**Title:** Do Coastal 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 catchlines of the 197Ecosystems Mitigate Storm Surges and Tsunamis

**Statement of Problem:** Governments worldwide have recently e6 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 anmbarked on my 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 any expensive restoration projects involving barrier islands, coastal marshes and mangrovdatabase 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 convenee forests following catastrophic disturbance A commonly-held perception among the general public, policy-makers, and some scient 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 Legislativeists is that coastal ecosystems provide significant measurable protection to human habitation during extreme storms an 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 andd tsunamis. Restoration activitie 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.s have be 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 resen particularly intensive after the December 2004 pective 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 btsunami in the Indian Ocean and the 2005 hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico. Yet, the scientific eody” 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 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 theo 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 gover interactions between coastal ecosystems and extremenment 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 fe events. Firstly, how are coastal ecosystems impacted by extreme events? And secondly, do coastal ecoe 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 possesssystems mitigate the extreme event, that is, under what conion 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 belditions do they afford some form of protection, and if so, how much?

**Objectives:** First, thoroughlyonging 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 dwell review the literature concerning the role of coastal ecosystems in mitigating damagings 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 (de to build a publicly accessible c) other 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, suomprehensive database of actual observations that can be used for analyses. This literature review will also provide insights into how these perceptions ch 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 tcame about and ho 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 mow 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 mangroveay 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 designats. Howeveed 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 municipalitr 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 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, ify makers and appropriate 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 regovernment entities to ensurespect 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 o the recommendations are included if 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 fixedn the planning process.

**Relevance and Impact:** The cost of restori 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 ng coastal ecosystems and communities is huge. Restpublic 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 toration must be based on sound science and the general public and decision makers must understao 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 nd their options.

**Partnerships:** A number of scientists from all disciplines in USGS hamunicipality 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 rve expertise pertinent to this project. Federal partneender 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 relatirs include the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, both of which have coastal unitson 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 along all 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 rUS coastlines. The US Army Corps of Engineers would be extremely interested in the results.