

## Robert Raymond

Its important that Ecology continues to ensure safe energy, clean waters, and the necessity of taking every opportunity to move energy policy to full reliance on renewables. Im very very concerned that allowing/facilitating further extraction and transportation of tar sands crude oil poses risks and delays the essential shift to renewables. I but am concerned that the proposed updates to Washingtons Oil Spill Contingency Plan Rule do not protect sufficiently nor do they make an essential statement that our State is committed to sound sustainable energy policy.

Communities across Washington are already at risk from the existing transport of tar sands crude oil and we unprepared to respond. Currently tar sands are transported by rail through Eastern Washington and along the Columbia River, by barge across Puget Sound, and through the Puget Sound Pipeline across Whatcom and Skagit Counties. The proposed expansion of the Canadian Trans Mountain Pipeline would exacerbate these existing risks and increase the likelihood of a catastrophic oil spill of diluted bitumen. In addition to being one of the most climate-polluting fossil fuels on the planet, heavy tar sands crude oil sinks when spilled into the water and is virtually impossible to clean up, causing irreparable damage to our economy, communities, and endangered orcas and vulnerable ecosystems.

To address these risks, Ecology should require a fast, aggressive, and well-coordinated response to contain and recover potentially non-floating oils before they submerge and sink. The timeframes required in the draft rule provide no assurance that the current response times and capability will be sufficient to respond to a worst-case spill. Ecology should distinguish between all potentially non-floating oils and diluted bitumen, which is likely to sink quickly and therefore demands more stringent equipment and response time requirements.

I urge Ecology to enhance planning standards for wildlife response in the event of an oil spill. It is essential that wildlife response actions are initiated as soon as possible with adequate personnel and equipment. Deterrence actions that keep wildlife from entering a spill must be underway immediately after a spill. The Plan must require that the monitoring and deterrence operations apply to all killer