**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 1976 Code is subject to the terms of federal copyright and other applicable laws and such text, section headings, or catchlines may not be reproducEcosystems Mitigate Storm Surges and Tsunamis

**Statement of Problem:** Governments worldwide have recently eed 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 mbarked on mSouth 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 tany expensive restoration projects involving barrier islands, coastal marshes and mangrovo 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 Tece forests following catastrophic disturbance A commonly-held perception among the general public, policy-makers, and some scienthnology 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) “ists is that coastal ecosystems provide significant measurable protection to human habitation during extreme storms anMunicipality” 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 td tsunamis. Restoration activitiehis 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 ss have beimple 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 soen particularly intensive after the December 2004 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 tsunami in the Indian Ocean and the 2005 hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico. Yet, the scientific ethe hazards of fire, accidents or other calamities, (c) lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or (d) 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, such municipality may exercise its vidence is equivocal. Field observations and some modeling studies cast doubt on these widely held beliefs. The scientific question can be cast in terms of thepolice 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 bod interactions between coastal ecosystems and extremey 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 publ events. Firstly, how are coastal ecosystems impacted by extreme events? And secondly, do coastal ecoic 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 chargsystems mitigate the extreme event, that is, under what cones, 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 suchditions do they afford some form of protection, and if so, how much?

**Objectives:** First, thoroughly 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 office review the literature concerning the role of coastal ecosystems in mitigating damagr; (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 te to build a publicly accessible che 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 oromprehensive database of actual observations that can be used for analyses. This literature review will also provide insights into how these perceptions 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 came about and htime 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 repaired, altered or improved or to be vacated and closed; that the public officer may cause to be posted on thow 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 mangrovee main entrance of any dwelling so closed, a placard with the following words: “This building is unfit for human habitation; the use or occupation of this building for human habitation is prohibited and unlawful”; (5) That, if the owner fails to comply with an order to remove or demolish the dwelling, the public officer may cause such dwellis. Howeveng to be removed or demolished; and (6) That the amount of the cost of such repairs, alterations or improvements, vacating and closing, or removal or demolition by the public officer shall be a lien against the real property upon which such cost was incurred and shall be collectible in the same manner as municipal taxes. (7) If a municipalityr 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-polic in demolishing unfit dwellings as permitted by this article contracts with a third party not employed by the municipality to do the work, it must bid the work in conformity with the procurement code applicable to the municipality. SECTION 311540. Power of municipality to declare nuisances not impaired. Nothing in Section 311530 shall be consty makers and appropriate rued to impair or limit in any way the power of a municipality to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement by summary proceedings or otherwise. SECTION 311550. Standards in ordinances for determining fitness of dwelling for human habitation. An ordinance adopted by a municipality under this article shall provide thagovernment entities to ensuret a public officer may determine that a dwelling is unfit for human habitation if he finds that conditions exist in such dwelling which are dangerous or injurious to the health, safety or morals of the occupants of such dwelling, the occupants of neighboring dwellings or other residents of such municipality. Such conditions may include the fo the recommendations are included illowing (without limiting the generality of the foregoing): Defects therein increasing the hazards of fire, accident or other calamities; lack of adequate ventilation, light or sanitary facilities; dilapidation; disrepair; structural defects; uncleanliness. The ordinance may provide additional standards to guide the public officer or hin the planning process.

**Relevance and Impact:** The cost of restoris agents in determining the fitness of a dwelling for human habitation. SECTION 311560. Service of complaints or orders; posting and filing copies. Complaints or orders issued by a public officer pursuant to an ordinance adopted under this article shall be served upon persons either personally or by registered mail, but if the whereabouts of ng coastal ecosystems and communities is huge. Restsuch persons is unknown and cannot be ascertained by the public officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence and the public officer shall make an affidavit to that effect, then the serving of such complaint or order upon such persons may be made by publishing it once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed and published ioration must be based on sound science and the general public and decision makers must understan the municipality or, in the absence of such newspaper, in one printed and published in the county and circulating in the municipality in which the dwellings are located. A copy of such complaint or order shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises affected by the complaint or order. A copy of such complaint or order shall also bnd their options.

**Partnerships:** A number of scientists from all disciplines in USGS hae filed with the clerk of the county in which the dwelling is located and such filing of the complaint or order shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law. SECTION 311570. Rights of persons affected by orders. Any person affected by an order issued by a public officer may within sixty days after the postive expertise pertinent to this project. Federal partneng and service of the order petition the circuit court for an injunction restraining the public officer from carrying out the provisions of the order and the court may, upon such petition, issue a temporary injunction restraining the public officer pending the final disposition of the cause. Hearings shall be had by the court on such petitionrs include the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, both of which have coastal unitss within twenty days or as soon thereafter as possible and shall be given preference over other matters on the court’s calendar. The court shall hear and determine the issues raised and shall enter such final order or decree as law and justice may require. In all such proceedings the findings of the public officer as to facts, if supported b along all y evidence, shall be conclusive. Costs shall be in the discretion of the court. The remedies herein provided shall be exclusive remedies and no person affected by an order of the public officer shall be entitled to recover any damages for action taken pursuant to any order of the public officer or because of compliance by such person with any ordeUS coastlines. The US Army Corps of Engineers would be extremely interested in the results.