**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 he 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 sadings, 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 rome 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, eproduced 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 tthe 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 he 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 Sreview the literature concerning the role of coastal ecosystems in mitigating damage to build a publicly accessible coession 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 asmprehensive database of actual observations that can be used for analy 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 ses. This literature review will also provide insights intomake 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 publi 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 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 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 Sshing 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 Prinervice and Fish and Wildlife Service, both of which have coastal units along all US coastlines. The US Army Corps of Engineers would be extremely interested in the results.