**Title:** Do Coastal Ecosystems Mitigate Storm Surges and Tsunamis

**Statement of Problem:** Governments worldwide have recently embarked on many expensive restoration projects involving barrier islands, coastal marshes and mangrove forests following catastrophic disturbance A commonly-held perception among the general public, policy-makers, and some scientists is that coastal ecosystems provide significant measurable protection to human habitation during extreme storms and tsunamis. Restoration activities have been particularly intensive after the December 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean and the 2005 hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico. Yet, the scientific evidence is equivocal. Field observations and some modeling studies cast doubt on these widely held beliefs. The scientific question can be cast in terms of the interactions between coastal ecosystems and extreme events. Firstly, how 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 literature concerning the role 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 how 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 hydrodyCopyright 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 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 or 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 Council 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 Assembly. 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 2002 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 rely 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 accessed for commercial purposes by contacting the Legislative Council or the office of Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems.CHAPTER 15. DWELLINGS UNFIT FOR HUMAN 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 respective 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 population; (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 authorized 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 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 concerning 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, associations, 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, or 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. SECTION 311520. Repairing, closing or demolishing unfit dwellings. Whenever any municipality of this State finds that there exist in such municipality dwellings which are unfit for human habitation due to (a) dilapidation, (b) defects increasing the hazards of fire, accidents or other calamities, (c) lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or (d) othenamic 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 of restoring coastal ecosystems and communities is huge. Restoration must be based on sound science and the general public and decision makers must understand their options.

**Partnerships:** A number of scientists from all disciplines in USGS have expertise pertinent to this project. Federal partners include the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, both of which have coastal units along all Ur conditions rendering such dwellings unsafe or insanitary, dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety or morals or otherwise inimical to the welfare of the residents of such municipality, such municipality may exercise its police powers to repair, close or demolish any such dwelling in the manner herein provided. SECTION 311530. Provisions permitted to be included in ordinances relating to unfit dwellings. Upon the adoption of an ordinance finding that dwelling conditions of the character described in Section 311520 exist within a municipality, the governing body of such municipality may adopt ordinances relating to the dwellings within such municipality which are unfit for human habitation. Such ordinances may include the following provisions: (1) That a public officer be designated or appointed to exercise the powers prescribed by the ordinances; (2) That whenever a petition is filed with the public officer by a public authority or by at least five residents of the municipality charging that any dwelling is unfit for human habitation or whenever it appears to the public officer (on his own motion) that any dwelling is unfit for human habitation, the public officer shall, if his preliminary investigation discloses a basis for such charges, issue and cause to be served upon the owner of and all parties in interest in such dwelling a complaint stating the charges in that respect and containing a notice that a hearing will be held before the public officer or his designated agent at a place therein fixed not less than ten days nor more than thirty days after the serving of such complaint; that the owner and parties in interest shall be given the right to file an answer to the complaint and to appear in person or otherwise and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the complaint; and that the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling in hearings before the public officer; (3) That if, after such notice and hearing, the public officer determines that the dwelling under consideration is unfit for human habitation he shall state in writing his findings of fact in support of such determination and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner thereof an order (a) if the repair, alteration or improvement of the dwelling can be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the dwelling (the ordinance of the municipality may fix a certain percentage of such cost as being reasonable for such purpose), requiring the owner, within the time specified in the order, to repair, alter or improve such dwelling to render it fit for human habitation or to vacate and close the dwelling as a human habitation or (b) if the repair, alteration or improvement of the dwelling cannot be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the dwelling (the ordinance of the municipality may fix a certain percentage of such cost as being reasonable for such purpose), requiring the owner, within the time specified in the order, to remove or demolish such dwelling; (4) That, if the owner fails to comply with an order to repair, alter or improve or to vacate and close the dwelling, the public officer may cause such dwelling to be rS coastlines. The US Army Corps of Engineers would be extremely interested in the results.