**Title:** Copyright and DisclaimerThe State of South Carolina owns the copyright to the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as contained herein. Any use of the text, section headings, or Do Coastal Ecosystems Mitigate Storm Surges and Tsunamis

**Statement of Problem:** Governments worldwide have recently embarked on many expensive restora catchlines of the 1976 Code is subject to the terms of federal copyright and other applicable laws and such text, section headings, or catchlines may not be reproduced in whole otion projects involving barrier islands, coastal marshes and mangrove forests following catastrophic disturbance A commonr in part in any form or for inclusion in any material which is offered for sale or lease without the express written permission of the Chairman of the South Carolina Legislative ly-held perception among the general public, policy-makers, and some scientists is that coastal ecosystems provide significant measurable protection to human habitation during extreme stormCouncil or the Code Commissioner of South Carolina.This statutory database is current through the 2001 Regular Session and the 2001 Extra Session of the South Carolina General Asss and tsunamis. Restoration activities have been particularly intensive after the December 2004 tsunami in the Indian Oembly. Changes to the statutes enacted by the 2002 General Assembly, which will convene in January 2002, will be incorporated as soon as possible. Some changes enacted by the 20cean and the 20002 General Assembly may take immediate effect. The State of South Carolina and the South Carolina Legislative Council make no warranty as to the accuracy of the data, and users r5 hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico. Yet, the scientific evidence is equivocal. Field observations and some modeling studies cast douely on the data entirely at their own risk.The Legislative Council by law is charged with compiling and publishing the 1976 Code and it is maintained in a database which may be acbt on these widely held beliefs. Thcessed for commercial purposes by contacting the Legislative Council or the office of Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems.CHAPTER 15. DWELLINGS UNFIT FOR HUMAe scientific question can be cast in terms of the interactions between coastal ecosystems and extreme events. Firstly, howN HABITATIONARTICLE 1. IN MUNICIPALITIES OF OVER 1,000SECTION 311510. Definitions. The following terms whenever used or referred to in this article shall have the following respec are coastal ecosystems impacted by extreme events? And secondly, do coastal ecosystems mitigate the extreme event, that is, under what conditions do they afford some form of protection, and if so, how much?

**Objectives:** First, thoroughly review the literative meanings for the purposes of this article, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context: (1) “Municipality” shall mean any city or town regardless of populatioture concerning the ron; (2) “Governing body” shall mean the council or other legislative body charged with governing a municipality; (3) “Public officer” shall mean the officer or officers who are autle of coastal ecosystems in mitigating damage to build a publicly accessible comprehensive database of actual observations that can be used for analyses. This literature review will also provide insights into hohorized by ordinances adopted hereunder to exercise the powers prescribed by such ordinances and by this article; (4) “Public authority” shall mean any housing authority or any ofw these perceptions came about and how they have been propagated. Second, bring physical and biological scientists in a major workshop to address this topic. Many hydrodynamic models exist concerning tsunami propagation through mangroves. However these models are badly miscalibrated in how they represent the forests. Similar situations exist for other types of coastal ecosystems. Third, disseminate the results and recommendations to the public-policy makers and appropriate government entities to ensure the recommendations are included in the planning process.

**Relevance and Impact:** The cost officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the municipality or State relating to health, fire or building regulations or to other activities concernin restoring coastal ecosystems and communities is huge. Restoration must be based on sound science and the general public and decision makers must understag dwellings in the municipality; (5) “Owner” shall mean the holder of the title in fee simple and every mortgagee of record; (6) “Parties in interest” shall mean all individuals, nd their options.

**Partnerships:** A number of scientists from all disciplines in USGS have experassociations, corporations and others who have interests of record in a dwelling and any who are in possession thereof; and (7) “Dwelling” shall mean any building or structure, otise pertinent to this project. Federal partners include the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, both of which have cr part thereof, used and occupied for human habitation or intended to be so used and includes any outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith. SECTIoastal units along all US coastlines. The US Army Corps of Engineers would be extremely interested in the results.