



The Records Name the Places. The Grid Holds the County.

A disaster-recovery procurement names Lee County and three islands. The existing grid meets the county. It does not yet hold the islands as islands.

BR II MAPPING

BR II Mapping connects documented government decisions and places to existing geographic units, structural evidence, and historical records. It distinguishes what government documents authorize, what geographic records contain, and what additional evidence would be required to establish real-world activity. BR II Mapping is not a survey, an infrastructure inventory, a weather forecast, or evidence that contracted work occurred.

Lee County sought disaster-recovery services under solicitation RFP220362BJB. The pages name a vendor, a set of dates, and a geography. BR II followed those pages. The county polygon already held by BR II meets four existing cells. North Captiva, Cayo Costa, and Useppa remain names in the documents. No separate island geometry was in the county file, so no cell was assigned to an island.

THE QUESTION THAT ORGANIZES THE READING

What did the government authorize, when was that authorization recorded, and which of the named places can the existing grid actually hold?

What the procurement records establish

The solicitation cover prints an advertise date of Friday, July 1, 2022, and an open date of Tuesday, August 2, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., at Lee County Procurement Management. The county's download index for the same solicitation prints an opening date of August 9, 2022, at 2:30 p.m. The October 18 coversheet also says the deadline was August 9. The original solicitation listed August 2, 2022, at 2:30 p.m. as the opening date. Lee County Procurement Addendum No. 2, posted July 27, 2022, extended the opening and bid deadline to August 9, 2022, at 2:30 p.m. The subsequent county records reflect the amended date. The two dates are therefore reconciled by the documented solicitation amendment. The addendum does not establish when proposals were opened or evaluated.

The agreement says the County posted a Notice of Intended Decision on September 19, 2022. The contract summary prints a start date of October 2, 2022. The termination letter later says that on October 2, 2022, Lee County entered into the agreement. The October 18 coversheet shows an executed agreement uploaded on October 7 and a department review on October 10. Those are four records. They do not collapse into one act.

The October 18, 2022 document is an agenda coversheet. It asks the board to ratify approval of the contract to Crowder-Gulf as primary vendor, on an as-needed basis, for an initial five years. It is a request for ratification. BRII did not retrieve the

Clerk's minutes for that meeting. The vote itself was not read. A coversheet is not the vote.

Sources: solicitation cover; County-Vendor Executed Crowder-Gulf agreement, Exhibit E, PDF page 109, Addendum Number 2 posted July 27, 2022, [executed agreement](#); county download index for RFP220362BJB, [Lee County Procurement](#); agreement recitals; contract summary; termination letter of August 20, 2026; agenda coversheet, Item 7, meeting of October 18, 2022. Clerk minutes index: [minutes.leeclerk.org](#). The October 18 minutes were not retrieved.

Two contracts, and not one job

A November 19, 2024 agenda item names two arrangements for the same islands. Thompson Consulting Services, under RFP210330BJB, is debris monitoring. Crowder-Gulf, under RFP220362BJB, is debris removal. The same page says that for Hurricane Ian the State assumed debris collection for these islands under its debris mission, and, in a separate sentence, that after Hurricane Milton a FEMA waiver allowed one pass. Those sentences belong to that 2024 page. They do not establish what work was performed in 2022, and they do not make monitoring and removal the same responsibility.

Amendment 2 adds concrete removal for rights-of-way within unincorporated Lee County. Amendment 3 adds debris removal for North Captiva Island and Cayo Costa Island. Amendment 4 says the parties had also intended to add Useppa Island. The agreement's own scope says the services are as-needed, countywide, with no work guaranteed. An authorization to perform services is not a record that the services were performed.

The termination letter of August 20, 2026, says the agreement terminates on September 19, 2026. The contract summary prints the same termination. Neither document states the quantity of work performed.

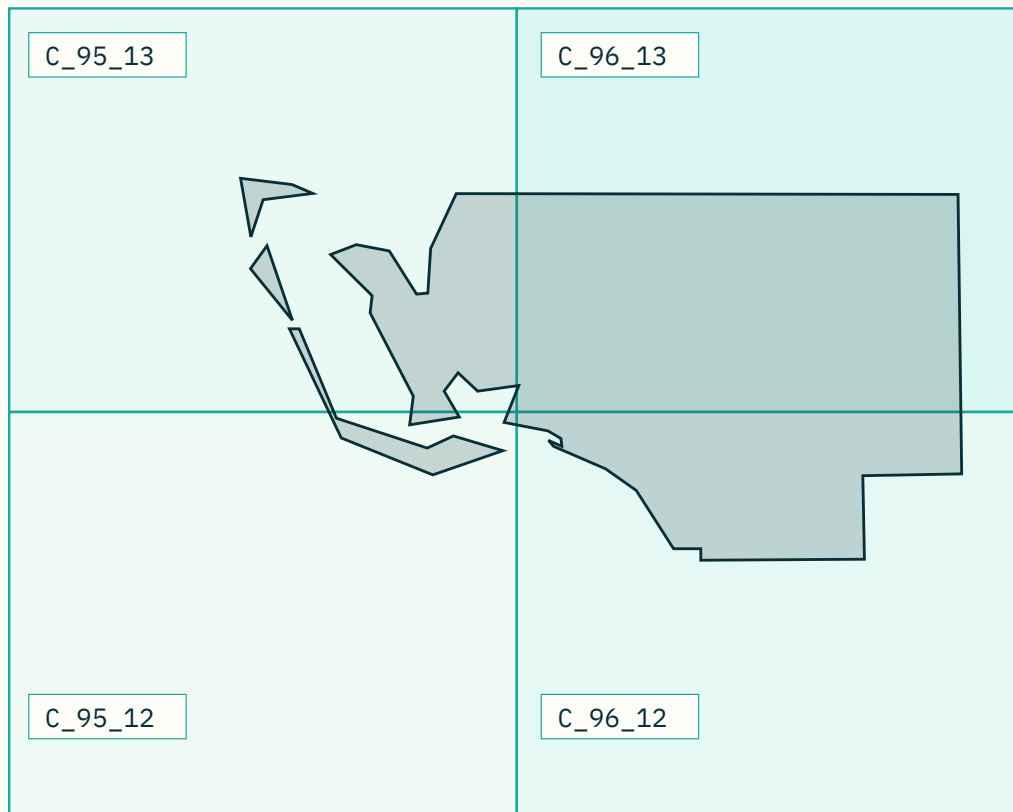
Sources: November 19, 2024 agenda item; Amendments 2, 3, and 4; agreement scope; termination letter; contract summary.

The places the documents name

County	Lee County, Florida. The solicitation and the agreement use it as the service area, as-needed, with no work guaranteed.
Rights-of-way	Unincorporated Lee County. Amendment 2 names concrete removal there. It does not draw the rights-of-way.
Islands	North Captiva and Cayo Costa are named for debris removal in Amendment 3, and for monitoring under the separate Thompson contract. Useppa is named in Amendment 4 as intended to be added.

Where the existing grid meets the county

BRII already holds the Census county polygon for Lee County, GEOID 12071, and the cell identity $C_{\text{column}, \text{row}}$. The polygon was intersected with the existing half-degree cell envelopes. Four cells meet the polygon: C_96_13, C_96_12, C_95_13, and C_95_12. No single cell was chosen to stand for the county. The existing point-in-polygon resolver, given one interior point of that same polygon, returned Lee County, Florida, FIPS 12071. That point confirmed the polygon's name. It was not assigned as the county's cell.



The dark shape is the Census county polygon for Lee County, including its separate coastal parts. The four rectangles are existing cell envelopes that intersect that polygon. The coastal parts are not labeled by the file as North Captiva, Cayo Costa, or Useppa.

WHAT YOU ARE SEEING

The county's procurement records establish where services were authorized. BRII's grid identifies four geographic units intersecting that county. Some neighboring units share recorded structural labels, while others differ. The historical records provide additional environmental context. Together, these

findings describe the geography surrounding a government decision. They do not establish where contracted work occurred.

The county file does not name North Captiva, Cayo Costa, or Useppa. Those islands stay documentary names. A cell that overlaps the county is not a cell assigned to an island.

Geometry: Census county boundary already held by BRII, GEOID 12071. Cell identity: the existing half-degree grid. The county name was confirmed by the existing point-in-polygon resolver on one interior point of that polygon. The point was not used as a cell for the county.

What the structural signatures actually describe

A countywide agreement can sound like one place. The grid gives another reading of the same outline. Each cell is a geographic unit that already carries a record card: a structural signature, an infrastructure-presence class, a stored direction, and a pointer to a historical archive. The four cards are not copies of one another.

Begin in the upper-right cell, C_96_13. Look left into C_95_13. These neighboring cells share the same stored structural signature and the same infrastructure witness summary, although their terrain and water-related classifications differ. Now return to C_96_13 and move directly downward into C_96_12. The structural signature still agrees, but the infrastructure witness summary changes. Finally, move left into C_95_12. The moderate infrastructure summary remains the same as its eastern neighbor, but the structural signature changes. BRII records that relationship as a transition. The four cells show how an area described as one county in a government contract can contain geographic units with different recorded structural characteristics. What changes is the record card, not a storm and not a work crew.

C_95_13 and C_96_13 store the same structural signature, the words “physical structure with historical support,” and the same corridor label, “FL-local corridor-continuity pocket.” The existing comparison treats a matching signature and a

matching corridor label as agreement. That corridor label is a stored classification. It is not a surveyed route, and it is not a storm path.

Their infrastructure cards also match. The stored witness line on both cells reads pipeline 5, plant 7, transmission 33, substation 15. Both are classed strong infrastructure presence, with the stored score 0.95. The same line on both cards means one shared summary, not two independent inventories, and not a pipeline traced across the boundary. The rule that turns those counts into the word “strong” was not recovered, so the counts are reported as stored and the word is not re-derived.

A stored count is not a verified inventory. Five pipeline witnesses do not establish five pipelines at named locations. A stored count of zero does not establish that no pipeline exists. The terrain and water-threading words are classifications already in the fused record. They are not new measurements of the ground or of a waterway. BRII can compare the records it holds. It has not regenerated the rule that first wrote those classifications.

Agreement does not mean the cards are identical. C_95_13 stores a terrain class of high relief or rough terrain and a moderate water-threading class. C_96_13 stores transition terrain and a strong water-threading class. Their stored directions differ too: east on the left cell, south on the right, each with a weaker southwest. Those are fused attributes. They are not internal quadrants, and they are not the direction of a storm. The comparison that called the pair an agreement did not use the terrain class, the water class, or the direction.

Now return to C_96_13 and move directly downward into C_96_12. The structural signature and the corridor label still match, so the comparison still calls the edge agreement. The infrastructure card changes. C_96_12 stores pipeline 0, plant 0, transmission 4, substation 4, classed moderate infrastructure presence, score 0.659. A shared signature can sit beside a different infrastructure summary. That

summary is not a measurement of electrical power, atmospheric energy, or the location of a substation. C_96_12 stores its direction as north, weaker southwest.

Move left from C_96_12 into C_95_12. Both cells carry that same moderate infrastructure line, including the same four counts. Their signatures do not match. C_95_12 stores “physical and historical transition zone,” and its corridor label is “FL-local conditional transition pocket.” The existing rule calls that edge a transition because the signature changes and the stored words include transition. The same edge appears if you move down from C_95_13 into C_95_12. A transition here means the record cards are distinguished. It does not mean a storm turned, debris gathered, or a crew stopped at the line. C_95_12 stores its direction as northeast, weaker west. The formula that first composed the signature words was not recovered. BRII compared the words that are stored. It did not rebuild them.

Comparison: existing cardinal neighbor rule. Signature strings, corridor labels, infrastructure witness lines, scores, terrain classes, water-threading classes, and directions: fusion-grid rows for the four cells. Continuity and friction columns exist in that table and were not loaded by the geometry function used here, so they are not part of this reading. None of the four cells is field-verified.

Two shared histories, not four

Each cell also points at an archived set of historical signatures. Four cells might look like four archives. They are two. C_95_13 and C_96_13 share one alias, 27.0, –82.0: 282 signatures, years 1975 through 2024, of which the stored mix is multi-hazard 220, hail 49, and tornado 13. C_96_12 and C_95_12 share the other alias, 26.0, –82.0: 89 signatures, years 1976 through 2024, multi-hazard 77, hail 8, and tornado 4. The same history was not counted twice.

Hail, in that archive, is convectively formed ice precipitation. Tornado is a rotating atmospheric vortex, not atmospheric pressure alone. Multi-hazard means more than one recorded category. It does not name wind or inundation by itself. A classification on an alias is not a finding that the phenomenon occurred at every place inside the cell.

Both aliases store a stress-memory class of moderate, a neighbor-continuity flag, and a stress-memory corridor flag set to yes. Those flags are shared by the pair. They do not explain why one cell's signature differs from another, and the corridor flag is not a physical pathway. The northern alias stores a recurrence class of extreme. The southern alias stores high. The existing rank list places high above medium and low. It does not define the step from high to extreme, so that step stays unresolved. Recurrence here is a stored class on an archive that runs through 2024. It is not a forecast, and it is not evidence that the whole archive predates September 2022.

Source: national fusion-grid aliases for the four cells. Original mixes and counts are in the source registry. The Kentucky regional extract was not used.

Why a contracting officer would separate the questions

The agreement authorizes disaster-recovery services across the county, as needed, with no work guaranteed. Later pages name North Captiva and Cayo Costa for debris removal by Crowder-Gulf, and the same islands for debris monitoring by Thompson Consulting Services under a different solicitation. Useppa is named as intended to be added. A reader who sees only the island names can treat those contracts as one job. The documents do not. Removal and monitoring are different responsibilities. Authorization is not a record that the work was done.

The grid adds a geographic context to that countywide description. Four units meet the county. Three share one structural signature, and the fourth does not. The infrastructure summaries match in pairs and change from the upper-right cell to the one below it. Historical archives add rotating vortices and convective ice, at the coarser alias, not at a street address. None of that tells where Crowder-Gulf removed debris or where Thompson monitored it. That question needs work authorizations, monitoring logs, location reports, or invoices. The grid can show

why a countywide sentence is not one structural profile. It cannot replace the performance record.

Separate storm documentation

Archived storm-event rows for zones named Lee and Coastal Lee are a different record from the cell aliases. Where those rows use a classification, the public reading follows the phenomenon that classification records: convectively generated wind, surface-water inundation, organized tropical circulation, and coastal water-level elevation associated with storm forcing. Original category names remain in the source registry. Individual event dates are not the subject of this grid reading.

One row is kept because it identifies an event. On September 28, 2022, the zone named Coastal Lee has a hurricane classification whose stored narrative names Hurricane Ian. That row is a historical observation. It is not a cell. It does not name North Captiva, Cayo Costa, or Useppa. It does not establish that work was performed under the agreement. The September 22, 2022 signature positions examined earlier are in the Caribbean. They are not a Lee County location, and they are not a forecast of the September 28 row.

The cell-alias coverage extends through 2024. Those signatures cannot be described as conditions that existed entirely before September 2022. No pre-event subset was separated from the later records.

Source registry: unique storm-event identifiers, original hazard labels, and event 1058654. County profile aggregates for Florida county 071 are retained there and are not dated observations.

What the reading does not finish

STILL OPEN

The board's vote on October 18, 2022, was not read. The relation among October 2, October 7, October 10, and October 18 is not settled. The State's

described debris mission and the County's later contracts are not yet joined by a record of work performed. The three islands have no separate geometry in the file that was used, so the grid has not held them as islands.

The government's agreement describes one countywide service area. The records on the four cells do not all carry the same signature, and the infrastructure summaries do not all carry the same counts. Neither the authorization nor those classifications establish where services were performed. In practical terms, a countywide agreement, a structural record, and evidence that work was performed are three different things. A matching signature does not mean every recorded characteristic is identical. This matters because a reviewer who collapses those three questions will treat an authorization, a stored classification, or an archived storm row as proof that the work occurred. An archived tropical circulation is not a prediction, and it is not the cause of work under the agreement.

What a reader can open

The government records are the county's own pages. The public list used here is the Lee County download index for RFP220362BJB, linked above. The files examined on that list include the solicitation, the awarded contract, Amendments 1 through 4. Exhibit E of the executed agreement, PDF page 109, reproduces Procurement Addendum No. 2. The same list also includes the contract summary dated August 20, 2026, the termination letter of August 20, 2026, and the agenda coversheets. One file on that list is labeled "Board Approved AIR - 10/18/2022." That label is the county's filename. It is not the Clerk's minutes, and it is not the vote. The October 18 minutes were not retrieved.

The county outline is the Census cartographic county boundary for GEOID 12071. The four cell cards are stored BRII records: structural signatures, infrastructure witness counts, terrain and water-threading classes, and historical aliases. Those

records are not a government inventory. The formula that first composed the signature words, and the rule that turns the witness counts into “strong” or “moderate,” were not recovered. They are not restated here.

What the reading does not establish

The witness counts are stored evidence summaries, not a verified inventory of physical assets. A stored count of zero does not establish physical absence. Terrain, water-threading, corridor, and directional labels are stored fused classifications. The original signature-generation formula and the strong-versus-moderate classification rule were not recovered. The step from high to extreme recurrence remains unresolved. The October 18, 2022 board minutes were not read. The named islands have no separate geometry in the county file used here. Authorization of services does not establish that the work was performed.

BRII Mapping, in this example, means a documentary geography read against the existing grid and the historical environmental evidence that grid can hold. It is not a survey, a parcel map, a weather forecast, or a certification of damage.

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