

Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species of the Project Area

PLANTS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> var. <i>milesianus</i>	Miles' milk-vetch	CNPS List 1B.1	Coastal scrub in clay soils.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present, not observed during botanical survey. 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, CNPS List 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.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present, not observed during botanical survey. 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	CNPS List 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.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present, not observed during botanical survey. Nearest location is from 1974 approximately 2.6 miles south of the onshore study area (Onshore Facility) at Seacliff.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus</i>	Salt Marsh Bird's-beak	FE	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present, not observed during botanical survey.
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>	Ojai fritillary	CNPS List 1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest (mesic), chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present, not observed during botanical survey. Nearest location is from 1996 approximately 4.3 miles north of the Onshore Facility.
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i>	Mesa horkelia	CNPS List 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly sites.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present, not observed during botanical survey. Nearest location is from 1902 approximately 2.0 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.
<i>Nolina cismontane</i>	Chaparral nolina	CNPS List 1B.1	Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present, not observed during botanical survey. Nearest occurrence is located approximately 5.0 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	CNPS List 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present, not observed during botanical survey. Nearest location is from 2000 approximately 2.8 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.

INVERTEBRATES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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> .	Absent. Suitable habitat or food plants are not present. Nearest occurrence is located approximately 5.2 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Absent. Suitable habitat is not present.
<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.	Present. A congregation of several hundred individuals was observed on November 2, 2021 at the Onshore Facility approximately 250 feet northwest of proposed remediation areas.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Low. Suitable habitat is patchy within the 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).
<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.	Absent. Suitable water depths do not occur within the 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 ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Absent. Los Sauces Creek does not provide suitable habitat due to the lack of breeding pools and surrounding disturbance and habitat fragmentation. Nearest location is approximately 6.4 miles east of the Onshore Facility within the Ventura River.

FISH

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Very Low. May transit the offshore study area enroute to known breeding areas such as the Ventura River. 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	FE	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.	Absent. No suitable habitat present in the study areas.

REPTILES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Absent. Potential habitat at the Onshore Facility is highly disturbed and habitat at the SCC Parcel is too rocky to support this 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.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	FT (Eastern Pacific DPS)	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.	Very Low. 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.
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	FE (North Pacific DPS)	Inhabit tropical and temperate waters along continental shelves and estuaries. Rarely observed in Southern California. Nests along coasts of Florida up to North Carolina.	Very Low. 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.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Very Low. 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 Ventura or Santa Barbara County.
<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.	Very Low. Suitable habitat is not present due to the ephemeral nature of Los Sauces Creek, lack of stream pools and surrounding disturbance. Nearest occurrence is located near Lake Casitas, approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the Onshore Facility.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Very Low. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present in the nearshore/offshore study area. Low potential to forage offshore of Rincon Island. Olive Ridley turtles are rarely observed north of San Diego.

BIRDS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Phoebastria (=Diomedea) albatrus</i>	Short-tail albatross	FE, CSC	Breeding colony occurs on Torishima Island off Japan. Non-breeding population utilizes pelagic habitat along Pacific Rim to Gulf of Alaska. Primarily juveniles will use California coastal waters to feed on squid, crustaceans, and fish.	Absent. Breeding habitat does not occur in any study area. Low potential for juvenile birds to occur offshore of Rincon Island 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.	Absent. Nesting habitat is not present in the study areas. Low potential to occur offshore of Rincon Island during late summer/fall migration.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Absent. Potential habitat within Los Sauces Creek is very small and isolated, and not considered suitable for this species. Nearest occurrence is located approximately 3.3 miles northwest of the Onshore Facility.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Absent. Nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area. Low potential to forage offshore of Rincon Island.
<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.	Very Low. Nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area. May forage offshore of Rincon Island.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Absent. Nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area. Low potential to forage offshore of Rincon Island.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	FE, SE	Breeds on sandy beaches with minimal vegetation close to estuaries and embayments.	Absent. Nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area. Low potential to forage offshore of Rincon Island. Nearest breeding colony is located at McGrath Beach, approximately 13.5 miles south of the study area.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Moderate. Suitable nesting habitat is not present in nearshore/offshore study area. Species observed during non-breeding season (fall and winter) foraging on beaches in the region (Carpinteria to Ormond Beach) of the nearshore/offshore study area.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	FP	Nests on Anacapa Island, forages widely along the coast in the Project area. Roosts on beaches, harbor breakwaters and offshore rocks.	Present. Roosts on the causeway deck and railing and tetrapods protecting the shoreline of Rincon Island.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	WL (nesting)	Forages in local ocean waters and lakes.	Present. Roosts in palm trees at Rincon Island.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Nannopterum auritus</i>	Double-crested cormorant	WL (nesting colony)	Forages in local ocean waters and lakes.	Present. Roosts on the causeway deck and railing and tetrapods protecting the shoreline of Rincon Island.

MAMMALS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Neotoma lepida 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.	Absent. 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.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Moderate. 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.	Moderate. Suitable foraging habitat present in nearshore/offshore study area within deeper water depths. Commonly observed in the Santa Barbara Channel.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	High. 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.
<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.	Low. Suitable foraging habitat present offshore of Rincon Island in deeper water. Commonly observed in the Santa Barbara Channel.
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	FE, MMPA	Pelagic; Inhabit broad areas throughout the eastern North Pacific. Concentrations of blue whales have been documented feeding off California each summer and fall.	Absent. Migration habitat is present offshore of Rincon Island in deeper water. Blue whales are commonly observed outside the study area in deeper waters, foraging around oil and gas platforms.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Eastern Pacific 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.	Moderate. Migration corridors and suitable foraging habitat located in offshore of Rincon Island in deeper water. Most likely to be present in study area mid-February through May. Breeding grounds are not present within nearshore/offshore study area.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Western Pacific gray whale	FE, MMPA	Summer, fall feeding grounds at Sakhalin Island, Russia. Portions of the Sakhalin population migrate east across the Pacific and south along the west coast of North America to Mexico. Another portion is presumed to migrate southwest to Korea, Japan, and China.	Moderate. Migration corridors and suitable foraging habitat located in offshore of Rincon Island in deeper water. Most likely to be present in the region from mid-February through May. Breeding grounds are not present within nearshore/offshore study area.
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	FE (Central America DPS) FT (Mexico DPS) ³ MMPA	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.	Moderate. Suitable migration and foraging habitat is present offshore of Rincon Island. Commonly observed offshore of Santa Barbara County, Ventura County and in the Santa Barbara Channel during summer and fall.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Moderate. Suitable foraging habitat is present offshore of Rincon Island. Commonly observed offshore of Santa Barbara County, Ventura County and in the Santa Barbara Channel during summer and fall.
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	FE, MMPA	Pelagic migrations from Arctic and Antarctic feeding areas in summer to tropical breeding and calving areas in the winter.	Absent. Suitable migration and foraging water depths are not present within the nearshore/offshore study area. Fin whales are observed west of the Channel Islands.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Northern right whale	FE, MMPA	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.	Absent. Species rarely observed 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, MMPA	Offshore deep waters, with highest abundance off California from April to mid-June and from August to mid-November.	Absent. Suitable migrating and foraging water depths are not present in nearshore/offshore study area. Sperm whales are occasionally observed west of the Channel Islands.
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale	FE, MMPA	Offshore deep waters away from the coastline. Unpredictable distribution. Breeding areas unknown.	Absent. 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.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Southern resident Killer Whale	FE, MMPA	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.	Absent. 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.	Absent. Suitable migrating and foraging habitat for west coast transient killer whale occurs offshore of Rincon Island in deeper waters. Sighting of transient killer whales are rare but are occasionally observed near the Channel Islands.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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.	Present. Species has been observed hauled-out on the tetrapods protecting Rincon Island. 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.	Present. Species has been observed hauled-out on the tetrapods protecting Rincon Island. The nearshore/offshore study area does not support any known rookeries.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Guadalupe fur seal	FT, MMPA	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.	Absent. 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.
<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.	Absent. 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 is available offshore of Rincon Island.

Appendix D4 – Terrestrial and Marine Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat	Probability of Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Sites
<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).	Absent. Minimal suitable habitat present in the nearshore/offshore study area, but area is south of the current known range.

¹ Status:

FE = Federal Endangered

FT = Federal Threatened

FC = Federal Candidate

SE = California State Endangered

SC = California State Candidate

FP = CDFW Fully Protected

CSC = California Species of Special Concern

CNPS List 1B = California Native Plant Society Rare, Threatened or Endangered

WL = CDFW Watch List

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

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