When the Fish and Wildlife Service proposes a species for listing under the Endangered Species Act, we are required to consider whether there are geographic areas that are essential to conserve the species. If so, we may propose designating these areas as critical habitat.

Here are answers to some of the most frequently asked questions about critical habitat.

**What is critical habitat?**

Critical habitat is the specific areas within the geographic area, occupied by the species at the time it was listed, that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of endangered and threatened species and that may need special management or protection. Critical habitat may also include areas that were not occupied by the species at the time of listing but are essential to its conservation.

An area may be excluded from critical habitat designation based on economic impact, the impact on national security, or any other relevant impact, if we determine that the benefits of excluding it outweigh the benefits of including it, unless failure to designate the area as critical habitat may lead to extinction of the species.

Critical habitat designations affect only Federal agency actions or federally funded or permitted activities. Critical habitat designations do not affect activities by private landowners if there is no Federal “nexus” — that is, no Federal funding or authorization. Federal agencies are required to avoid “destruction” or “adverse modification” of designated critical habitat. The ESA requires the designation of “critical habitat” for listed species when “prudent and determinable.”

**What provisions of the Endangered Species Act relate to critical habitat?**

To protect endangered and threatened species, the ESA makes unlawful a range of activities involving such species without a permit for purposes consistent with conservation goals of the ESA. These activities include take, import, export, and interstate or foreign commerce. “Take” includes kill, harm, harass, pursue, hunt, capture, or collect or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

The ESA requires Federal agencies to use their authorities to conserve endangered and threatened species and to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service about actions that they carry out, fund, or authorize to ensure that they will not destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. The prohibition against destruction and adverse modification of critical habitat protects such areas in the interest of conservation.

**How does the Fish and Wildlife Service determine areas to designate as critical habitat?**

Biologists consider physical and biological features that the species needs for life processes and successful reproduction. These features include:

- space for individual and population growth and for normal behavior;
- cover or shelter;
- food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements;
- sites for breeding and rearing offspring, germination, or seed dispersal; and
Myths & Realities

Does-designating-critical-habitat-mean-no-further-development-can-occur?

No. A critical habitat designation does not necessarily restrict further development. It is a reminder to Federal agencies of their responsibility to protect the important characteristics of these areas.

Does-a-critical-habitat-designation-affect-all-activities-that-occur-within-the-designated-area?

No. Only activities that involve a Federal permit, license, or funding, and are likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat will be affected. If this is the case, we will work with the Federal agency and landowners—including private landowners—to amend their project to enable it to proceed without adversely affecting critical habitat. Most Federal projects are likely to go forward, but some may be modified to minimize harm.

What-is-the-purpose-of-designating-critical-habitat?

Designating areas as critical habitat does not establish a refuge or sanctuary for a species. Critical habitat is a tool to guide Federal agencies in fulfilling their conservation responsibilities by requiring them to consult with the Service if their actions may "destroy or adversely modify" critical habitat for listed species. A critical habitat designation helps to protect areas—occupied and unoccupied—necessary to conserve a species. Critical habitat has value in requiring the Service to gather more detailed information about a species than what is required for listing, thereby increasing knowledge to share with Federal agencies—and, in turn, increasing their effectiveness.

The-areas-shown-on-critical-habitat-maps-are-often-large. Are-all-the-areas-within-the-mapped-boundaries-considered-critical-habitat?

No. Our rules typically exclude developed areas such as buildings, roads, airports, parking lots, piers, and similar facilities. Accompanying text describes those areas.

Critical habitat is designed to protect the essential elements of physical and biological features of a landscape and essential areas in the appropriate quantity and spatial arrangement that a species needs to survive and reproduce.

Why-are-large-areas-shown-on-critical-habitat-maps-if-the-entire-area-is-not-actually-considered-critical-habitat?

In some cases, precisely mapping critical habitat boundaries is impractical or impossible, because the required descriptions for these precise boundaries would be unwieldy.


Yes. The Service is required to consider potential economic impacts, as well as any other benefits or impacts of designating critical habitat—and may exclude an area if the benefits of excluding it outweigh the benefits of including it unless that would result in the extinction of the species.

Do-economic-considerations-affect-decisions-to-list-species-as-endangered-or-threatened?

No, the Act requires listing decisions to be made solely on the basis of the best available scientific and commercial information.

What-is-the-impact-of-a-critical-habitat-designation-on-economic-development?

Most activities that require consultation by Federal agencies proceed without modification. In areas where the species is not present, some project modifications that would not have occurred without the critical habitat designation may be required. For example, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers may schedule a beach renourishment project—that is, adding sand to a beach to stabilize it—before or after the nesting season of sea turtles to avoid harm to the sea turtles, their eggs, or their hatchlings.

How-many-species-have-critical-habitat-designations?

As of January 2015, critical habitat has been designated for 704 of the 1,570 U.S. species, subspecies, and distinct vertebrate populations listed as endangered or threatened.

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