Congress (to date)

- [H.R. 2176](#), the Saving NEMO Act. This bill would restrict international imports of protected ornamental reef fish and coral species collected by destructive and unsustainable practices.
- [H.R. 664](#), the American Seabed Protection Act. This bill would place a moratorium on deep-sea mining activities in American waters or by American companies on the high seas.

#### 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

- [H.R. 6447](#), the Saving NEMO Act. This bill would restrict international imports of protected ornamental reef fish and coral species collected by destructive and unsustainable practices.
- [H.R. 4537](#), the American Seabed Protection Act. This bill would place a moratorium on deep-sea mining activities in American waters or by American companies on the high seas.

#### 117<sup>th</sup> Congress

- [H.R. 9538](#), the South Pacific Tuna Act. This bill revises federal requirements for U.S. commercial fishing vessels operating in the South Pacific.
- [H.R. 9453](#), the Coral Reef Sustainability Through Innovation Act. This bill authorizes the federal agencies on the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, which includes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to carry out prize competitions that promote coral reef research and conservation.
- [H.R. 4800](#), the Reef Safe Act. This bill requires the Food and Drug Administration to develop labeling criteria and standards for *Reef Safe* and *Ocean Safe* designations on nonprescription sunscreen.

#### 116<sup>th</sup> Congress

- [H.R. 6738](#), the Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act. This bill sets forth requirements concerning the conservation and restoration of coral reef ecosystems, including to reauthorize and expand the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000, reauthorize the Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology program and establish the Coral Reef Ecosystem Studies Program.

- [H.R. 3384](#), the Coral Reef Sustainability Through Innovation Act. This bill authorizes the federal agencies on the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, which includes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to carry out prize competitions that promote coral reef research and conservation.
- [H.R. 2406](#), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments. The bill sets forth new requirements for the corps, including requirements concerning commissioned grades and operational strength numbers, obligated service, training and physical fitness, education loan assistance, recruitment, hiring and promotions, retirement and separation and other workforce issues.

### **Key Cosponsorships**

His cosponsorships with other colleagues have focused on ocean conservation, sustainable fisheries and an opposition to offshore drilling.

He has repeatedly cosponsored reauthorizations and updates of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which would more wholly account for climate change in the management of sustainable fisheries.

Additionally, he has consistently supported the COAST Anti-Drilling Act and the West Coast Ocean Protection Act, demonstrating long-term opposition to new offshore oil and gas activity that puts our oceans at risk for pollution.

Lastly, he has persistently championed bills advancing marine science and habitat protection, such as the BLUE GLOBE Act, SWIMS and the Marine Mammal Climate Change Protection Act and various coastal resilience and blue-carbon measures.

119<sup>th</sup> Congress (to date)

- [H.Res. 822](#), would designate October 23, 2025, as “National Marine Sanctuary Day.”
- [H.R. 5746](#), the Marine Aquaculture Research for America Act, would empower the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to expand offshore aquaculture in a sustainable, science-based and environmentally responsible way.
- [H.R. 4482](#), the Stop NOAA Closures Act, would impose a moratorium on closing, suspending, terminating leases of, ceasing construction of, consolidating or otherwise imposing any new limitation on access to facilities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- [H.R. 3719](#), the Sustaining America’s Fisheries for the Future Act, would reauthorize and amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
- [H.R. 3340](#), the Modernizing Access to Our Public Oceans Act, would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to consolidate, standardize and digitize public information about U.S. marine waters and make that information easily accessible.
- [H.R. 3048](#), the Ocean Regional Opportunity and Innovation Act, would establish Ocean Innovation Clusters to strengthen coastal communities.

- [H.R. 2881](#), the COAST Anti-Drilling Act, would permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Atlantic and Straits of Florida.
- [H.R. 2849](#), the West Coast Ocean Protection Act, would permanently prohibit oil and gas exploration, development and protection on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon and Washington.
- [H.R. 2786](#), the Resilient Coasts and Estuaries Act, would reauthorize and enhance the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program.
- [H.R. 2294](#), would reauthorize the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009.
- [H.R. 1332](#), the Aquatic Biodiversity Preservation Act, would require the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a program to sequence the genomes of aquatic species.
- [H.R. 531](#), the South Pacific Tuna Treaty Act, would align U.S. federal requirements for commercial fishing vessels operating in the South Pacific to align with the South Pacific Tuna Treaty.

#### 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

- [H.Res. 1496](#), would designate October 23, 2024, as “National Marine Sanctuary Day.”
- [H.R. 8862](#), the Sustaining America’s Fisheries for the Future Act, would reauthorize and amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
- [H.R. 7925](#), the Modernizing Access to our Public Oceans Act, would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to consolidate, standardize and digitize public information about U.S. marine waters and make that information easily accessible.
- [H.R. 7145](#), the SWIMS Act, would prohibit the taking, importation or exportation of certain cetaceans, like whales, orcas and false killer whales, for public display.
- [H.R. 5487](#), the Help Our Kelp Act, would direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a grant program to fund projects to conserve, restore or manage kelp forest ecosystems.
- [H.R. 4013](#), the AQUAA Act, would establish a regulatory system for sustainable offshore aquaculture.
- [H.Res. 486](#), recognizing World Oceans Day and the necessity to protect, conserve, maintain and rebuild our ocean and its resources.
- [H.R. 3925](#), the Youth Coastal Fishing Program Act, would establish a grant program to support youth fishing projects.
- [H.Res. 293](#), would designate April 2023 as “National Native Plant Month.”
- [H.R. 1792](#), the South Pacific Tuna Treaty Act, would align U.S. federal requirements for commercial fishing vessels operating in the South Pacific to align with the South Pacific Tuna Treaty.
- [H.R. 1383](#), the Marine Mammal Climate Change Protection Act, would establish protections for marine mammals adversely affected by climate change, including establishing a program to monitor the adverse impacts of climate change on marine mammals.
- [H.R. 1320](#), the COAST Anti-Drilling Act, would permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Atlantic and Straits of Florida.

- [H.R. 886](#), the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act, would reauthorize and modify the Marine Debris Program.
- [H.R. 470](#), the West Coast Ocean Protection Act, would permanently prohibit oil and gas exploration, development and protection on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon and Washington.

#### 117<sup>th</sup> Congress

- [H.Res. 1442](#), recognizing the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the National Marine Sanctuary System.
- [H.R. 8514](#), the SWIMS Act, would prohibit the taking, importation or exportation of certain cetaceans, like whales, orcas and false killer whales, for public display.
- [H.Res. 1158](#), recognizing World Oceans Day and the necessity to protect, conserve, maintain and rebuild our ocean and its resources.
- [H.R. 6785](#), the Right Whale Coexistence Act, would provide financial assistance for projects designed to reduce the lethal and sub-lethal effects of human activities on North Atlantic right whales.
- [H.R. 6258](#), the AQUAA Act, would establish a regulatory system for sustainable offshore aquaculture.
- [H.R. 5770](#), the Forage Fish Conservation Act, would establish a formal definition for forage fish and establish guidelines to assist regional fishery management councils in managing forage fish.
- [H.R. 4690](#), the Sustaining America’s Fisheries for the Future Act, would reauthorize and amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
- [H.R. 4092](#), the Coastal Habitat Conservation Act, would authorize the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Coastal Program, a voluntary, partnership-based, habitat conservation program.
- [H.R. 3906](#), the Blue Carbon Protection Act, would establish programs, grants and requirements to protect and restore marine and blue carbon ecosystems, which are vegetated coastal habitats and include mangroves, tidal marshes and other tidal or salt-water wetlands that have the capacity to sequester and store carbon.
- [H.R. 3764](#), the Ocean-Based Climate Solutions Act, would establish a variety of requirements to reduce carbon emissions and protect oceans, coastal habitats, marine mammals and fish populations from climate change and other threats.
- [H.R. 3748](#), the BLUE GLOBE Act, would create an Interagency Ocean Exploration Committee, assess the potential for an Advanced Research Project Agency–Oceans (ARPA-O), establish an innovation prize and strengthen federal innovation efforts to expand ocean data and monitoring technologies.
- [H.Res. 456](#), recognizing World Oceans Day and the necessity to protect, conserve, maintain and rebuild our ocean and its resources.
- [H.R. 3702](#), the Sport Fish Restoration, Recreational Boating Safety and Wildlife Restoration Act, would reauthorize the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund, which provides for various activities, including fisheries conservation and management, water and boating infrastructure and recreational boating safety.
- [H.R. 3116](#), the COAST Anti-Drilling Act, would permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Atlantic and Straits of Florida.

- [H.R. 3075](#), the Illegal Fishing and Forced Labor Prevention Act, would set forth and revise federal law concerning activities to combat human trafficking and illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing in the seafood industry.
- [H.R. 3048](#), the North Pacific Ocean Protection Act, would permanently prohibit oil and gas exploration, development and protection on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon and Washington.
- [H.R. 2811](#), the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, would make it illegal to possess, buy or sell shark fins or any product containing shark fins.
- [H.R. 404](#), the Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act, would phase out large-scale driftnet fishing and promote the adoption of alternative fishing practices.
- [H.R. 160](#), the Restoring Resilient Reefs Act, would reauthorize the Coral Reef Conservation Program.

#### 116<sup>th</sup> Congress

- [H.R. 8632](#), the Ocean-Based Climate Solutions Act, would establish a variety of requirements to reduce carbon emissions and protect oceans, coastal habitats, marine mammals and fish populations from climate change and other threats.
- [H.Res. 1169](#), recognizing the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- [H.R. 7387](#), the Shovel-Ready Restoration Grants for Coastlines and Fisheries Act, would establish a grant program to provide funding to carry out projects that restore a marine, estuarine, coastal or Great Lakes habitat.
- [H.R. 5589](#), the Blue Carbon for Our Planet Act, would establish the Interagency Working Group on Coastal Blue Carbon to assess impediments to the protection and restoration of coastal blue carbon ecosystems.
- [H.R. 5390](#), the Regional Ocean Partnership Act, would provide a mechanism for coastal states to participate in a Regional Ocean Partnership with one or more other coastal states that share a common ocean or coastal area.
- [H.R. 4679](#), the Climate-Ready Fisheries Act, would examine the efforts by the Regional Fishery Management Councils and the National Marine Fisheries Service to prepare and adapt fisheries for the impacts of climate change.
- [H.Res. 589](#), expressing the need for immediate climate action in response to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate.
- [H.R. 3969](#), the SOS 2.0 Act, would establish requirements and incentives to reduce, recycle and prevent marine debris (e.g., plastics).
- [H.R. 3548](#), the BLUE GLOBE Act, would create an Interagency Ocean Exploration Committee, assess the potential for an Advanced Research Project Agency–Oceans (ARPA-O), establish an innovation prize and strengthen federal innovation efforts to expand ocean data and monitoring technologies.
- [H.R. 3115](#), the Living Shorelines Act, would create a grant program to implement climate-resilient living shoreline projects.
- [H.R. 2405](#), the National Sea Grant College Program Amendments Act, would authorize and revise the National Sea Grant College Program that that focuses on studying, conserving and effectively using U.S. coastal resources.

- [H.R. 2236](#), the Forage Fish Conservation Act, would establish a formal definition for forage fish and establish guidelines to assist regional fishery management councils in managing forage fish.
- [H.R. 1979](#), the Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act, would phase out large-scale driftnet fishing and promote the adoption of alternative fishing practices.
- [H.R. 1941](#), the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, would prohibit future auctions of leases for oil and gas development in the Atlantic and Pacific regions of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)
- [H.R. 1834](#), the Defending Our National Marine Sanctuaries from Damaging Chemicals Act, would prohibit the use of sunscreen containing oxybenzone or octinoxate in a National Marine Sanctuary that contains coral.
- [H.R. 1747](#), the National Fish Habitat Conservation Through Partnerships Act, would establish the National Fish Habitat Board to encourage partnerships among public agencies and other interested parties to promote fish conservation.
- [H.R. 1568](#), the SAVE Right Whales Act, would provide financial assistance for the conservation of North Atlantic right whales.
- [H.R. 1317](#), the Coastal Communities Adaptation Act, would provide assistance to coastal states and communities to help them adapt to climate change and extreme weather.
- [H.R. 1314](#), the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act Amendments, would reauthorize the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009.
- [H.R. 737](#), the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, would make it illegal to possess, buy or sell shark fins or any product containing shark fins.
- [H.R. 729](#), the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act, would create programs to support Tribal, State and local community projects that protect, restore and preserve coastal zones and working waterfronts.
- [H.R. 291](#), the Coastal Economies Protection Act, would prohibit the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management from offering any tract for oil and gas leasing or preleasing until June 30, 2029.

### Key Votes

His votes show consistent support for environmental protection, marine conservation, coastal community resilience and wildlife restoration. He also consistently opposes actions that would weaken species or ecosystem protections.

#### 119<sup>th</sup> Congress (to date)

- VOTED YES on [H.R. 1917](#), the Great Lakes Mass Marketing Program Act, which would allow for the mass marketing of hatchery-produced fish in the Great Lakes Basin.
- VOTED YES on [H.R. 187](#), the MAPWaters Act, which would standardize and publish data relating to the public's access to federal waterways for recreational use.
- VOTED NO on [H.J.Res. 78](#), which would nullify the designation of the San Francisco Bay-Delta Longfin Smelt as an endangered species.

#### 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

- VOTED YES on [H.R. 5441](#), the Long Island Sound Restoration and Stewardship Reauthorization Act, which would reauthorize the Environmental Protection Agency's

Long Island Sound programs, which include a stewardship grant program, focused on conserving and restoring the estuary off the coast of New York and Connecticut.

- VOTED YES on [H.R. 2560](#), the Sea Turtle Rescue Assistance and Rehabilitation Act, which would establish a grant program to encourage and facilitated coordinated rapid response and rescue of stranded marine turtles.
- VOTED YES on [H.R. 897](#), the Alabama Underwater Forest National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, which would designate an ancient cypress forest in the Gulf of Mexico as a marine sanctuary.
- VOTED YES on [H.R. 886](#), the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act, which would reauthorize the Marine Debris Program.

#### 117<sup>th</sup> Congress

- VOTED YES on [H.R. 2773](#), the Recovering Americas Wildlife Act, which provides funding for the conservation or restoration of wildlife and plant species, including marine wildlife and plants.

#### 116<sup>th</sup> Congress

- VOTED YES on [H.R. 4611](#), the Ocean Pollution Reduction Act, which would revise the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program for wastewater treatment plants to offer alternatives to secondary treatment standards.
- VOTED YES on [H.R. 1941](#), the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, which would prohibit oil and gas leasing off the coasts of the Pacific and Atlantic.
- VOTED YES on [H.R. 737](#), the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, which prohibits possessing, buying or selling shark fins or any product containing shark fins.
- VOTED YES on [H.R. 729](#), the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act, which would create programs to support Tribal, State and local community projects that protect, restore and preserve coastal zones and working waterfronts.
- VOTED YES on [H.R. 205](#), the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act, which would permanently extend the moratorium on oil and gas leasing, preleasing and related activities in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico near the coast of Florida.

### **Appropriations**

Through his assignment on the House Appropriations Committee, he has secured the following successes for the State of Hawai'i.

#### Fiscal Year 2027 (to date)

- \$772,000 for Loko I'a Restoration in Pu'uloa by the University of Hawai'i. The Pu'uloa estuary (today commonly referred to as Pearl Harbor) once supported 35 highly productive fishponds. This project would support a coordinated effort to restore fishponds in Pu'uloa through remediation planning, restoration of fishpond infrastructure and invasive species management.
- \$772,000 for the Marine Finfish Hatchery for Stock Enhancement Project at the Hawai'i State Department for Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources. This project would establish the first state-operated marine finfish hatchery on Oahu at the

Division of Aquatic Resources Anuenue Fisheries Research Center to support the protection, restoration and sustainable management of reef fish populations.

- \$772,000 for the Waikīkī Flood Watch Test Project at the University of Hawai‘i. This project would develop a cyberphysical testbed that would transform how Hawai‘i predicts and responds to flooding.
- \$772,000 for the Hawai‘i Port Resilience and Coastal Erosion Study at the Hawai‘i Department of Transportation. This study would address vulnerabilities from coastal erosion and changing sea conditions impacting Hawaii's commercial ports by enhancing a digital twin model with wave modeling, vulnerability assessments, drone-based pier inspections and bathymetric surveys to advance resilience planning for Hawaii's maritime system.
- \$300,000 for the Security Water Quantity and Quality in the Ala Wai Watershed Project at the Hawai‘i State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife. The Ala Wai watershed is currently heavily invaded by Miconia, an invasive plant that increases the propensity for erosion and landslides by limiting understory growth, destabilizing soil and decreasing water absorption. With these funds, the Division of Forestry and Wildlife will manage the invasive plant throughout the Ala Wai watershed by establishing field crews to remove the invasive plant, data management staff and coordinator positions.

#### Fiscal Year 2026

- \$1 million for the Hawai‘i Division of Aquatic Resources to survey and remove invasive coral spread at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (Community Project Funding).
- \$1,031,000 for the Hawai‘i Division of Aquatic Resources to restore fishpond habitat and enhance water quality at Maunalua Fishpond (Community Project Funding).
- \$1,031,000 for Hawai‘i Pacific University to develop its Aquaculture Program, improving the workforce pipeline and bolstering the aquaculture industry in Hawai‘i (Community Project Funding).
- \$56 million for the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS), which supports our Hawaii’s Pacific Island (Pac) IOOS. PacIOOS provides easily accessible coastal and ocean observing and forecasting to increase ocean safety and protect public and environmental health.
- \$33 million for the Coral Reef Conservation Program.
- \$178 million for Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles Protection, which safeguards our Hawaiian monk seals, dolphins, false killer whales and green sea turtles.

#### Fiscal Year 2025

- \$1,184,000 for the Department of Land and Natural Resource’s Division of Aquatic Resources to complete restoration work at Maunalua Bay (Community Project Funding).
- \$400,000 for the Department of Land and Natural Resource’s Division of Aquatic Resources to identify the current range of invasive spread of octocorals at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (Community Project Funding).
- \$350,000 for Hawai‘i Pacific University’s Oceanic Institute to purchase equipment used to support its aquaculture program (Community Project Funding).
- \$999,000 for the Nature Conservancy to conduct reef, reef fish and water quality surveys and conduct coral reef conservation and restoration (Community Project Funding).

- \$120 million for the protection, research and management of marine mammals, sea turtles and other ocean species.
- \$33 million for the Coral Reef Conservation Program.

#### Fiscal Year 2024

- \$700,000 for the Ānuenuue Fisheries Research Center to research limu cultivation and development (Community Project Funding).
- \$500,000 for the Waikīkī Beach Environmental Restoration and Coastal Storm Risk Management Project.
- \$175 million for the protection, research and management of marine mammals, sea turtles and other ocean species.
- \$67 million for the Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas Program, including the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.
- \$34 million for the Coral Reef Conservation Program.

#### Fiscal Year 2023

- \$175 million for the protection, research and management of marine mammals, sea turtles and other ocean species.
- \$175 million for the protection, research and management of marine mammals, sea turtles and other ocean species.
- \$68 million for the Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas Program, including the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.
- \$34 million for the Coral Reef Conservation Program.

#### Fiscal Year 2022

- \$148 million for the protection, research and management of marine mammals, sea turtles and other species.
- \$34 million for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, also known as the National Coastal Resilience Fund.
- \$4 million for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grants.
- \$415,000 for the Waikīkī Marine Life Conservation District Site Restoration project.
- \$200,000 for the Moku o Lo'e (Coconut Island) Marine Laboratory Refuge Eco-Friendly Sea Wall Research project.

#### Fiscal Year 2021

- \$56.5 million, a \$1 million increase, for the NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries Program, which includes the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary.
- \$33 million, a \$4.5 million increase, for the NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program.
- \$9 million for the Marine Debris Program to clean up our oceans and develop solutions to land-generated debris.
- \$42.724 million for Ocean Exploration and Research, which is expected to fund work to map our Exclusive Economic Zone around Hawai'i and the Pacific.

#### Fiscal Year 2020

- NOAA National Ocean Service (NOS) – NOAA’s NOS is funded at \$650 million in the bill. The NOS includes the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, the He‘eia National Estuarine Research Reserve, the Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System, the Marine Debris Program, the Coral Reef Conservation Program and other ocean and coastal programs supporting Hawai‘i.
- NOAA National Weather Service (NWS) – The NWS is funded at over \$1.2 billion in the bill. Within this increase is an additional \$1.5 million for the Tsunami Warning Program, which includes the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center. Additionally, the NWS supports the Central Pacific Hurricane Center and the Honolulu NWS Forecast Office.
- NOAA Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) – The bill includes \$347.5 million for the OMAO. The bill includes \$3.1 million to ensure that NOAA’s missions do not suffer because of the decommissioning of the NOAA ship Hi‘ialakai. Additionally, the bill includes \$75 million to fund new vessel construction.

### **Key Joint Letters**

He signed onto the following joint letters with colleagues to advance key priorities for our oceans.

119<sup>th</sup> Congress (to date)

- Letter to President and Secretary of the Interior opposing its plans to expand offshore oil drilling across the Atlantic, Pacific, the Eastern Gulf and Alaska (Sen. Padilla, October 2025)
- Letter to the Secretary of Commerce supporting the proposed Cooperative Institute Fostering Aquaculture Research and Marketing (Rep. Shaheen, August 2025)
- Letter to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management opposing new or expanded offshore oil and gas development in the 2025-2029 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program (Rep. Huffman, June 2025)
- Letter to the President opposing the executive order permitting deep seabed mining (Rep. Case, April 2025)
- Letter to the General Service Administrator expressing strong opposition to the planned facility closures at the Department of Interior, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Forest Service (Rep. Huffman, March 2025)
- Letter to the Secretary of Commerce opposing the mass layoffs at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Rep. Bonamici, March 2025)
- Letter to the Vice Admiral of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration questioning the Department of Government Efficiency’s access to NOAA’s facilities and systems (House Natural Resources, February 2025)
- Amicus brief for the Supreme Court’s consideration in Seven County Infrastructure Coalition v Eagle County, Colorado, providing further context and support for the National Environmental Policy Act.

## 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

- Letter to the Office of Management and Budget to request funding for the integrated Ocean Observation System Regional Observations at the authorized level of \$56 million in the President's Fiscal Year 2026 budget request (Rep. Pingree, September 2024)
- Letter to the Office of Management and Budget Administrator urging the White House to finalize their review of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's updates to regulations protecting North Atlantic right whales from vessel strikes (Rep. Grijalva, August 2024)
- Letter to the House Natural Resources Committee calling for a hearing on aquaculture legislation (Rep. Mace, June 2024)
- Letter to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration encouraging them to develop a national fisheries data modernization plan (Rep. Huffman, June 2023)

## 117<sup>th</sup> Congress

- Letter to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration requesting the declaration of an emergency closure of the Bristol Bay Red King Crab fishery (Rep. Grijalva, December 2022)
- Letter to the President countering WESPAC claims about the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument expansion (Rep. Case, October 2022)
- Letter to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration supporting amendments to the North Atlantic Right Whale vessel speed rule (Rep. Grijalva, October 2022)
- Letter urging the designation of Hudson Canyon off the coast of NY as a National Marine Sanctuary (Rep. Jeffries, July 2022)
- Letter to the EPA encouraging the development of ballast water discharge standards consistent with the Clean Water Act (Rep. Huffman, 2022)
- Letter to President Biden supporting \$10 billion for coastal restoration and resilience projects in infrastructure package (Reps. Bonamici, March 2021)
- Letter to House Leadership supporting COVID-19 relief for National Sea Grant Program (Rep. Pappas, February 2021)

### **Statements (Floor and Committee)**

He has given the following speeches and other statements in both the full House and committee.

## 119<sup>th</sup> Congress (to date)

- South Pacific Tuna Treaty Act Of 2025; [Congressional Record Vol. 171, No. 80](#); May 13, 2025
- Congressman Case's Remarks in House Natural Resources Committee on Deepsea Mining on [Youtube](#); April 30 2025
- Congressman Case Continues His Questioning on Deepsea Mining on [Youtube](#); April 30 2025
- Saving NEMO Act; [Congressional Record Vol. 171, No. 50](#); March 18, 2025
- Introduction Of The American Seabed Protection Act And The International Seabed Protection Act; [Congressional Record Vol. 171, No. 23](#); February 4, 2025

### 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

- Saving NEMO Act; [Congressional Record Vol. 169, No. 191](#); November 17, 2023
- Congressman Case's Speech at the 2023 Ocean Gala Awards 2023 on [Youtube](#); June 29, 2023
- House Natural Resources Full Committee Markup on [Youtube](#); April 28, 2023

### 117<sup>th</sup> Congress

- Rep. Case Acting Chair of Natural Resources Committee October 'Ōlelo Show 2022 on [Youtube](#); October 24, 2022
- Rep. Case at Water Oceans Wildlife Legislative Hearing on [Youtube](#); November 5, 2021
- Rep. Case Speaks at WOW Subcommittee Hearing on [Youtube](#); July 21, 2021
- Rep. Case Speaks at House Appropriations Markup of FY22 Commerce, Justice, Science Bill on [Youtube](#); July 16, 2021
- Rep. Case and Hawai'i State Senator Chris Lee at the Committee on Natural Resources on [Youtube](#); June 24, 2021
- Rep. Case at the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for the Department of Commerce on [Youtube](#); May 6, 2021

### 116<sup>th</sup> Congress

- Driftnet Modernization And Bycatch Reduction Act; [Congressional Record Vol. 166, No. 209](#); December 10, 2020
- Rep. Case Speaks in Support of S. 906, the Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act on [Youtube](#); December 10, 2020
- Coordinated Ocean Observations And Research Act Of 2020; [Congressional Record Vol. 166, No. 204](#); December 3, 2020
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments Act Of 2020; [Congressional Record Vol. 166, No. 204](#); December 3, 2020
- Rep. Case Speaks in Support of S. 2981, the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments Act on [Youtube](#); December 3, 2020
- Statement In Support Of S. 910, The National Sea Grant College Program Amendments Act Of 2020; [Congressional Record Vol. 166, No. 195](#); November 17, 2020
- Save Our Seas 2.0 Act; [Congressional Record Vol. 166, No. 171](#); October 1, 2020
- Rep. Case Speaks in Support of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to Combat Marine Debris on [Youtube](#); October 1, 2020
- Rep. Case Speaks in Support of the FY 2021 Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill on [Youtube](#); July 14, 2020
- Rep. Case Celebrates World Oceans Week on [Youtube](#); June 9, 2020
- Rep. Case Asks Secretary Wilbur Ross on NOAA Budget and Federal Assistance to Tourism on [Youtube](#); March 10, 2020
- Rep. Case Hosts Congressional Fisheries Forum on [Youtube](#); February 21, 2020
- Rep. Case Questions NOAA on Banning Chemicals that Damage Coral Reefs on [Youtube](#); January 14, 2020
- Rep. Case Opposes Amendment to Gut Provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act on [Youtube](#); December 11, 2019

- Rep. Case Manages Debate on Bipartisan Coastal Resilience Package, H.R. 729 on [Youtube](#); December 10, 2019
- [Tribal Coastal Resiliency Act](#); Congressional Record Vol. 165, No. 197; December 10, 2019
- [The Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act](#); December 10, 2019
- Rep. Case at Beach Cleanup on Reef Day on [Youtube](#); June 5, 2019
- Rep. Case Speaks on Importance of Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill on [Youtube](#); May 22, 2019
- House Debates and Passes Rep. Case’s Amendment to H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act on [Youtube](#); May 1, 2019
- Climate Action Now Act; [Congressional Record Vol. 165, No. 71](#); May 1, 2019
- Rep. Case Introduces the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments Act of 2019 on [Youtube](#); April 30, 2019
- Supporting Efforts Of NOAA Corps; [Congressional Record Vol. 165, No. 70](#); April 30, 2019
- Rep. Case on Tsunami Warning Systems and Ocean Conservation in NOAA FY2020 Budget on [Youtube](#); May 27, 2019

### **Congressional Delegations**

He hosted Congressional partners in visiting Hawai‘i and Palmyra in 2024 to understand and support various National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration initiatives in the Pacific.

### **Other Key Accomplishments**

He has long championed Papahānaumokuākea and directly contributed to its designation as a Marine National Monument and a National Marine Sanctuary. During his first tenure in Congress, he drafted, introduced and fought for the [original legislation](#) to protect the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands in 2005. Under a Republican administration, he worked across the aisle to create the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. Since his return to Congress in 2019, he has repeatedly advocated for Papahānaumokuākea’s designation as a marine sanctuary and opposed any efforts to open its waters to commercial fishing or any other exploitative practices. See his letters dated October 2025, June 2020 and July 2020 [here](#). In January 2025, Papahānaumokuākea finally was designated as a National Marine Sanctuary.

In 2023, he received the Leadership Award from the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation.