

**MAYOR PRO TEMPORE:**  
Michael Heidingsfelder

**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**  
Bradley D. Belt  
Russell A. Berner  
Madeleine Kaye



**TOWN ADMINISTRATOR:**  
Stephanie Tillerson

**TOWN ATTORNEY:**  
Mac McQuillin

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING**  
Council Chambers and via Zoom  
April 10, 2024; 1:00 PM

**AGENDA**

- I. **Call to Order:**
- II. **Approval of Minutes:**
  - A. Minutes of the December 13, 2023 Environmental Committee Meeting
  - B. Minutes of the February 14, 2024 Environmental Committee Meeting
- III. **Citizen's Comments:**
- IV. **Project Updates**
  - A. Shorebird Stewardship Program
  - B. Grow Native
  - C. Rodenticides/Wildlife
  - D. Kiawah Conservancy Projects
  - E. Clemson PhD Bobcat Anticoagulant Study
  - F. Marsh Management Plan
  - G. Kiawah Go Green Initiative
- V. **Old Business**
  - A. Storage Boxes, Chairs, Trash Cans on Beach
  - B. Kiawah River Bridge Access Feasibility Study
- VI. **New Business**
  - A. Beach Walkover Ordinance Review
  - B. Pet Restraint Ordinance Review
  - C. Loose Materials Ordinance Review
- VII. **Reports:**
  - A. Town of Kiawah Island
  - B. Kiawah Island Community Association Land & Lakes Management
  - C. Kiawah Island Golf Resort
  - D. Kiawah Island Architectural Review Board
  - E. Kiawah Conservancy
  - F. Turtle Patrol
- VIII. **Citizen Comments:**
- IX. **Chairman's Comments:**
- X. **Committee Member Comments:**
- XI. **Adjournment:**

## Minutes of the December 13, 2023 Town of Kiawah Island Environmental Committee Meeting

1. **Minutes approval, Groundwater research, (00:00:00 - 00:07:47)**

The session opened with approving August 9th minutes, and noted the absence of citizens' comments. Project updates included groundwater research, set for a presentation by Madeline Kay, and the Kiawah River Bridge study, focusing on marsh restoration and living shoreline techniques. The Clemson PhD study highlighted Megan Keating's orals success. The Kiawah Go Green 2.0 initiative was mentioned without Dr. Heidingsfelder's update.

2. **Kiawah River Bridge access feasibility study, Marsh restoration (00:07:48 - 00:21:01)**

The Kiawah River study detailed progress in environmental reviews, conceptual designs, and outlined objectives for marsh health and damage prevention. The October survey showed 41% of 1600-1700 respondents visited the site, with 44% walking or biking. Three access improvement concepts were presented: a comprehensive raised walkway with minimal marsh impact, eligible for Greenbelt funds, a shortened walkway limiting fishing/crabbing, and a no-action plan violating the Greenbelt Agreement. Adjustments based on Marsh Management Committee feedback included repositioned viewing platforms and added benches. Efforts to prevent marsh damage, the failed No Wake Zone designation in the Kiawah River, outreach to John's Island and Seabrook residents, and planned meetings with regulatory agencies were discussed, concluding with the installation of wake responsibility signs near Mingo Point.

3. **Trash cans on the beach, Signage, Environmental impact, ARB approval (00:21:02 - 00:38:31)**

The discussion involved ARB-approved sign installations, a pilot project led by the public works director, Brian Gottshalk, for relocating beach trash cans to address environmental and aesthetic concerns in the Eugenia and windswept areas, and upcoming ARB meetings. The project's challenges, including community awareness and adjusting trash collection schedules, were discussed, with input from Tony Elder of the Community Association on managing community concerns and ensuring effective communication and signage for trash disposal.

4. **Pilot program, Dolphin education program, Meeting dates, Environmental projects (00:38:31 - 00:56:06)**

The committee planned a trash management pilot program, pending approval, for early 2023 and supported the dolphin education program's continuation with a \$9900 budget. New business involved 2024 meeting scheduling and introducing a new hire for environmental projects. Updates included alligator removals, a bobcat GPS project, and fall migration banding, highlighting rare bird captures. The community association's fish tissue sampling confirmed no contamination. The ARB discussed increasing permeable surfaces through a driveway conversion program, aiming to reduce runoff and improve water quality.

5. **Conservancy, Easements, Sea turtles, Trash truck impact (00:56:06 - 01:00:35)**

The Conservancy group celebrated securing easements over 1280 acres and a 253-acre Limehouse Marsh easement, totaling 3860 preserved acres, and receiving a \$1 million refund from Charleston County Council for Betsy Kerrison Parkway properties. They plan to

extend preservation to Johns Island, leveraging greenbelt applications and donations. Sea turtle conservation on Kiawah Island saw 438 nests, with a 40.8% relocation rate, producing 31,936 hatchlings but losing 2807 eggs mainly to coyotes. Concerns about beach trash trucks' impact on turtle nesting were minimal, with noted issues of hatchlings getting stuck in deep ruts, but no significant problems.

## Minutes of the February 14, 2024 Town of Kiawah Island Environmental Committee Meeting

1. **Boardwalk construction, ADA compliance, Environmental concerns, Construction materials** ([00:00:00 - 00:15:07](#))

Miller Harper from East West Partners discussed the development of the Cape project and addressed concerns regarding the construction of two ADA-compliant boardwalks on West Beach. The boardwalks were designed a year ago and construction began after turtle season. However, a nor'easter in December and unexpected high tides caused damage and concerns among residents. Harper apologized for oversight in anticipating the tides and assured that materials would be removed and construction would resume with adjustments to the new dune contours. The committee also discussed the importance of ADA compliance and environmental considerations. Additionally, there was a mention of upcoming discussions on beach walkover ordinances and community boardwalks needing attention.

2. **Geoengineering, Stratospheric Aerosol Injections, Solar Radiation Management, Public Health Impacts** ([00:15:08 - 00:48:04](#))

Freida McKay, a resident of Rhett's Bluff, presented on geoengineering, focusing on stratospheric aerosol injections and solar radiation management as methods to mitigate global warming. She highlighted the use of heavy metals and chemicals like sulfates and aluminum oxide being dumped into the atmosphere, which could have adverse public health impacts due to toxicity. McKay referenced a 340-page document released by the Biden administration in June 2023, detailing a research plan and governance framework related to solar radiation modification. She expressed concerns about the secrecy surrounding these projects and the potential environmental impacts, such as crop failure and vegetation loss. McKay also showed videos and pictures as evidence of unusual cloud formations and temperature drops, suggesting these were results of geoengineering. She urged for more transparency and public awareness, mentioning that if a significant portion of the population becomes aware of these activities, there might be severe pushback.

3. **Beach walkovers, Ordinance review, Pet restraint, Environmental committee** ([00:48:04 - 01:11:50](#))

The committee discussed the review and potential revision of the town's beach walkover ordinance, which was last examined six to seven years ago. The ordinance, as it stands, requires adherence to specific guidelines for the construction and maintenance of private and community boardwalks, including dimensions, materials, and repair timelines following damage. The discussion highlighted the need for a subcommittee to further investigate and recommend changes to the ordinance, with particular attention to the impact of boardwalks on dune vegetation and beach access. Additionally, the committee addressed the pet restraint ordinance, focusing on the regulation of dogs on the beach, especially in relation to protecting shorebirds and their habitat. The current rules allow for off-leash dogs in certain areas and times of the year, with suggestions to possibly adjust these regulations to better protect wildlife. Volunteers were sought for a subcommittee to delve deeper into both issues.

4. **Dog off-leash areas, Beach access and usage, Wildlife and habitat protection, Subcommittee formation** ([01:11:51 - 01:27:54](#))

The meeting discussed the challenges and considerations regarding dog access and leash laws on the beach at Little Bear. A few years ago, "No Dog" signs were put up to discourage dogs on the beach due to the difficulty of enforcement and the area's popularity among both people and dogs. The discussion highlighted the lack of active enforcement and the need to reevaluate dog leash areas due to increased beach crowding and concerns for wildlife, including shorebirds and turtles. Suggestions included adjusting the seasonal off-leash dates to better protect wildlife, considering a dog park as an alternative for off-leash activities, and possibly reducing the designated off-leash beach area by half. The group also discussed the importance of clear signage to indicate critical habitat areas and the need for dogs to be under control at all times. A subcommittee was formed to further explore these issues and report back with recommendations. Additionally, the Environmental department welcomed a new hire, Michael Gamble, as a wildlife and outreach technician.

5. **Bobcat study, Coyote population, Deer management, Collar deployment** ([01:27:54 - 01:34:31](#))

Town Biologists provided an update on their wildlife study, specifically focusing on bobcats and coyotes. They have seven bobcat collars and four bobcat/coyote collars available for deployment this year, aiming to collar up to 11 animals. Since beginning trapping on February 6th, they have successfully collared four bobcats, including two juvenile females, a juvenile male, and a sub-adult female. The team also discussed the bobcat population, estimating it to be in the mid-twenties, a recovery from a previous decline due to an anticoagulant issue. They aim to refine these estimates through a Clemson PhD study. The coyote population is estimated to be between two to six individuals on Kiawah Island, with territories being highly defended by coyote pairs. The team also completed their second set of deer spotlight surveys, estimating the deer density at 62 per square mile for 2023, the lowest since 2013 and close to their goal of 60. They plan a small-scale deer harvest to maintain this number. The discussion also touched on the interactions between coyotes and bobcats, noting that they typically coexist without direct conflict.

6. **Bird Count, Aquatic Invasive Species, Nature Center Construction, Native Plant Sale** ([01:34:32 - 01:47:27](#))

The meeting covered various topics related to bird counting, banding activities, invasive species management, and conservation efforts. A Christmas bird count recorded 26,007 birds across 115 species. Efforts in marsh sparrow banding and winter songbird banding were detailed, including the number of new birds and recaptures. An invasive species, West Indian Marsh Grass, was identified and plans to eradicate it were discussed. Updates on the new Nature Center's construction and the search for new alligator sources were provided. Conservation efforts included acquiring land for continuous park area and addressing property title issues for conservation purposes. Upcoming events like nature walks and a native plant sale were announced, with the latter potentially including plants suitable for rain gardens. Groundwater data collection was mentioned, highlighting its contribution to broader environmental research and planning.

7. **Coyote management, Brown pelican nests, Conservation easement, Wildlife management** ([01:47:28 - 01:54:50](#))

Lee Bundrick discussed the ongoing issue of coyote management, particularly in relation to the impact on brown pelican nests on Bird Key Stono, which have been completely destroyed, potentially by a coyote swimming over from nearby islands. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has already hired a trapper to address the issue, and there's concern about the pelican population, given that 40% of the state's nests are located there. The Conservancy is in the process of gathering more information before taking a position or deciding on management actions, especially considering the potential impact on conservation easement properties. There's a debate about the effectiveness and consequences of trapping coyotes, with concerns about disrupting the ecosystem and potentially increasing the coyote population. The Town has a coyote management plan that does not include trapping, based on scientific and biological evidence. The Conservancy Executive Board, DNR, and Turtle patrol have been involved in discussions, but Town biologists have not been invited to provide input.

8. **Coyotes, Wildlife management, Brown pelican eggs, South Carolina** ([01:54:52 - 02:03:28](#))

The discussion revolves around the skepticism regarding coyotes swimming three-quarters of a mile from Kiawah to Bird Key across South Carolina's largest inlet to disrupt brown pelican nests. Despite evidence of coyote presence, such as tracks, the feasibility of them regularly making this journey is questioned, especially given closer land masses. Concerns are raised about the effectiveness of lethal coyote control measures and the lack of involvement from the Town in discussions about wildlife management. The dialogue also touches on the potential impact of dogs, brought by people to the area, on pelican nests. The need for responsible wildlife management discussions, including the input of island biologists, was emphasized.

9. **Information dissemination, Wildlife management, Public communication, Conservancy project** ([02:03:28 - 02:06:33](#))

This discussion centered around roles in disseminating information rather than organizing or fully understanding the details of the discussed topics, specifically wildlife management and public communication strategies. The importance of referring inquiries to the appropriate authorities or organizations, such as the Conservancy for conservation projects or the Town of Kiawah for wildlife management questions, to avoid confusion and ensure accurate information is shared was discussed.

**Sec. 16-406. Beach walkovers.**

(a)

All beach walkovers must be constructed in accordance with the Coastal Division of DHEC requirements as set forth in the South Carolina Code of State Regulations, R 30-13(O)(1).

(b)

Definitions. [The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:]

Active beach means the area seaward of the escarpment or the first line of stable vegetation, whichever first occurs, measured from the ocean landward.

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Beach Walkover means a structure designed to provide pedestrian access to the beach, typically consisting of stairs, ramps, or a combination thereof.

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Community beach walkovers means those serving regimes, clubs, associations, commercial entities, or the general public intended to provide high-volume access to the beach,

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Private beach walkovers means those serving private residences.

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Special Management Zone means a section of the beach that is vulnerable to storm surge and overwash. These areas typically have a primary dune height of 4 feet or less and limited secondary dune protection.

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(c)

The review process for beach walkovers shall be as follows. All applications for new construction or modification of community and private beach walkovers shall be made to the Town of Kiawah Island using the Town's application form. Additional applications and review based on existing private covenants or restrictions must be completed as required. No private or community walkovers can be constructed or modified without Town approval.

(d)

Special Management Zones shall be established by the Town to protect sections of the beach that are vulnerable to tidal intrusion due to limited dune protection. The location and size of the Special Management Zones shall be determined by the Town's Environmental Department and clearly designated on a publicly available map. This map shall be updated as needed and may be modified by approval of Town Council.

(ee)

It is unlawful for any private or community beach walkover to exist in a state of disrepair or in an unsafe condition. This applies only to the portion of the walkover seaward of the primary dune and on the active beach. The town will conduct inspections and shall notify the property owner that the said beach walkover is in violation. Owners must bring said walkover into compliance within 30 days of notification. Should said owner fail to repair and/or remove the unsafe portion from the

identified beach walkover within the 30-day time limit, the town shall be authorized to modify the identified beach walkover and file a real property lien against said owner's property for the costs associated with such removal or modification including reasonable attorney fees.

(fd)

It is unlawful for any property owner to knowingly allow any private or community beach walkover to extend more than ten feet onto the active beach. The town will conduct periodic inspections and shall notify the property owner via certified mail return receipt that the said beach walkover is in violation. The town may, at its discretion, choose not to enforce this section after storm events in which the beach is expected to quickly recover and bring the boardwalk naturally back into compliance. The owner must submit their remediation plans within 30 days of notification. Once approved, the owner will have 60 days to cut off the boardwalk and remove the debris from the beach. Should the owner choose to rebuild, the normal approval process for a new boardwalk will be followed. Should said owner fail to modify the identified beach walkover within the 60-day time limit, the town shall be authorized to modify the identified beach walkover and file a real property lien against said owner's property for the costs associated with such removal or modification including reasonable attorney's fees.

(ge)

Owners of existing community beach walkovers terminating more than 20 feet landward of the active beach ~~and causing dune vegetation destruction~~ shall be notified by the town to make corrections. The owner must submit their remediation plans within 30 days of notification. Once approved, the owner will have 180 days to complete said remediation. Should said owner fail to extend and/or modify the identified community beach walkover ~~that is causing dune destruction~~ within the 180-day time frame, the town shall be authorized to extend and/or modify said community beach walkover and file a real property lien against said owner's property for the costs associated with such extension and/or modification including reasonable attorney's fees.

(h)

Owners of existing private walkovers terminating more than 20 feet from the active beach must be extended to the 20 feet requirement or the active beach. The owner is required to use relocatable surface planking to the active beach. Private owners and their guests are required to walk only on the surface planking. Beach patrol will note locations where individuals are not walking on the planking, which will result in fines.

(i)

It is unlawful for the deck (the top surface of the wood planking) of any community beach walkover located in a Special Management Zone to exist at an elevation below the primary dune height. The primary dune height shall be the average height of the primary dune ten feet on either side of the existing beach walkover. Owners of existing community beach walkovers in violation shall be notified by the town to make corrections. The owner must submit their remediation plans within 30 days of notification. Once approved, the owner will have 180 days to complete said remediation. Should said owner fail to modify the identified community beach walkover within the 180-day time frame, the town shall be authorized to levy fines up to \$100 per day.

(j)

Beach walkovers shall not be constructed during the time period from May 1 to October 31 in order to protect sea turtle nests and hatchlings. This seasonal restriction does not apply to walkover maintenance projects to replace railings or decking as long as there is no excavation or movement of sand on the beach.

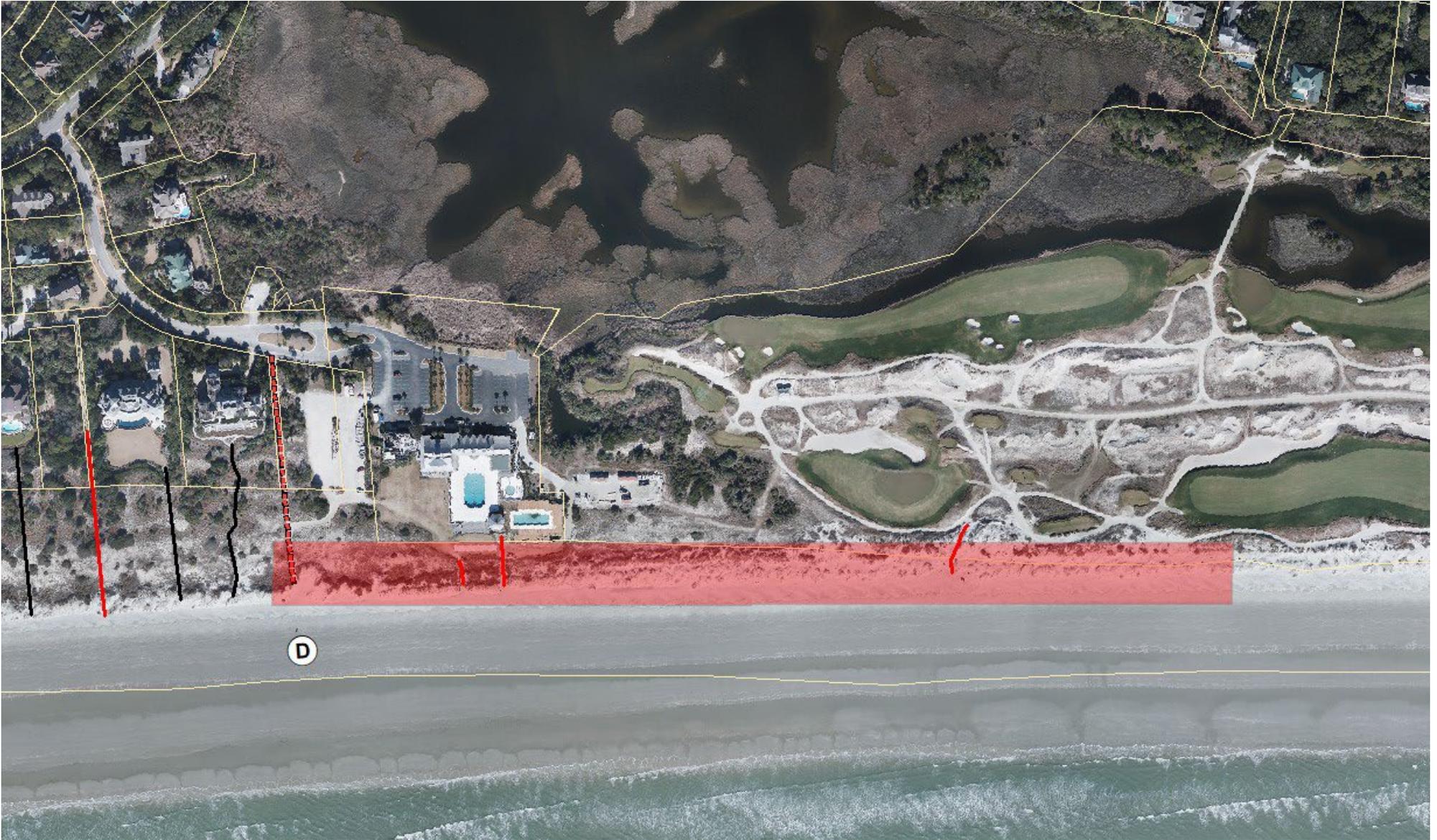
(fk)

Exception: The town may grant an extension or modification to the above date and time frames to owners of private or community beach walkovers in the event of extenuating circumstances.

Appeals shall be made to the Town's Environmental Committee ~~town's building official~~ within 30 days of violation notification. The extension period if granted shall be determined by the Environmental Committee ~~town's building official~~.



**Beach Special Management Zone 1**



**Beach Special Management Zone 2**

## **CHAPTER 5. CONTROL OF PETS**

### **Sec. 16-501. Need for controlling pets on beaches and dunes.**

Kiawah Island beaches and dunes provide habitats for a variety of plant and animal species that could be harmed by free-roaming pets. Beaches also provide recreational opportunities for property owners and guests. Regulation of pets is necessary to protect natural resources and habitats, and to ensure that property owners and guests, including small children, utilizing the beach for recreational purposes are safe and not threatened by free-roaming pets.

(Code 1993, § 16-501; Ord. No. 2001-2, 3-13-2001; Ord. No. 2009-06, 9-1-2009)

### **Sec. 16-502. Restraint on the beach and dunes.**

- (a) Definitions. [The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:]

Dawn means 30 minutes before sunrise.

Dusk means 30 minutes after sunset.

Nuisance refers to any behavior or activity of a pet that causes annoyance, disturbance, or inconvenience to others or to the community at large.

Under control is when the owner of a pet has the ability to manage its behavior effectively in various situations, ensuring the safety and well-being of both the pet and the surrounding community.

- (b) Owners may unleash their pets ~~year round~~year-round (only in those areas of the beach designated as "Dog Use Areas" on the map of Kiawah Island showing ~~proposed location of~~ critical habitat areas and pet restraint requirements which is made a part thereof). This provision applies only during daylight hours from dawn to dusk (30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset), i.e., from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Dogs are prohibited in ~~the~~ areas designated as "Critical Habitat Areas" on the referenced maps as well as and those areas seasonally posted ~~as critical bird nesting habitat, critical bird habitat areas, located on the eastern and western ends of Kiawah's beach. The dog use area on the map is amended to reflect that the western end of the beach known as "Beachwalker County Park" to a dog leash area effective November 1, 2014.~~
- (b) Owners may unleash their pets from November 1 through ~~March 15~~February 28 in all areas of the beach except those areas designated as "Critical Habitat Areas" as well as and those areas seasonally posted as critical bird habitat, ~~areas located on the eastern and western ends of Kiawah's beach.~~ The owner must remain with their pet, have the pet "under control", and have in their possession a leash in the event that there is a need to leash their pet, or if requested by other beachgoers. This applies only during daylight hours, as defined in subsection (a) of this section.
- (c) When a pet is required to be on leash, it must be restrained using a physical restraint made of material effective for restraining the type of and size of animal to which it is attached. In addition, the physical restraint must be no more than sixteen (16) feet in length, secured to the animal's collar or harness, and continuously held by a competent person physically capable of restraining the animal. Pets under voice control, or under control of remotely operated devices (such as electronic collars) are considered to be "off leash".

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(d) When a pet is allowed to be off leash, it must be “under control” by a competent person from:

(1) entering any area on or adjacent to the beach in which a pet is prohibited;

(2) destroying or damaging any property;

(3) attacking or threatening to attack any person or any other animal or pet in any manner;

(4) being a nuisance to other beach goers.

(Code 1993, § 16-502; Ord. No. 99-2, 3-9-1999; Ord. No. 2009-06, § 2(1), 9-1-2009; Ord. No. 2001-2, 3-13-2001; Ord. No. 2010-05, § 2, 8-30-2010; Ord. No. 2013-04, § 2, 5-7-2013 ; Ord. No. 2014-08 , § 2, 8-5-2014)

## **CHAPTER 6. CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS**

### **Sec. 16-601. Importance of critical habitat areas.**

Kiawah Island beaches and dunes provide a habitat for a variety of plant and animal species, including species that may be designated as threatened, endangered or otherwise protected. Kiawah Island beaches also provide an important nesting habitat for sea turtles. The State of South Carolina and the Town of Kiawah Island have determined that the protection of natural resources and critical habitats is of significant public interest.

(Code 1993, § 16-601; Ord. No. 2001-2, 3-13-2001)

### **Sec. 16-602. Designation of critical habitat areas.**

- (a) The term "critical habitat areas" is defined as those areas identified by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and other natural resource agencies as providing active nesting areas, active areas of critical food sources, or specific habitat areas for endangered or threatened species.
- (b) When critical habitat areas are identified, all sections of this chapter shall apply.

(Code 1993, § 16-602; Ord. No. 2001-2, 3-13-2001; Ord. No. 2006-9, 12-5-2006)

### **Sec. 16-603. Town assistance for area identification.**

The Town of Kiawah Island, or its designated representative, shall assist the SCDNR, USFWS, and other natural resource agencies in the identification and mapping of critical habitat areas. This shall include monitoring usage of critical habitat areas and making recommendations to the appropriate agencies as to when the areas can be unlisted.

(Code 1993, § 16-603; Ord. No. 2001-2, 3-13-2001; Ord. No. 2006-9, 12-5-2006)

### **Sec. 16-604. Restriction of pedestrian, vehicular and other traffic in critical habitat areas.**

When critical habitat areas are designated, the Town of Kiawah Island shall restrict pedestrian, vehicular and other traffic in the critical habitat areas, as recommended by the SCDNR, USFWS, and other natural resource agencies. This may include a partial or total restriction on all traffic in those areas. Pets in critical habitat areas are subject to the provisions stated elsewhere herein.

(Code 1993, § 16-604; Ord. No. 2006-9, 12-5-2006)

### **Sec. 16-605. Signage.**

When critical habitat areas are designated, the Town shall post appropriate signs ~~around to identify~~ the habitat areas ~~and the associated restrictions~~. ~~Signs shall be one of two types, as listed below:~~

~~(1) "Critical Habitat Area — Leash Law in effect beyond this point."~~

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~~(2) "Critical Habitat Area—No trespassing beyond this point from (insert date here)—Leash Law in effect."~~

(Code 1993, § 16-605; Ord. No. 2001-2, 3-13-2001)

# Map of Kiawah Island showing location of critical habitat areas and pet restraint requirements



## LEGEND

- Critical Habitat Area  
No Dogs Allowed
- Dog Use Area  
Dogs off leash year round, must be under voice command
- Dog Leash Area  
(Nov. 1-~~March 15~~) Dogs off leash, under voice command  
(~~March 15~~-Oct 31) Dogs on leash

(Nov. 1 - Feb. 28)  
(March 1- Oct. 31)



Adopted May 7, 2013

## **Ordinance for Scattering or Spilling Materials on Public Highways - Town of Kiawah Island, South Carolina**

### **Section 1: Purpose**

The purpose of this ordinance is to regulate the scattering or spilling of materials on public highways within the Town of Kiawah Island, South Carolina, to ensure public safety, prevent hazards to motorists and pedestrians, and maintain the cleanliness of public roadways.

### **Section 2: Prohibition of Scattering or Spilling Materials**

1. No person shall scatter, spill, or otherwise deposit any materials or substances on any public highway within the Town of Kiawah Island in a manner that obstructs or endangers travel, causes damage to vehicles, or poses a threat to public safety.
2. This prohibition applies to all materials and substances, including but not limited to gravel, rocks, sand, chemicals, liquids, garbage, waste, construction debris, and any other items that may create a hazard or obstruction on public roadways.

### **Section 3: Cleanup Responsibilities**

1. Any person responsible for scattering or spilling materials on a public highway shall promptly take all reasonable measures to clean and remove the materials from the roadway to prevent hazards to motorists and pedestrians.
2. If the person fails to clean the public highway promptly, the Town of Kiawah Island Department of Public Works or any law enforcement officer may remove the materials at the expense of the responsible party.

### **Section 4: Liability and Penalties**

1. Any person found guilty of violating this ordinance shall be subject to penalties as determined by the Town of Kiawah Island Municipal Court, including fines and restitution for any damages or cleanup costs incurred by the Town.
2. The Town of Kiawah Island, its officials, employees, or agents shall not be held liable for any damages resulting from the removal of materials under this ordinance, except in cases of negligence or willful misconduct.

### **Section 5: Enforcement**

1. The Town of Kiawah Island Department of Public Works and law enforcement agencies are authorized to enforce this ordinance and issue citations for violations.
2. Violations of this ordinance may also be reported by members of the public to the appropriate authorities for investigation and enforcement.