This document provides an addendum to the 15 November 2021 *Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land, Biological Assessment for Fish and Wildlife Service Species* for *Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *goodmaniana* (*Oxytheca parishii* var. *goodmaniana*). This information should be inserted in Section 5.6.4.2, on page 232.

Critical Habitats are designated for the species in this group, with discussion and effects as follows:

Acanthoscyphus parishii var. goodmaniana (Oxytheca parishii var. goodmaniana)
Critical habitat designated on 2590 acres in Forest Service Region 5, on the San Bernardino National Forest. Primary constituent elements are: (1) Soils derived primarily from upslope limestone, a mixture of limestone and dolomite, or limestone talus substrates with parent materials that include Bird Spring Formation, Bonanza King Formation, middle and lower members of the Monte Cristo Limestone, and the Crystal Pass member of the Sultan Limestone Formation at elevations between 1,440 and 2,372 meters (4,724 and 7,782 feet); (2) Soils with intact, natural surfaces that have not been substantially altered by land use activities (graded, excavated, re-contoured, or otherwise altered by ground-disturbing equipment); and (3) Associated plant communities that have areas with a moderately open canopy cover (generally between 25 and 53 percent). (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2002-12-24/pdf/02-31631.pdf).

Avoidance area mapping is required to minimize the impacts of the use of aerial fire retardant to critical habitat. Impacts to PCE's are expected to be minor and **may be affected but not likely to be adversely affected**.