

## Summary of Crab Laws and Regulations

2009-2010

**This document should be kept on board all vessels employed for commercial crabbing as a legal reference, not to supersede knowledge of the pertinent laws.**

<b>License Requirements:</b>	<b><u>Resident</u></b>	<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>
Commercial Saltwater License [Section 50-5-300]/[Section 50-5-310]	\$ 25.00	\$ 300.00
Crab Pots (up to 50 pots)	\$ 25.00	\$ 125.00
Each additional pot	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00
<b>Dealer Licenses:</b>		
Wholesale Seafood Dealer [Section 50-5-360]	\$ 100.00	\$ 500.00
Peeler Crab License Must have Wholesale License [Section 50-5-360 (B)]	\$ 75.00	\$ 375.00

**Note: Any person or firm engaged in processing or picking crabs must obtain certification from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).**

No person may hold or apply for more than one trap license. [Section 50-5-325 (D)]

While exercising the privilege of a license or permit the license, operator, or permittee must display or keep on his person the license or permit, and the license or permit must be produced on demand of Department personnel or other law enforcement personnel. [Section 50-5-350 (A)]

Licenses and permits are not transferable; however, any licensed commercial saltwater fisherman may operate any licensed commercial equipment with written permission of the owner except:

- (1) channel nets; and
- (2) any commercial equipment licensed at the resident fee when the nonresident fee is greater if the operator is a non resident. [Section 50-5-350 (B)]

The operator and the owner of a vessel used for commercial purposes must have aboard the required commercial equipment licenses and permits and display the vessel's identification decal provided by the Department. [Section 50-5-350 (C)]

The Department may deny issuance of any license or permit for commercial fishing equipment or activities to residents of any coastal state which denies the same privilege to South Carolina residents. The Department may limit the type of fishing equipment used, seasons, and areas where nonresidents may fish in accordance with comparable limitations placed upon South Carolina fisherman by the nonresident's state. [Section 50-5-390]

It is unlawful:

- (1) to remove, willingly damage, or interfere with any fishing equipment belonging to another;

- (2) to remove the catch without possessing written permission of the owner of the equipment, except channel nets must be operated only by the licensee; or
- (3) to willingly interfere with or impede lawful fishing activity. [Section 50-5-105 (A)]

No trap may be placed within six hundred feet of a public boat ramp or launching area. [Section 50-5-555 (A)]

No trap may be set so as to leave any portion of the trap dry at any stage of the tide. [Section 50-5-555 (B)]

No trap may be unattended for more than five days. Without having written permission of the owner, no person may retrieve or remove catch from any trap with a buoy of which is marked with a number assigned by the Department to another person. [Section 50-5-555 (C)]

No trap may be set so as to obstruct navigation in any creek or other navigable water course, access point, or mooring point. A trap determined by the Department to be in violation of this section may be removed by the Department and disposed of as provided in this chapter. [Section 50-5-555 (D)]

The Department may inspect traps for compliance with this section at any time. If the Department finds any trap:

- (1) set in violation of this section;
- (2) containing excessive dead catch or only dead catch; or
- (3) with buoy, line, or trap displaying excessive marine growth, the trap is contraband and must be seized and disposed of as provided in this chapter. [Section 50-5-555 (E)]

From June 1 through March 14, all crab traps used for commercial purposes must have at least two unobstructed, circular escape vents (rings) which must be two and three-eighths inches or greater in inside diameter. At least one vent (ring) must be in the upper chamber. All vents (rings) must be within two inches of the base of the horizontal partition or the base of the trap. Crab traps constructed of a single chamber must have at least one two and three-eighths inch or larger inside diameter escape vent (ring) located on a vertical surface within two inches of the base of the trap. Traps constructed of one-inch mesh wire and baited only with live male blue crabs are peeler traps and are exempt year round. [Section 50-5-545]

Other than minnow traps not used for a commercial purpose, and traps with lines attached to a shore based structure and not used for a commercial purpose, each trap set in the waters of this State must have attached to it a buoy made of solid, buoyant material which does not sink if punctured or if cracked. A spherical or nonspherical primary buoy must be attached to each trap. A nonspherical buoy must be at least ten inches in length and five inches in diameter or width. A spherical buoy must be at least six inches in diameter. No plastic, metal, or glass bottles or jugs may be used as a buoy, and no buoy attached may be made of a material which could sink if punctured or cracked. No floating line or rope may be used. [Section 50-5-550 (A)]

The Department may require that each trap set in the salt waters of this State have catch release features and identification tags designated by the Department. [Section 50-5-550 (B)]

Each licensed commercial saltwater fisherman licensed to fish traps must acquire identification number assigned by the Department. The assigned identification number must be burned or branded on each primary trap buoy in numerals of at least two inches in height, must be clearly legible, must be in a color contrasting that of the buoy and must be unobstructed and visible when the buoy is at rest in the water. [Section 50-5-550 (C)]

The buoy of traps used by individuals for personal use as provided by law in lieu of the identification number required on commercial traps must bear the owner name and current address and must be yellow in color. [Section 50-5-550 (D)]

A trap not marked in accordance with this selection is contraband and must be seized and disposed of as provided in this chapter. [Section 50-5-550 (E)]

It is unlawful for a person to take, possess, sell, or offer for sale, any crab or female crab from which the sponge has been removed. It is not unlawful to temporarily take sponge crabs incidental to lawful crabbing operations so long as the sponge crabs are returned immediately to the water without further harm. [Section 50-5-1300 (A)]

The Department may grant permits to licensed wholesale seafood dealers to import and possess sponge crabs from states where taking and selling are lawful. [Section 50-5-1300 (B)]

The prohibitions of subsection (A) do not apply to the importation or sale of sponge crabs by a licensed wholesale seafood dealer who holds a permit granted under this section. [Section 50-5-1300 (C)]

Except as provided in this section, it is unlawful for a commercial saltwater fisherman licensed to set, move, fish, retrieve, or remove catch from traps which may be used to take blue crabs; or to transport aboard a vessel more than twenty-four blue crabs or parts or products thereof, during the following times:

- (1) from 9:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m. the following day, local time, from April 1 through September 15 inclusive; and
- (2) from 7:00 p.m. until 6:00 a.m. the following day, local time, from September 16 through March 31 inclusive.

This prohibition does not apply to recreational fisherman using properly marked personal traps. A vessel rigged to use a licensed trawl may have blue crabs aboard at night if taken during lawful trawling activity; however, no vessel rigged for trawling may be used to set, move, retrieve, or remove catch from crab traps. [Section 50-5-1305 (A)]

Except as provided in this chapter, it is unlawful for a person to take, possess, sell or offer for sale any blue crab (Callinectes sapidus) of a size smaller than five inches measured from tip of one lateral spine across the back of the shell to the tip of the opposite lateral spine. It is not unlawful to temporarily take blue crabs of a size smaller than five inches incidental to lawful fishing operations so long as the undersized crabs are returned immediately to the water without further harm. [Section 50-5-1310 (A)]

Any licensed commercial saltwater fisherman licensed to harvest blue crabs may harvest or transport peeler crabs of less than five inches but must first obtain a written acknowledgement from a licensed peeler crab dealer in a form prescribed by the Department stating that the peeler crab dealer will accept peeler crabs from the licensed commercial saltwater fisherman. The acknowledgement must be dated and is not effective beyond ninety days from the date thereon. A licensed commercial saltwater fisherman must deliver undersized peeler blue crabs only to licensed peeler crab dealers from whom he has received the written acknowledgement. [Section 50-5-1310 (B)]

The Department may issue permits to persons engaged in clam mariculture for the capture, temporary possession, and transport of blue crabs or stone crabs of any size. The permittee must return all captured stone crabs and sublegal blue crabs alive to water of comparable salinity. A permittee using more than two traps may retain legal size blue crabs and stone crab claws only if licensed as a commercial saltwater fisherman and licensed to use traps. [Section 50-5-1310 (C)]

It is lawful for licensed wholesale food dealers to import blue crabs of less than the minimum size specified in this article when permitted by the Department. Each shipment of imported blue crabs must have with it a bill of sale or other documentation dated no earlier than three days preceding the shipment from a licensed commercial saltwater fisherman or seafood dealer in the jurisdiction of origin verifying the crabs were lawfully taken. [Section 50-5-1315]

Any vessel used in aid of taking blue crabs by trap or transporting live blue crabs by traps for commercial purposes must display crab trap identification numbers assigned by the Department as authorized in Article 5 of this chapter. The numbers must be displayed permanently and conspicuously on the outside of the hull on both the port and starboard sides of the vessel near midship. Individual letters and numerals must be no less than

eight inches in height and six inches in width and of a color contrasting that of the hull. An unobstructed circle no less than eight inches in diameter, in a contrasting color must be displayed next to the trap identification number. The circle must consist of any one or two colors, other than black or yellow, which match the color or color combination utilized on the buoys of the crab traps being used. If two colors are used, each must cover one half of the circle. Colors must be such of hue and brilliance as to be easily distinguished and seen. The Department may approve and require crab fisherman to register color choices. [Section 50-5-1320 (A)]

It is unlawful to take or possess a stone crab or stone crab parts except as provided herein. [Section 50-5-1325 (A)]

A stone crab having two claws may be temporarily taken for removal of the larger claw provided the larger claw is two and three-fourths inches in length or larger measured by a straight line from the elbow to the tip of the lower immovable claw finger, and the crab must be returned immediately to the water. [Section 50-5-1325 (B)]

It is unlawful to possess a female stone crab bearing visible eggs or to remove visible eggs or either claw from a female stone crab bearing visible eggs. [Section 50-5-1325 (C)]

It is unlawful to possess, sell, or offer for sell any stone crab claw, which has a forearm (propodus) of less than the size provided in subsection (B). [Section 50-5-1325 (D)]

Taking or possessing horseshoe crabs (Limulus polyphemus) is unlawful except under permit granted by the Department. [Section 50-5-1330 (A)]

The Department may permit the taking or possession of horseshoe crabs. Permits granted under this section may include provisions as to lawful fishing areas; minimum size requirements for horseshoe crabs; mesh size and dimensions of nets and other harvesting devices; by catch requirements; fishing times or periods; catch reporting requirements; holding facilities, conditions, and periods; and other conditions the Department determines. [Section 50-5-1330 (B)]

Horseshoe crabs from which blood is collected for production of amebocyte lysate may be held in facilities approved by the Department and must be handled so as to minimize injury to the crab. Horseshoe crabs collected in this State must be returned unharmed to state waters of comparable salinity and water quality as soon as possible after bleeding unless subsequent retention is permitted. [Section 50-5-1330 (C)]

The taking of horseshoe crabs incidentally during legal fishing operations does not violate this section if the crabs are returned immediately to the water unharmed. [Section 50-5-1330 (D)]

No horseshoe crab collected in South Carolina may be removed from this State. [Section 50-5-1330 (F)]

It is unlawful to set or use a trap or basket commonly termed a “crab pot” to catch crab for commercial purposes between May 1 and October 1 within Pawley’s Island Creek and Midway Creek in Georgetown County. Individuals may set two crab pots for personal consumption and not for sale, (must have saltwater recreational fishing license). [Section 50-5-1335] [Section 50-9-560 (A)]

The dividing line between saltwater and freshwater on the rivers listed are defined in this section, and all waters of the rivers and their tributaries, streams, and estuaries lying seaward of the dividing lines are considered salt waters, and all waters lying landward or upstream from all dividing lines are considered freshwaters purpose of licensing and regulating commercial and recreational fishing. Except as otherwise provided below, the saltwater/freshwater dividing line is U.S. Highway 17:

- (1) On Savannah River the dividing line is the abandoned Seaboard Railroad track bed located approximately one and three-fourths miles upstream from the U.S. Highway 17A bridge.
- (2) Wright River is salt water for its entire length.
- (3) On Ashepoo River the dividing line is the old Seaboard Railroad track bed.

- (4) On New River the dividing line is at Cook's Landing.
- (5) Wallace River, Rantowles Creek, Long Branch Creek, and Shem Creek are salt water for their entire lengths.
- (6) On the Edisto River the dividing line is the abandoned Seaboard Railroad track bed near Matthews Canal Cut.
- (7) On the Ashley River the dividing line is the confluence of Popper Dam Creek directly across from Magnolia Gardens.
- (8) On the Cooper River the dividing line is the seaward shoreline of Old Back River at the confluence of Old Back River downstream from Bushy Park Reservoir.
- (9) Wando River is salt water for its entire length.
- (10) On the Intracoastal Waterway in Horry County the dividing line is the bridge across the Intracoastal Waterway at the intersection of S.C. Highway 9 and U.S. Highway 17. [Section 50-5-80]