

Law Enforcement Guide to Reducing Human Interference with Coastal Nesting Birds



Photo Credit: Liam Wolff, Harte Research Institute



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This Guide is intended to outline restricted human actions adversely impacting coastal nesting birds in Texas by identifying the laws that protect those birds. The first section discusses migratory bird protections. The second explains the additional protection for birds classified as endangered or threatened. The last section outlines other enforcement measures for human interference with nesting birds such as trespass or uncontrolled dogs. A table at the end identifies Texas coastal nesting birds and the laws that apply to each species.

1. **MIGRATORY BIRDS.** For almost all birds it is **against federal law to injure or kill a bird or its eggs or take its nest.**

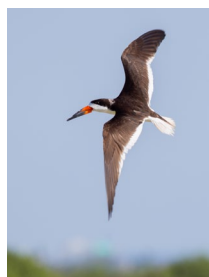
1,106 bird species in the U.S. are protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA):

- The MBTA prohibits taking or killing birds, nests, or eggs “by any means or in any manner.”
- “Take” includes “wound.” 50 C.F.R. § 10.12.
- Hunting licenses allow hunting certain migratory birds during open season. Otherwise, a permit is required to injure or kill these birds or their nests and eggs.

Penalty: A fine of not more than \$15,000, a jail term of not more than six months, or both.

Texas law has three categories of birds, although almost all are migratory under federal law:

- **Nongame Birds.** These two provisions do not apply to shorebirds, which are all defined as game birds. *See Game Birds*, below.
 - o **Illegal to kill or injure a nongame bird.** Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 64.002(a)(1).



Black Skimmers are severely declining, with 70% of the population lost since the 1980s. Low nesting success is most likely contributing to this decline. Factors include human disturbance, flooding, and predation. Photo Credit: Liam Wolff, Harte Research Institute
Source: [Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries Program](#)

- **Illegal to *disturb* or destroy the nest, eggs, or young of nongame birds.** Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 64.002(a)(3).

Penalty:

- First violation: Class C misdemeanor with a fine of \$25 to \$500. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code §§ 12.406, 67.005.
- Second violation: Class B misdemeanor with a fine of \$200 to \$2,000, a jail term of not more than 180 days, or both. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 12.405.
- All subsequent violations: Class A misdemeanor with a fine of \$500 to \$4,000, a jail term not to exceed one year, or both. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 12.404.

- **Game Birds** refers to wild birds available for hunting during open season by those with a valid license.

- Includes “wild shore birds of all varieties ... wild plover of all varieties, and wild sandhill cranes.” Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 64.001.

- Note: “wild plover of all varieties” are game birds, but Piping Plovers are protected under federal and state law.

- Note: There is no open season for “any species of shorebird” unless provided. 31 TAC § 65.313(b).

- For example, Wilson’s Snipe, a shorebird, has a hunting season.

- **Illegal to *destroy or take* the nest, eggs, or young of any wild game bird or wild bird.** Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 64.003.
 - This is less restrictive than Sec. 64.002, which prohibits destroying *or disturbing* the nest, eggs, or young of nongame birds.
 - “Take” is defined as collect, hook, hunt, shoot, or snare. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 1.101(5).



Sandhill Cranes are game birds, but coastal areas primarily in the northern half of Texas are closed to hunting sandhill cranes.
Photo Credit: Liam Wolff, Harte Research Institute

- This requires greater injury than under the federal definition under the MBTA where “take” includes “wound.” 50 C.F.R. § 10.12.

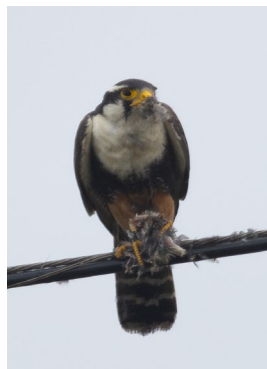
- Migratory Game Birds include the following coastal birds: wild plovers and shorebirds of all varieties. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 64.021.
 - **Illegal to kill or take the birds, nests, or eggs** out of season
 - Note: The Outdoor Annual’s “Species Illegal to Hunt: Migratory Game Bird” is incomplete.

Penalty: Class C Parks and Wildlife Code misdemeanor with a fine of \$25 to \$500. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code §§ 12.406, 64.005.

2. ADDITIONAL PROTECTION for some bird species

A. Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)

- **Illegal to harass, harm, pursue, wound, or kill** any bird listed under the ESA.
- **Harass** means any behavior that is *likely to injure* wildlife, such as by *annoying* the bird or eggs so much the bird *significantly changes its normal behavior*, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.
- **Harm** means an act that *kills or injures* a bird, including significant habitat modification that leads to the bird (or egg) suffering injury or death when essential behavior such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering is impaired.



Only one Texas coastal nesting bird is ESA-listed: the Aplomado Falcon (endangered).
Photo Credit: Liam Wolff, Harte Research Institute

Penalty:

- Civil penalty: \$1,617 to \$63,991, depending on whether the behavior was knowingly done. “Knowingly done” does not mean the violator knew the bird or eggs were protected.

- Criminal penalty: \$100,000 or up to 12 months in jail.

B. State law protects birds listed under the federal ESA *and* those designated as threatened or endangered under state law.

- State-listed coastal nesting birds are Aplomado Falcon (endangered), and Reddish Egret, White-faced Ibis, and Sooty Tern (all threatened). *See* Table, below.

Penalty:

- First violation: Class C misdemeanor with a fine of \$25 to \$500. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 12.406; Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 67.005 (threatened); Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 68.021 (endangered).
- Second violation: Class B misdemeanor with a fine of \$200 to \$2,000, a jail term of not more than 180 days, or both. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 12.405.
- All subsequent violations: Class A misdemeanor with a fine of \$500 to \$4,000, a jail term not to exceed one year, or both. Tex. Parks & Wild. Code § 12.404.
- Also, the species has a higher wildlife recovery value under 31 TAC § 69.22(b)(7)-(8).

3. **BEHAVIOR THAT CAN BE ILLEGAL in connection with nesting birds**



Photo Credit: Liam Wolff,
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A. Trespass: It is illegal to enter property without consent where posted or otherwise informed. Some coastal islands are private.

Penalty: Fine up to \$2,000, a jail term not to exceed 180 days, or both. Tex. Penal Code § 30.05.

- If a deadly weapon is carried, fine up to \$4,000. Tex. Penal Code § 12.21.

B. Animal control: Some coastal municipalities expand protection for coastal nesting birds by prohibiting dogs from disturbing nesting birds.

Corpus Christi:

Dogs must be “under restraint” on Gulf beaches – either on a leash or subject to the commands of its human – keeping “the dog from *harassing*, threatening, biting, or attacking **any other animal or person**” (*italics and emphasis added*). It is illegal to allow a dog to attack or threaten an animal on a public beach. Corpus Christi Code of Ord. § 10-59 (a),(b).

- **Penalty:** Violation with a fine of no more than \$500. Corpus Christi Code of Ord. § 1-6(e).

Rockport:

Dogs cannot be running at large. Rockport Code of Ord. § 18-27.

- **Penalty:** Misdemeanor with a fine not to exceed \$200. Rockport Code of Ord. § 18-28. The dog does not need to be impounded if its owner is known. Rockport Code of Ord. § 18-33.

Port Aransas:

It is illegal for a person to allow their dog to run at large on city beaches or public grounds. Port Aransas defines “at large” to refer to dogs not restrained by a leash of 10 feet or less. Port Aransas Code of Ord. § 4-26.

- **Penalty:** The dog may be impounded; fine between \$10 and \$200. § 4-101.

It is illegal to injure or harm wildlife in Port Aransas parks. Port Aransas Code of Ord. § 18-242(10).

All pets must be on a leash in Port Aransas parks. Port Aransas Code of Ord. § 18-242(3).

- **Penalty:** Class C misdemeanor. Port Aransas Code of Ord. § 18-240(a).



Wilson's Plover nest (left) and Least Tern nest (right). Scrape nesters like these scrape dents in the ground to nest. These nests can be hard to see and are especially vulnerable to humans and dogs. Photo Credit: Stephanie Bilodeau (Houston Audubon)

Table of Texas Coastal Nesting Birds

All are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. § 703, et seq.; 50 C.F.R. § 10.13 Table). Additional protections are noted based on the Texas Species of Greatest Conservation Need.

Species (by common name)	Preferred Nesting Habitat in Texas	Notable Nesting Habits	Listing Category*
American Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	Sandy beaches	Scrape nester	
Apomado Falcon <i>Falco femoralis</i>	Coastal prairies	Nest platforms	FE, SE, S1
Black-bellied Whistling Duck <i>Dendocygna autumnalis</i>	Shallow fresh waterbodies	Trees or on ground	
Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Variety of coastal habitats	Colonial;** Trees or shrubs	
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i>	Open sandy areas, coastal islands	Colonial; scrape nester	OC, S2B
Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Islands, spoil banks	Colonial; trees, shrubs, or ground	
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Coastal islands with open space	Colonial; scrape nester	
Cattle Egret <i>Ardea ibis</i>	Coastal islands	Colonial; trees, shrubs	
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Variety of habitats	Colonial; trees, shrubs, ground	
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	Fresh and marine estuaries	Colonial; trees, shrubs, ground	
Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens</i>	Brackish marshes	Shrubs, trees	S5B
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Sandy beaches	Colonial; scrape nester	
Laughing Gull <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Coastal islands	Colonial; scrape nester	
Least Bittern <i>Botaurus exilis</i>	Fresh and brackish marsh	Build woven platforms	
Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Sand beaches or dry mudflats	Colonial; scrape nester	OC, S2B
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Woody vegetation in wetlands	Colonial; trees, shrubs	OC

Species (by common name)	Preferred Nesting Habitat in Texas	Notable Nesting Habits	Listing Category*
Neotropic Cormorant <i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	Bays, wetlands, spoil islands	Colonial; shrubs and trees	
Reddish Egret <i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Coastal islands with low vegetation	Colonial; trees, shrubs, ground	ST , S2B
Roseate Spoonbill <i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Woody vegetation in wetlands	Colonial; trees, shrubs	
Royal Tern <i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Barren sandy barrier islands	Colonial; scrape nester	
Sandwich Tern <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Barren sandy barrier islands	Colonial; scrape nester	
Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	Woody vegetation in estuarine wetlands	Colonial; trees, shrubs	OC
Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Sandy beaches	Scrape nester	OC, S3B
Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Spoil islands	Colonial; scrape nester	ST , S1B
Tricolored Heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Woody vegetation in estuarine wetlands	Colonial; trees, shrubs, ground	
White American Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Spoil islands	Scrape nester	
White-faced Ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	Low vegetation in wetlands	Colonial; Shrubs or low trees	ST***
White Ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	Woody vegetation in coastal marshes, mudflats	Colonial; Shrubs or low trees	
Wilson's Plover <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Sand flats, shorelines, dunes	Scrape nester	OC, S3B
Yellow-crowned Night Heron <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Woody vegetation in estuarine wetlands	Colonial; trees, shrubs, ground	

*FE = Federal Endangered – 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq., 50 C.F.R. § 17.11(h).

SE = State Endangered – Tex. Parks & Wild. Code Ch. 68, 31 TAC § 65.176.

ST = State Threatened – 31 TAC § 65.175.

OC = of concern; S1 = critically imperiled in Texas; S2 = imperiled in Texas; S3 = vulnerable in Texas; S5 = secure in Texas; B = breeding population; N = nonbreeding population.

** Colonial nesting = when many birds nest in a common area at the same time. Such an area sometimes is referred to as a rookery.

*** Identified as threatened in 31 TAC § 65.175 table, but not on the state status list.

Primary source for Table: TPWD, *State Status List*, https://tpwd.texas.gov/wildlife/wildlife-diversity/swap/sgcn/?taxonomic_group=Birds&federal_status=Not+Listed&state_status=Not+Listed&endemic=All&page=2 (last updated Feb. 28, 2025) (list not available as of June 4, 2025).