



April 11, 2024

The Vermont House Judiciary and Environment and Energy Committees  
State House  
115 State Street  
Montpelier, Vermont 05633

Dear Chair LaLonde and Sheldon, Vice Chair Burditt and Sibilia, and Members of the Judiciary and Environment and Energy Committees:

**IN RE: S.259 – “An Act Relating to Climate Change Cost Recovery”**

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments related to the above-referenced legislation. The American Petroleum Institute (API)<sup>1</sup> **opposes S.259**. While API appreciates the goal of funding environmental programs, this legislation is not the way to effectuate this objective. API believes S.259 is bad public policy and may be unconstitutional. Among other things, as discussed below, API is extremely concerned that the bill: retroactively imposes costs and liability on prior activities that were legal, violates equal protection and due process rights by holding companies responsible for the actions of society at large; and is preempted by federal law. Additionally, the bill does not provide potentially impacted parties with notice as to the magnitude of potential fees that can result from its passage.

**Retroactive Law Making**

Generally speaking, legislation should apply prospectively to ensure notice to the regulated community and protect due process rights and interests. S.259 imposes strict liability on actions that occurred almost a quarter century ago. While retroactive *ex post facto* laws may be justifiable under certain circumstances, there is reason to believe that a court would view this legislation as unconstitutional given the potentially harsh and oppressive nature of the bill.<sup>2</sup> Stated another way, there is a persuasive argument that the bill’s extreme retroactivity (reaching almost a quarter century to 2000) and the unknown but potentially extreme price tag makes the law “harsh and oppressive” considering that the targeted companies’ actions were lawful during the relevant period and the emissions were actually produced by others farther down the supply chain.

**Law May Be Contrary to Excessive Fines and Takings Clauses**

The U.S. Constitution includes both an “Excessive Fines” Clause, which prohibits disproportionate fines, and a “Takings” Clause, which prevents the government from forcing some people or businesses alone to bear public burdens which, in all fairness and justice, should be borne by the public as a whole. The legislation at issue may effectively result in a taking, as it could impose a considerable and significant financial burden for conduct that legally occurred decades earlier in a way that singles out the refining industry for others’ use of fossil fuels. Singling out fuel extraction and refinement for potentially exorbitant and disproportionate penalties while ignoring the economy-sustaining use of that energy is misguided.

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<sup>1</sup> The American Petroleum Institute represents all segments of America’s natural gas and oil industry, which supports more than 11 million U.S. jobs. Our nearly 600 members produce, process, and distribute the majority of the nation’s energy. API members participate in API Energy Excellence, through which they commit to a systematic approach to safeguard our employees, environment and the communities in which they operate. Formed in 1919 as a standards-setting organization, API has developed more than 700 standards to enhance operational and environmental safety, efficiency, and sustainability.

<sup>2</sup> *McKesson Corp. v. Div. of Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco*, 496 U.S. 18, 41 n.23 (1990) (internal quotation marks omitted); see, e.g., *E. Enters. v. Apfel*, 524 U.S. 498, 549-550 (Kennedy, J., concurring in the judgment) (opining that a law that “create[ed] liability for events which occurred 35 years ago” violated due process); *James Square Assocs. LP v. Mullen*, 21 N.Y.3d 233, 249 (N.Y. 2013) (holding that a tax law with a 16-month retroactivity period was unconstitutional because the sole state purpose offered—“raising money for the state budget”—was “insufficient to warrant [such] retroactivity”).



### **Arbitrary Penalties and Estimated Fines Create Due Process and Fairness Issues**

The bill incorrectly suggests that past emissions attributable to companies can be determined with great accuracy. That is simply not true. At best the state can only estimate emissions; and these estimates are imprecise.

### **No Nexus Between Fine and Actual Responsibility**

The bill imposes liability without regard to the extent of a particular business's actual responsibility. Given the potential magnitude of the fines at play, API believes that the state must offer more than an asserted causal connection between greenhouse gas emissions attributable to a company and negative impacts or injuries to the environment or public health and welfare. Liability should not attach simply because a company extracted or refined fossil fuels that were placed into commerce and combusted by a third party.

### **Improper Use of Strict Liability Standard**

The goal of the bill is to effectively impose strict liability for purported present and future damages caused by alleged past emissions from extracted or refined fuels no matter where in the world those emissions were released, or who released them. It is patently unfair to charge a group of large companies that did not combust fossil fuels but simply extracted or refined them in order to meet the needs and demands of the people. The bill is arguably discriminatory because it singles out certain companies. With respect to impact attribution from source emissions, it seems obvious that those who drafted this legislation are aware of the difficulties of establishing a conclusive link between anthropogenic climate change and alleged injuries to Vermont. The legislation also neglects to even consider that companies responded with a supply of product to meet the demand for them in the marketplace, nor does the bill contemplate corresponding benefits produced by the fuel. Through their use of the strict liability standard, proponents of this legislation concluded that only one segment of the economy should pay the state for excessive costs.

### **Unfair Penalties**

The bill as written places an unfair burden on domestic companies. The bill applies only to "responsible parties" which excludes "any person who lacks sufficient connection with the state to satisfy the nexus requirements of the United States Constitution." Therefore, while domestic companies are penalized, foreign companies that have an insufficient connection with Vermont are not, despite their greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, the bill penalizes domestic companies while ignoring the users of oil products who produce greenhouse gas emissions. In short, the bill requires domestic companies to shoulder an unfair financial burden while excluding other greenhouse gas emissions sources.

### **Preemption**

The payments required by the bill may be preempted by federal law. Greenhouse gas emissions are global in nature and subject to numerous federal statutory regimes, including the Clean Air Act. They are also a matter of federal and international law, not state law. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit recently noted this fact in *City of New York v. Chevron Corp.*,<sup>3</sup> where the court rejected state-law nuisance claims based on global emissions because "a federal rule of decision is necessary to protect uniquely federal interests." As this bill seeks compensation for alleged harms to the environment based on global emissions, it is preempted by federal law.

### **Conclusion**

For all the reasons articulated above, API strongly opposes this bill and recommends S.259 not be advanced.

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<sup>3</sup> See 993 F.3d 81, 90 (2d Cir. 2021).