#### 2018 Lunch & Learn









# Turning Up the Heat: Recent Developments in Climate Change Legal Liability

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### Why Should You Care?

- U.S. has nearly 700 climate changerelated lawsuits
- 3x the rest of the world combined
- Plaintiffs are testing new/creative theories of liability.







#### **Purpose**

Provide a high-level overview of recent developments in climate change litigation.







#### **East Coast Cases**

- Citizen suit cases brought by same plaintiff, Conservation Law Foundation.
- Adaptation Theme Entity has (or will) cause harm by its failure to adequately prepare for the effects of climate change.



#### Two Cases: CLF v. ExxonMobil/Shell

#### Factual Background:

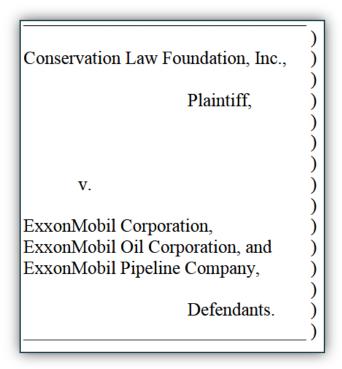
- Bulk fuel storage and distribution terminals
- Coastal New England Facilities (Mass.; R.I.)
- NPDES Permits with SWPPP Plans





## **The Complaint**

- Harm to CLF members
- Alleged knowledge of climate change by defendants
- Evidence of current and forecast climate change impacts





## **Legal Theory #1: RCRA**

Imminent & Substantial Endangerment – 42 U.S.C. § 6972(a)(1)(B)

- RCRA Citizen Suit Provision
- Storm surge + sea level rise are "imminent"
- Facility not modified to adapt to climate change risks





## **Legal Theory #2: Clean Water Act**

#### Citizen Suit Provision – § 505

- Enforce Violations of NPDES Permits
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- SWPPP failed to account for climate change impacts





#### **Defenses on Motion to Dismiss**

- CLF lacks standing for its climate change claims
- Failure to meet basic elements of RCRA citizen suit claim
- No obligation to consider climate change impacts in SWPPP
- CWA Permit Shield



## **ExxonMobil MTD Ruling**

#### 5 Hour Oral Argument

- Doesn't want case to turn into "Scopes Monkey Trial of the 21st century"
- Pressed CLF on whether they can show harm "imminent"

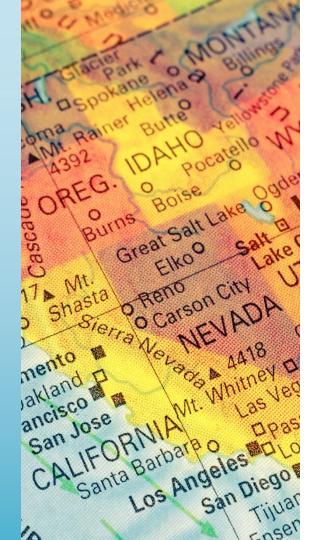


### **ExxonMobil MTD Ruling**

- Plaintiffs alleged standing for harms "in the near future and while the permit is in effect."
- Granted MTD with respect to more distant harms:

the near future. In particular, plaintiff does not have standing for injuries that allegedly will result from rises in sea level, or increases in the severity and frequency of storms and flooding, that will occur in the far future, such as in 2050 or 2100. See,





#### **West Coast Cases**

- Cases by California coastal counties and cities
  - Defendants are major energy companies
  - Compared to '90s tobacco litigation
- Millennials Suing the Government!



## California Cases: Group #1

- San Mateo and Marin Counties + Imperial Beach Municipality
- 30+ Energy company defendants
- 100+ page complaints highly detailed
- "Kitchen Sink" Approach
  - Public/private nuisance, negligence, failure to warn, design defect, etc.





## California Cases: Group #2

- San Francisco and Oakland
- Much more narrow:
  - 5 Energy company defendants
  - Only public nuisance claims
- Seeking funding for sea level rise abatement program (sea wall)



#### Juliana v. United States

- 21 plaintiffs age 19 and under
- Government violated constitutional rights by failing to protect them from climate change
- Requested remedy includes national plan to phase out fossil fuel emissions
- MTD denied; interlocutory appeal denied







#### What's Next?

- East Coast CLF Cases: MTD Briefing Continues
- West Coast CA Cases: Jurisdictional Battle
- Juliana v. U.S.: 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Considering Mandamus Request



## **Takeaways**

- Climate change litigation is just beginning.
- Plaintiffs using novel and creative approaches
- Liability: Causing Climate Change vs. Failure to Adapt/Prepare





## **Takeaways**

- Public statements on climate change
- Resiliency of infrastructure
- Permitting



## **Questions?**



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