

**ATTACHMENT 5**

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Terrestrial and Aquatic Special-Status Species in and  
Around the Phase 2 Area

Table 1. Terrestrial and Aquatic Special-Status Species in and Around the Phase 2 Area

## PLANTS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> var. <i>milesianus</i>	Miles' milk-vetch	1B.1	Coastal scrub in clay soils.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is not present in the onshore area(s). Nearest occurrence location is from 1945 approximately 5.2 miles east of the onshore study area.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE, SE, 1B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs.	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat has been highly disturbed and is no longer present in the onshore study area(s). Nearest occurrence location is from 1911 and is believed to be extirpated from the area.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Southern tarplant	1B.1	Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; Also, in alkaline soils sometimes with salt grass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is not present in the onshore area. Nearest location is from 1974 approximately 2.6 miles south of the onshore study area (Onshore Facility) at Seacliff.
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>	Salt Marsh Bird's-beak	FE	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat.	<b>Absent.</b> No suitable habitat present.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>	Ojai fritillary	1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest (mesic), chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is not present in the onshore study area. Nearest location is from 1996 approximately 4.3 miles north of the Onshore Facility.
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i>	Mesa horkelia	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly sites.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is not present in the onshore study area. Nearest location is from 1902 approximately 2.0 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.
<i>Nolina cismontane</i>	Chaparral nolina	1B.1	Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is not present in the onshore study area. Nearest occurrence is located approximately 5.0 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.
<i>Phyllospadix spp.</i>	Surf grass	HAPC	Intertidal rocky substrate in areas with turbulent surf.	<b>High.</b> Habitat present on intertidal rocks along base of causeway within nearshore/offshore study area.
<i>Quercus Dumosa</i>	Nuttahll's scrub oak	1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is not present in the onshore study area. Nearest location is from 2000 approximately 2.8 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Zostera marina</i> and <i>Zostera pacifica</i>	Eelgrass	HAPC	Soft or sandy sheltered seafloor typically in shallow bays or estuaries 0.5 feet to 12 feet (0.1 to 3.7 meters) ( <i>Zostera marina</i> ) and subtidal habitats along protected coastlines ( <i>Zostera pacifica</i> ) from 13 to 56 feet (4 to 17 meters).	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable habitat occurs within nearshore/offshore study area. Nearest recorded bed occurs in the Ventura Marina, approximately 12 miles southeast of the study area (Sherman and DeBruyckere, 2018).

**INVERTEBRATES**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	SC	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico where host plants grow including genera <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat in the onshore study area is highly disturbed and food plants are not present. Nearest occurrence is located approximately 5.2 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Branchinecta lynchii</i>	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	FT	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	<b>Absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on the onshore study area.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside Fairy Shrimp	FE	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	<b>Absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on the onshore study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly – California overwintering population	FC	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable roosting habitat is not present in the onshore study area (specifically the Onshore Facility). Transient butterflies may be present in the Onshore Facility; however, no roosting is expected. Monarchs historically roosted near the Carpinteria Business Park on Cindy Lane and within Rincon Creek located approximately 4.0 miles west of the onshore area; however, both roosts have decreased in size.
<i>Haliotis cracherodii</i>	Black abalone	FE	Intertidal and subtidal habitats from upper intertidal to 20 feet (6 meters) depth between Point Arena, California to Bahia Tortugas, Mexico. Most commonly observed in complex habitats with deep crevices and drift macroalgae.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is patchy within nearshore/offshore study area. Nearest occurrence is located at Coal Oil Point Reserve, approximately 23 miles west of the offshore/nearshore study area (MARINE, 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Haliotis sorenseni</i>	White abalone	FE	Low relief, rock reefs or boulder habitat surrounded by sand between 98 and 196 foot (30 and 60 meter) depths.	<b>Low.</b> Lack of suitable habitat within preferred depths within nearshore/offshore study area. Patchy habitat and small populations are present along Santa Barbara coasts; however, exact occurrence location information is not available.

**AMPHIBIANS**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	<b>Low.</b> Riparian habitat within onshore study area is marginal, disturbed (channelized) and supports seasonal flows and small areas of standing water. Nearest location is approximately 6.4 miles east of the Onshore Facility within the Ventura River.

**FISH**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	Green sturgeon – Southern Distinct Population Segment (DPS)	FT, CSC	Anadromous fish species found in near shore marine and estuarine environments from Alaska to Baja California, Mexico. Juveniles have been collected in the San Francisco Bay up to the lower reaches of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Green sturgeon depend on large rivers to spawn, typically in deep pools in large turbulent mainstem rivers. Spawning is documented in Sacramento River, but little is known about specific spawning locations.	<b>Low.</b> The nearshore/offshore study area is outside of the species’ known spawning range. A small number of green sturgeons have been historically reported from the southern California coast. A mature green sturgeon was reported to be caught near Dana Point, Orange County in 1978, but there are no recent observations of green sturgeon within the nearshore/offshore study area.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Southern California steelhead	FE	Marine dispersal and rearing habitats consist of nearshore vegetative cover for shelter and prey base near natal rivers/streams.	<b>Low.</b> Minimal suitable dispersal habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area. Historically present in Rincon and Carpinteria Creeks, approximately 2.0 and 6.2 miles from the nearshore/offshore study area, respectively.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberri</i>	Tidewater goby	FT	Lagoons and estuaries where water salinity is less than 12 parts per million and water depth between 3 and 9 feet (one and 3 meters) deep. Marine dispersal is rare and species has no dependency on marine habitats.	<b>Absent.</b> No suitable habitat present in any study area.
<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>	Bocaccio	FE (Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS), CSC	Shallow water to over 1,000 feet (305 m) deep, over rocky-reefs and soft bottom habitats, but there is strong site fidelity to rocky bottoms and outcroppings	<b>High.</b> Suitable habitat areas in nearshore/offshore study area around submerged tetrapods and riprap around Rincon Island. Bocaccio are commonly observed beneath, around, and under manmade structures (Love et al., 2012).

**REPTILES**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Anniella spp.</i>	California legless lizard	CSC	Variety of habitats; generally, in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content. Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat within onshore study area is highly disturbed and lacks required soil moisture for the species. Nearest occurrence location is from 1952 and is approximately 3.4 miles northwest of the Onshore Facility on the coastal bluffs near Rincon Beach County Park.
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	FT	Nest at high energy beaches on Ascension Island, Aves Island, Costa Rica and Florida in the U.S. Utilize pelagic convergence zones as juveniles and shallow coastal zones as adults. Small populations inhabit southern San Diego Bay and Long Beach/Seal Beach harbors in Southern California.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area. Potential migration corridor in nearshore/offshore study area. Green turtles are rarely observed north of Port of Long Beach in California.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	FT	Inhabit tropical and temperate waters along continental shelves and estuaries. Rarely observed in Southern California. Nests along coasts of Florida up to North Carolina.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area. Potential migration corridor in nearshore/offshore study area. Loggerhead turtles are rarely observed north of San Diego.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	FE	Western Pacific leatherbacks nest in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea and migrate to California central coast following prey jellyfish and sea nettles. Observed offshore central California coast May through December.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable nesting habitat present within the nearshore/offshore study area. Potential migration and foraging opportunities based on prey availability within study area; however, leatherback turtles are rarely observed offshore Santa Barbara County.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	CSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 foot elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.3 mi from water for egg-laying.	<b>Low.</b> Marginal habitat in onshore study area occurs in Los Sauces Creek that transects the northern end of the Onshore Facility. Los Sauces Creek holds water seasonally and the upland Onshore Facility area does not support breeding grasslands or sandy banks. Nearest occurrence is located near Lake Casitas, approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley sea turtle	FT	Oceanic and neritic zone migrations in eastern Pacific. Rarely observed along the southcentral coast of California. Nesting from Sonora, Mexico to Columbia and the Galapagos Islands in large arribadas.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present in the nearshore/offshore study area. Potential migration corridor in nearshore/offshore study area. Olive Ridley turtles are rarely observed north of San Diego.

**BIRDS**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Phoebastria (=Diomedea) albatrus</i>	Short-tail albatross	FE, CSC	Breeding colony occurs on Torishima Island off Japan. Non-breeding population utilized pelagic habitat along Pacific Rim to Gulf of Alaska. Primarily juveniles will use California coastal waters to feed on squid, crustaceans, and fish.	<b>Low.</b> Breeding habitat does not occur in any study area. Low potential for juvenile birds to occur in offshore foraging areas during fall and early winter (Argonne National Lab 2019).
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Marbled murrelet	FT, SE	Nest in old growth forests in San Francisco area and Pacific Northwest. Forage in nearshore marine habitats on pelagic fish and invertebrates.	<b>Low.</b> Potential nearshore foraging habitat present during late summer/fall migration. Nesting habitat is not present in the nearshore/offshore study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow warbler	CSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	<b>Low.</b> Marginal and disturbed habitat is present in the onshore study area within riparian habitat within Los Sauces Creek in the Onshore Facility area. Nearest occurrence is located approximately 3.3 miles northwest of the Onshore Facility.
<i>Synthliboramphus scrippsi</i>	Scripps's Murrelet	ST	Pelagic birds that nest on islands in southern California including San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and Santa Barbara Island. Feed offshore on schooling fish and zooplankton in ocean fronts where prey aggregates.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable foraging and migrating habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area. Nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>	Ashy Storm Petrel	CSC	Pelagic; feed at night on cephalopods, crustaceans, and small fish at waters surface. Nests on South Farallon, Santa Barbara, Prince, and Santa Cruz Islands.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable foraging and migrating habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area. Nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area.
<i>Oceanodroma melania</i>	Black storm petrel	CSC	Pelagic; forage over open water for larval spiny lobster, cephalopods, small fish and crustaceans. Nests on Santa Barbara Island and Sutil Island.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable foraging and migrating habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area. Nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	FT	Breeds on sandy beaches with minimal vegetation close to estuaries and embayments. Nearest breeding colony is located at McGrath Beach, approximately 13.5 miles south of the study area.	<b>Moderate.</b> Potential nearshore foraging habitat present during early spring migration in the nearshore/offshore study area. Nesting habitat is not present in the nearshore/offshore study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i> <i>nivosus</i>	Western snowy plover	FT, CSC	Nests above the drift zone in sandy depressions on dune-backed, sparsely vegetated beaches. Forages for invertebrates from the swash zone to the macrophyte wrack line, on salt flats and along edges of salt marshes and salt ponds.	<b>High.</b> Species observed during non-breeding season (fall and winter) foraging on beaches in region of the nearshore/offshore study area. Suitable nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area.

**MAMMALS**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Neotoma lepida</i> <i>intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	CSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat within onshore study area is highly disturbed. Nearest occurrence is located approximately 1.2 miles northwest of the Onshore Facility on the north side of Highway 101 near Punta Gorda.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Delphinus capensis</i>	Long-beaked common dolphin	MMPA	Pelagic; found in large pods (100 to 500 individuals) in shallow, tropical, subtropical, and warmer temperate waters within 50 to 100 miles of the coast and along the continental shelf.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable foraging habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area within deeper water depths. Commonly observed in the Santa Barbara Channel.
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Short-beaked common dolphin	MMPA	Pelagic; found in large groups up to thousands in cool temperate water along continental slope in waters 650 to 6,500 feet deep, but in California are common from coast to 300 miles offshore.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable foraging habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area within deeper water depths. Commonly observed in the Santa Barbara Channel.
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	MMPA	Coastal and Pelagic; circumglobally temperate and tropical waters in harbors, bays, estuaries, as well as nearshore coastal waters, and deeper waters over the continental shelf.	<b>High.</b> Suitable foraging habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area within nearshore water depths. Commonly observed in surf zone offshore Santa Barbara County, Ventura County and in the Santa Barbara Channel.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	MMPA	Pelagic; prefer deeper water (3,300 feet) but can be found feeding around continental shelf following primary prey, squid.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable foraging habitat present within nearshore/offshore study area within deeper water depths. Commonly observed in the Santa Barbara Channel.
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	FE	Pelagic; Inhabit broad areas throughout the eastern North Pacific. Concentrations of blue whales have been documented feeding off California each summer and fall.	<b>Low.</b> Migration habitat is present nearshore/offshore study area in deeper water depths. Blue whales are commonly observed outside the study area in deeper waters, foraging around oil and gas platforms.
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	California gray whale	MMPA	Coastal and Pelagic; migrate through coastal shallow waters in fall and early spring. Breed in warm, shallow lagoons in Baja California. Feed in shallow softbottom habitats on benthic and epibenthic invertebrates by filtering sediments.	<b>High.</b> Migration corridors and suitable foraging habitat located in nearshore/offshore study area. Most likely to be present in study area mid-February through May. Breeding grounds are not present within nearshore/offshore study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	FE (Central America DPS) FT (Mexico DPS) <sup>3</sup>	Coastal; feed in convergence zones where aggregations of krill occur. Populations off California migrate from Mexico DPS and Central America DPS to feed during summer and fall.	<b>High.</b> Suitable migration and foraging habitat are present in nearshore/offshore study area. Commonly observed offshore Santa Barbara County, Ventura County and in Santa Barbara Channel during summer and fall.
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale	MMPA	Coastal and pelagic; prefer temperate to boreal waters but are found in tropical and subtropical areas. Minke whales in California/Oregon/Washington are considered residents that do not migrate and establish home ranges. Feed on schools of small fish, crustaceans, and plankton.	<b>High.</b> Suitable foraging habitat is present in nearshore/offshore study area. Commonly observed offshore Santa Barbara County, Ventura County and in Santa Barbara Channel during summer and fall.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	FE	Pelagic migrations from Arctic and Antarctic feeding areas in summer to tropical breeding and calving areas in the winter.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable migration and foraging water depths are not present within the nearshore/offshore study area. Fin whales are observed west of the Channel Islands.
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Northern right whale	FE	Mostly occur in central North Pacific and Bering Sea. Spend summers in far northern feeding grounds and migrate south to warmer water in southern California.	<b>Low.</b> Species rarely observed within nearshore/offshore study area offshore of Santa Barbara County or Ventura County. Migration routes/patterns unknown. Observations have been recorded in southern California during winter months.
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	FE	Offshore deep waters, with highest abundance off California from April to mid-June and from August to mid-November.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable migrating and foraging water depths are not present in nearshore/offshore study area. Sperm whales are occasionally observed west of Channel Islands.
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale	FE	Offshore deep waters away from the coastline. Unpredictable distribution. Breeding areas unknown.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable foraging water depths are not present in the nearshore/offshore study area. Rarely observed offshore California. Migration patterns and breeding areas are not well understood.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Southern resident Killer Whale	FE	Southern resident killer whale stock consists of a small population off British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. Forage widely along the outer coast of the North Pacific where they follow chinook salmon runs as well as inland waters of the Puget Sound in spring and summer.	<b>Low.</b> Nearshore/offshore study area is outside of the range of federally endangered Southern Resident killer whale DPS.
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	West Coast Transient killer whales	MMPA	The West Coast Transient killer whales can be observed in offshore Monterey Bay from April through June feeding on marine mammals and migrating Gray Whale calves. This stock is not a federally listed species.	<b>Low:</b> Suitable migrating and foraging habitat for west coast transient killer whale occurs within nearshore/offshore study area in deeper waters. Sighting of transient killer whales are rare but are occasionally observed near Channel Islands.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	California sea lion	MMPA	Coastal and beach areas; feed in coastal areas and influenced by anthropogenic structures and fishing activity. Prefer sandy beaches for haul-out or rocky coves for breeding.	<b>Present.</b> Species has been observed hauled-out in nearshore/offshore study area. The nearshore/offshore study area does not support any known rookeries.
<i>Phoca vitulina richardsi</i>	Pacific harbor seal	MMPA	Coastal and beach areas; temperate and coastal habitats within 15 to 31 miles of their natal areas. Perform shallow and deep dives for fish, shellfish, and crustaceans.	<b>Present.</b> Species has been observed hauled-out in nearshore/offshore study area. The nearshore/offshore study area does not support any known rookeries.
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Guadalupe fur seal	FT	Offshore southern California and the Pacific Coast of Mexico. Breed on coastal rocky habitats and caves of Guadalupe Island, Mexico. Recently, few pups have been born on San Miguel Island.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable haul-out and rookery habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area and non-breeding season distribution is not well understood. Rare strandings of immature Guadalupe fur seal can occur on beaches between California and Washington states.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1,2</sup>	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	Northern fur seal	MMPA	Pelagic and coastal; spend most of the year in the ocean. Nocturnal and solitary species. Breeds on rocky and sand beaches of San Miguel Island. May migrate north during summer or some animals are residents around San Miguel Island.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable haul-out and rookery habitat is present in nearshore/offshore study area; however, fur seals have not been observed utilizing mainland habitats. Potential foraging habitat available in nearshore/offshore study area.
<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	Southern sea otter	FT	Coastal; forage and breed in shallow coastal waters associated with giant kelp beds ( <i>Macrocystis</i> ) and bull kelp ( <i>Nerocystis</i> ). Feed on shallow water invertebrates and crustaceans. Current range extends from Pigeon Point to Gaviota Beach, northern Santa Barbara (Hatfield et al., 2019).	<b>Low.</b> Minimal suitable habitat present in neashore/offshore study area, and offshore area is south of current known range.

<sup>1</sup> Status:

FE = Federal Endangered

FT = Federal Threatened

FC = Federal Candidate

SE = California State Endangered

ST = California State Threatened

SC = California State Candidate

FP = CDFW Fully Protected

CSC = California Species of Special Concern

BCC = USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

HAPC = Habitat Area of Particular Concern (HAPCs are defined as discrete subsets of EFH that provide important ecological functions and/or are especially vulnerable to degradation)

<sup>2</sup> All marine mammals are Federally protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA).

<sup>3</sup> Individuals from both the Central America and Mexico DPS are known to feed along the California coast.