**Title:** Do Coastal Copyright and DisclaimerThe State of South Carolina owns the copyright to the Code of LawEcosystems Mitigate Storm Surges and Tsunamis

**Statement of Problem:** Governments worldwide have recently es of South Carolina, 1976, as contained herein. Any use of the text, section headings, ombarked on mr catchlines of the 1976 Code is subject to the terms of federal copyright and other applany expensive restoration projects involving barrier islands, coastal marshes and mangrovicable laws and such text, section headings, or catchlines may not be reproduced in wholee forests following catastrophic disturbance A commonly-held perception among the general public, policy-makers, and some scient or in part in any form or for inclusion in any material which is offered for sale or leaists is that coastal ecosystems provide significant measurable protection to human habitation during extreme storms anse without the express written permission of the Chairman of the South Carolina Legislatid tsunamis. Restoration activitieve Council or the Code Commissioner of South Carolina.This statutory database is current s have bethrough the 2001 Regular Session and the 2001 Extra Session of the South Carolina Generalen particularly intensive after the December 2004 Assembly. Changes to the statutes enacted by the 2002 General Assembly, which will convtsunami in the Indian Ocean and the 2005 hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico. Yet, the scientific eene in January 2002, will be incorporated as soon as possible. Some changes enacted by tvidence is equivocal. Field observations and some modeling studies cast doubt on these widely held beliefs. The scientific question can be cast in terms of thehe 2002 General Assembly may take immediate effect. The State of South Carolina and the interactions between coastal ecosystems and extremeSouth Carolina Legislative Council make no warranty as to the accuracy of the data, and u events. Firstly, how are coastal ecosystems impacted by extreme events? And secondly, do coastal ecosers rely on the data entirely at their own risk.The Legislative Council by law is chargesystems mitigate the extreme event, that is, under what cond with compiling and publishing the 1976 Code and it is maintained in a database which maditions do they afford some form of protection, and if so, how much?

**Objectives:** First, thoroughlyy be accessed for commercial purposes by contacting the Legislative Council or the office review the literature concerning the role of coastal ecosystems in mitigating damag of Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems.CHAPTER 15. DWELLINGS UNFIT e to build a publicly accessible cFOR HUMAN HABITATIONARTICLE 1. IN MUNICIPALITIES OF OVER 1,000SECTION 311510. Definitionsomprehensive database of actual observations that can be used for analyses. This literature review will also provide insights into how these perceptions . The following terms whenever used or referred to in this article shall have the followicame about and hng respective meanings for the purposes of this article, unless a different meaning clearow 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 mangrovely appears from the context: (1) “Municipality” shall mean any city or town regardless ofs. Howeve population; (2) “Governing body” shall mean the council or other legislative body charger 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-policd with governing a municipality; (3) “Public officer” shall mean the officer or officers y makers and appropriate who are authorized by ordinances adopted hereunder to exercise the powers prescribed by sgovernment entities to ensureuch ordinances and by this article; (4) “Public authority” shall mean any housing authori the recommendations are included ity or any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the mn the planning process.

**Relevance and Impact:** The cost of restoriunicipality or State relating to health, fire or building regulations or to other activitng coastal ecosystems and communities is huge. Resties concerning dwellings in the municipality; (5) “Owner” shall mean the holder of the tioration must be based on sound science and the general public and decision makers must understatle in fee simple and every mortgagee of record; (6) “Parties in interest” shall mean allnd their options.

**Partnerships:** A number of scientists from all disciplines in USGS ha individuals, associations, corporations and others who have interests of record in a dweve expertise pertinent to this project. Federal partnelling and any who are in possession thereof; and (7) “Dwelling” shall mean any building rs include the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, both of which have coastal unitsor structure, or part thereof, used and occupied for human habitation or intended to be s along all o used and includes any outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith. SECTIUS coastlines. The US Army Corps of Engineers would be extremely interested in the results.