From: Carol Martini <acoustican@aol.com>
To: p66-railspur-comments@co.slo.ca.us
Date: 11/25/2014 11:06 AM
Subject: Say NO to the Phillips 66 oil train proposal

I urge the San Luis Obispo County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors to reject the Phillips 66 proposed rail spur. This project creates significant, unavoidable, and unnecessary risks for our communities and our climate. MAC-01

Tar sands means more carbon pollution. At every stage of the mining, transportation, and refining process, Canadian tar sands are more carbon intensive than other sources of oil. Bringing tar sands to California will undermine the state's efforts to be a global leader addressing climate disruption. MAC-02

Say NO to the Phillips 66 oil train proposal. MAC-03

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MAC-01	The RDEIR addresses the potential impacts and recommends mitigation measures for the proposed Project consistent with the requirements of CEQA. Section 4.3 (Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases) addresses GHG emissions, criteria air emissions and health risks. The commenter's statement about air issues are included in the FEIR for the decision-makers' consideration as part of the County's deliberations on the proposed project.
MAC-02	The RDEIR states that GHG emissions associated with crude oil transportation by rail would produce significant and unavoidable impacts. Emissions can be offset through the use of emissions offsets, as are available from a number of different sources for GHG. However, as indicated in Section 4.3 (Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases) of the RDEIR, it is uncertain if Air Districts could require GHG offsets due to Federal preemption and the impacts associated with the GHG emissions would remain significant and unavoidable. The refining of the different crude slate associated with this project would not produce different GHG emissions at the SMR than the normal range of crude oils refined at the SMR. Note that some Canadian crude oils are currently being processed at the SMR, transported by rail to Bakersfield, then by truck to the SMPS. GHG emissions are attributable to removal of the heavier ends, such as at the SMR, and associated with the cracking and formulation of lighter ends, such as gasoline, at the Rodeo Refinery. These activities would be within the range of normal activities at each refinery. The main difference in GHG emissions occurs at the extraction point, where extracting the tar sands generally produces substantially higher GHG per bbl of crude oil than convention methods, depending on the level of associated gas and the use of that gas. Some fields in California for example, extract the crude oil and just burn the associated gas in flares, which actually can produce a higher GHG intensity than even Canadian Tar Sands crude oils. The additional GHG emissions associated with mining the tar sands would occur no matter the destination of the crude oil, whether the crude oil is destined for the SMR, or other locations within the U.S.
MAC-03	This comment does not identify a specific environmental analysis or CEQA issue relative to the EIR and compliance with CEQA. No further response is required.