The U.S. Endangered Species Act generalized linear and non-linear regressions to find that both critical habitat and recovery plan designation have no significant relationship in an increase in population trend status but an increase in funding does. The amount of funding varies vastly across all the fish species from $100 dollars averaged annually to over $45 million dollars for one single fish species. This divergence in funding brings about issues of commercial and recreational uses of ESA listed fish species, conservations efforts, threats both local such as dams and toxic pollutants and global scale such as climate change. The findings and of this study underscore the lack of information currently being presented by both FWS and NMFS on species population trend status as well as specifics of effectiveness and efficiency of funding and its implementation in both critical habitat and recovery plan designations.