

LONG TERM SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE STUDY WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLAN

LEE & COLLIER COUNTIES, FLORIDA

PREPARED FOR



JULY 2008

PREPARED BY



WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLAN

LONG TERM DISCHARGE PROJECT

July 2008

Prepared for:

**Bonita Bay Group
and
Florida Department of Environmental Protection**

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BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

In January of 2006, The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) commissioned a study of six project sites in southwest Florida relating to the stormwater discharge characteristics for the sites. The project was titled *Long Term Discharge Study* and is being conducted by Johnson Engineering in Fort Myers, Florida for The Bonita Bay Group (BBG) under their Best Management Practices research contract with FDEP.

The project objective was to collect rainfall and stage data over a two year period in order to evaluate the behavior of these systems over extended time periods as the behavior relates to total inflows and outflows to the water management system.

During prior work on a water quality project in south Lee County for FDEP and BBG that involved flow composited water quality sampling from a small water management lake system over a multi-year period, it was noted that outflows from the water management system to the receiving bodies were very minimal compared to inflows. Outflows were restricted to 3 or 4 short duration periods on an annual basis. This behavior became the basis of the current discharge study.

The *Long Term Discharge Study* is guided by a monitoring plan titled Long Term Surface Water Discharge Study – Operational Plan dated March 2007 and prepared by Johnson Engineering and Bonita Bay Group for FDEP. The basis of documenting and quantifying discharge rates and volumes from the project sites is a series of pressure transducer style, electronic programmable water level sensing devices, along with recording rainfall devices for each site.

In February of 2008, Johnson Engineering issued an interim summary report titled Long Term Surface Water Discharge Study – Report for Calendar Year 2007. As noted in this summary report, the calendar year of 2007 was one where the area experienced below normal amounts of rainfall, reflecting the same regional trend recognized by local water officials and water management district staffs. Typically recognized average rainfall for Lee County is approximately 55 inches per year, and the lowest and highest project site specific rainfall amounts were 25.3 inches and 47.6 inches respectively.

It is important to note that for the first year of monitoring, 2007, discharge only occurred at two of the six project sites, with no discharge through the outfall structures for the entire year from the 4 other project sites. Incidentally, the site receiving the highest rainfall amount and reasonably close to average rainfall, was not one of the sites that discharged. It will be interesting to observe the behaviors during the 2008 calendar year, if rainfall amounts revert to normal, average volumes.

During 2007, discussions were held between Eric Livingston at FDEP, Kim Fikoski at Bonita Bay Group and Johnson Engineering to explore the benefits of adding a water quality component to the current study. The outcome of those discussions was an additional task to expand the original discharge only study to now include water quality sampling for a two year period, and to extend the discharge and rainfall monitoring for another year to match the two year water quality program.

OBJECTIVES
&
METHODOLOGY

This plan will define the objectives of the water quality sampling program, and will document the methods and procedures to be followed for the sampling, data collection and reporting portions of the task. This plan was developed with the input and assistance of staff at Florida Gulf Coast University, Dr. Win Everham, and David Ceilley.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to collect water quality sampling data from the project sites to better understand system behaviors during dynamic flow (discharge conditions) and static to dropping water levels (non-discharge conditions) in the water management systems.

METHODOLOGY

Site Selection

General project site selection occurred during development of The Long Term Discharge Study Operational Plan, prepared in March 2007 by Johnson Engineering in Ft Myers, Florida.

That site selection process resulted in six study sites with well defined watershed basin boundaries and ownership entities willing to participate in the study. The landform communities for the six projects range from typical Florida coastal environments to inland prairie systems. All are well maintained residential communities with standard wet detention water managements systems with defined, controlled outfall structures providing stormwater runoff attenuation. Five are residential-golf course communities and one is residential only without a golf course. Multi family areas are limited to one group of 12 buildings at the Verandah site amounting to about 5 % of the basin area there. The density of single family lots ranges from higher at Sandoval to mid range at Mediterra to lower density at Twin Eagles. Inspection of the attached aerial exhibits for each project reveals fairly mature projects with several continuing to add additional dwelling units as they approach buildout.

Because of the varying density gradient seen from project to project, opportunities for comparative data analysis will exist including percent impervious area or total storage volumes, among others. Follow up data analysis by Florida Gulf Coast staff may consider these types of enhanced data comparisons.

The projects selected in the previous process outlined in the 2007 Operational Plan are:

1. Verandah
2. Sandoval
3. Shadow Wood Preserve
4. The Brooks
5. Mediterra
6. Twin Eagles

These projects have segregated themselves into 2 distinct categories based on careful water level and discharge measurements taken during the 2007 calendar year. Two projects were clearly discharging stormwater runoff during portions of the calendar year, and four projects did not discharge at all during the 2007 year.

Site selection for water quality locations inside the six projects is based partially on this discharge-no discharge criteria. It is expected that discharge behaviors for 2008 and 2009 will be similar to 2006 and proportional to the amount of rainfall received at the various project sites compared to the amounts received during the 2007 calendar year. Keep in mind that rainfall amounts received during 2007 were significantly below average levels for the regional area. Higher rainfall levels or more intense rainfall periods could result in discharge at additional sites in 2008-2009 or differences in discharge behaviors compared to 2007.

Because of this unknown rainfall amount consideration, the water quality program must include flexibility to vary and adapt sampling protocols used at the six project locations to accommodate either more or less rainfall. It is unknown at this point how many projects sites will discharge during the year and some sampling protocols will be based on static to dropping water levels below control elevation at the project site.

Since all of the selected sites are communities that have tightly managed maintenance activities, there exists opportunities to develop sampling protocols that would target certain management activities and plan coincidental sampling to generate data related to water management system behavior and water quality. This would need to be done in close consultation with on site operational staff to preserve the existing positive cooperative relationship that all of the project sites have developed with the program managers.

Consideration should be given to future work on the same group of project lakes to establish Lake Condition Index (LCI) and Lake Vegetation Index (LVI) to expand the amount and quality of biotic data. This should be helpful in understanding overall system behaviors.

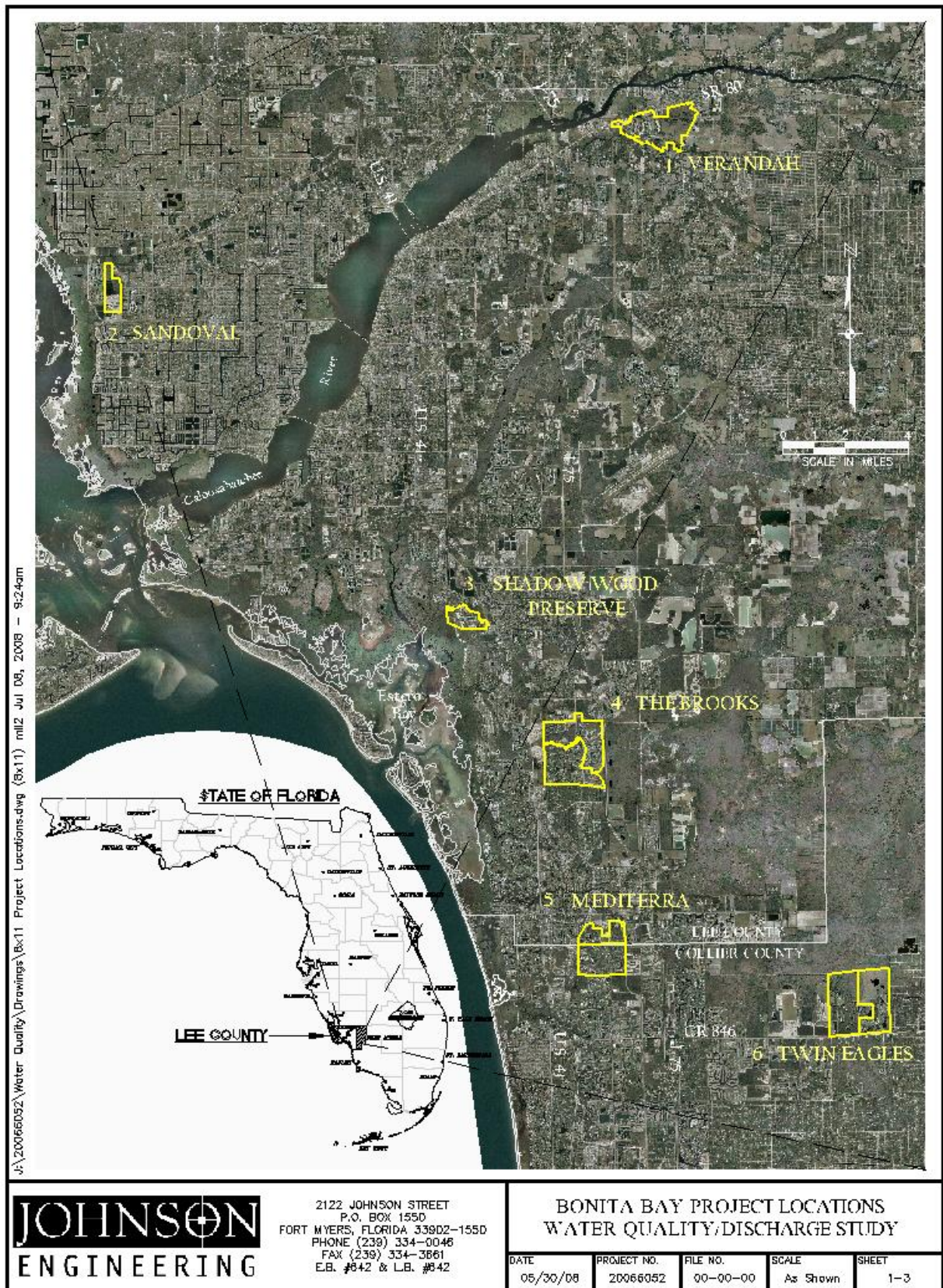


Figure 1: Long Term Discharge Study Sample Sites

Sampling Event Criteria and Methodology

Although it is not possible to know for certain how much rainfall will occur during a particular event, an anticipated target event must be considered in order to calculate sample aliquot composite volumes that will adequately represent the entire interval. For our purposes, a target event range of half of an inch to one inch is desired.

Sampling events will be triggered by rainfall events producing a rise in water level at the sampler location of 0.1 feet and water levels being above the outfall control structure elevation, for standard flow compositing sampling. Both conditions must occur before the sampling event is initiated. These dual criteria will help to ensure that sufficient discharge is occurring to provide sampling over an extended period of time. Alternately, sampling can be triggered by linking to a standard tipping bucket rain gage and triggering sample enable at 0.1 inches of rainfall.

Flow Composite Sampling

Composite samples collected during each rainfall event will include enough aliquots to analyze and characterize discharge volume from rainfalls in the range of 0.25 -1.5 inches. These samples will be composited based on flow volumes measured at each sampling point. Due to different hydraulic flow behaviors anticipated at the various project sites, each location will likely require site specific sampling protocols. Each composite sample will consist of up to ten evenly distributed aliquots, based upon the total amount of flow measured. Samples collected from rainfall events that initially trigger the samplers but fail to provide at least six evenly distributed aliquots will not be considered valid composite samples. Additionally, samples collected during events that do not produce at least a six-hour discharge from the stormwater management system will not be considered as valid composite samples. Situations such as these will be considered dry runs, resulting in the samples being discarded and the samplers being cleaned and reset. Samples collected from rainfall events that exceed 1.5 inches will be analyzed only over the portion of the event during which samples were collected. If abnormally high rainfall events can be predicted, samplers may be reprogrammed to sample, for example, the outflow generated from a 3" or 4" storm event. Additionally, seasonal first flows may be sampled by using either a compositing method or by discrete incremental sampling described below.

Time Composite Sampling

Time composited sampling will be limited to sampling events that may not produce discharge from project sites through the outfall control structures. Sampling parameters in these cases would be properly documented for reporting purposes but would typically include a minimum of 12 individual aliquots collected over a 24 hour period. This methodology is expected to be used at study sites not discharging for long periods of time. Special sampling criteria may be developed in consultation with Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) staff.

Grab Sampling

Grab sampling will be done and properly documented, at times during the project when flow or time compositing is made impractical by local circumstances. For example, grab sampling would be done in the case of a first seasonal flush where equipment failure would result in no sample taken at all. All samples will clearly indicate which sample collection protocol was used.

Discrete Incremental Sampling

Discrete incremental sampling may be utilized as a sampling protocol to evaluate short term changes in water chemistry during certain storm events including seasonal or event first flush, or abnormally high predictable storm events. This will involve a series of discrete, non-composited samples taken throughout a specified time period of a rainfall event. This methodology would only be used at sites with active discharge.

Two Level Profile Sampling

Profile sampling will be done in lakes where the project does not discharge for long periods of time as a way of characterizing the water quality characteristics in a water management system where seasonal discharges are very few or do not exist at all. Cross movement of groundwater through the water management systems is known to exist but the effects of this movement in static systems on water quality is not well documented. Conditions for this type of sampling existed in 2007 at 4 of 6 study sites where discharge did not occur during all of 2007. Increased rainfall levels during 2008 and 2009 would obviously change this, but historic data and anecdotal information indicates that the Twin Eagles and Medittera sites may not discharge even in years of normal to above average rainfall. High intensity events still could produce outfall discharges.

Sampling Equipment

Water quality samples will be collected by programmable, refrigerated, automatic sampling equipment manufactured by ISCO, Inc., of Lincoln, Nebraska (Figure 2). The Avalanche Series 6712 sampling units utilize peristaltic pumps with inert Tygon and polyethylene tubing. The Series 6712 sampling units are outfitted with dataloggers capable of interfacing with multiple external sensing devices and storing up to 512 KB of data. Deep cycle marine batteries coupled with 50 watt solar panels will provide power for each sampler unit.



Figure 2: Avalanche Series 6712 Automatic Sampling Unit

Sampling units will be capable of receiving input signals from external rain sensing equipment and external flow sensing equipment, as well as being equipped with cellular telephone modems for remote system monitoring and remote detection of sampling events.

ISCO Series 674 rain gauges or Infinities USA rain gauges will be installed at each site to measure rainfall (Figure 3). These gauges are tipping bucket style devices capable of recording rainfall events as small as 0.01 inches. The rain gauge equipment will be directly connected to the sampling units and will also be remotely accessible via phone modem connection in order to download data as well as to detect the occurrence of trigger events from a remote location.



Figure 3: ISCO Series 674 Rain Gauge and Solar Panel

Flow monitoring at each site will be accomplished using an ISCO Series 720 water level transducer, or an InSitu Level Troll transducer, both being pressure transducer style sensors capable of programmable data storage at user defined recording intervals. The water level data will be combined with weir equations specific to each outfall structure to calculate flow.



Figure 4: ISCO Series 720 Water Level Transducer

Water levels in the stormwater management systems will be measured and recorded by Infinites USA dataloggers linked to pressure transducers or by InSitu Level Troll transducers. The pressure transducers and data loggers will be located in the stormwater ponds near the monitored outfall structures. The pressure transducers will be housed in PVC pipes and suspended just above the pond bottoms at locations that should remain constantly submerged throughout the year. The cables suspending the pressure transducers will link them to dataloggers mounted on top of open-ended 2-inch PVC pipes. The PVC pipe will be strapped to steel pipes driven into the lake bottoms, or fixed to the outfall structure in a rigid fashion. The data loggers are capable of recording and storing water level readings for several months based on the specific reading intervals chosen.

Data from the rain gauges, automated samplers, and water level recorders will be downloaded on-site using either HP-48 calculators, handheld Rugged Reader computers, or TuffBook laptop computers, which will then be transferred to Johnson Engineering office network computers for processing and archiving.

Parameters

Each water quality sample collected during a qualifying rainfall event will be laboratory analyzed for the following parameters:

Parameter	Minimum Detection Limit
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	0.05 mg/L
Nitrate + Nitrite	0.004 mg/L
Total Nitrogen	0.05 mg/L
Ammonia - N	0.005 mg/L
Chlorophyll-a	0.25 mg/m3
Total Phosphorus	0.078 mg/L
Dissolved Phosphorus	0.002 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	0.570mg/L
Total Hardness	0.682 mg/L
Total Iron	1 ug/L
Total Copper	1 ug/L
Total Chloride Lead	1 ug/L

These parameters have been identified as pollutants of great concern in southwest Florida water bodies.

Field testing, when done, will include the following parameters.

Parameter	
Temperature	
pH	
Turbidity	
Dissolved Oxygen	
Conductivity	
Depth	

MONITORING SITES

MONITORING SITES

1. Verandah

Site Description/ Sampling Locations

This is expected to be a discharge location for several months. The 2 primary outfall locations where the sampling equipment would be located are at the outfall of Lake L4 or the outfall at Lake L29. Outfall L4 will have the first outfall of the season as it has the lowest orifice elevation, and had the majority of the flow volume passing through that structure. It also is surrounded only by golf course and not residential units. The other unexpected development at L4 is that the area is scheduled for some golf course/lake modifications in the near future and likely will adversely affect sampling in that lake. The second location would be at outfall L29. The orifice invert at that structure is a little higher, the volume of discharge is lower but has less likelihood of submergence, and the lake is loaded on two sides with residential units and no golf course. WV-L29 is the recommended location for the discharge sampling location. This is shown as QV-1 on the aerial exhibit.

2. Sandoval

Site Description/ Sampling Locations

This is expected to be a discharge location for several months during the wet season months of July through October. The study basin has 3 outfalls each on the west end of a wet detention lake. Outfall WS-3 has the lowest crest overflow elevation and should discharge first during the season, but would be followed shortly by the other 2 structures. WS-3 will likely carry the largest volume of discharge by quantity, but currently is in an undeveloped tract in the subdivision. Littoral planting around the lake edge are not yet in place. Outfall WS-1 is the south outfall and has a crest overflow elevation slightly above WS-3 and should discharge shortly after WS-3. This location is full developed with residential units fully developed around the lake, and mature littoral plantings in place. WS-1 is the recommended location for the discharge sampling location shown on the aerial exhibit as QS-1. Samples will also be taken for comparative analysis, of the north outfall location QS-3. Because of the lack of littoral plantings and lack of any residential home sites around this lake, it will be a dramatic contrast to the QS-1 location. Future sampling as development proceeds to build-out would yield additional information on the water quality trends occurring through that process.

3. Shadow Wood Preserve

Site Description/ Sampling Locations

Shadow Wood Preserve did not discharge water through any control structure in 2007 and so typical flow weighted composite sampling at the out fall structures based on discharge events will likely not be practical. This is based on rainfall levels being similar in 2008 to what occurred in 2007. If no discharge occurs at this site, we are suggesting to

do water quality sampling on several events at two locations not at outfall structures, but in two lakes that will be representative of the static water accumulating in the wet detention lakes. We will do time composited sampling following rain events of similar magnitude (0.25" to 1.5") in Lake A-10 at sample station QSWP-1. This 7.8 acre lake is located towards the lower hydraulic end of a lake train system intended to discharge through Lake A-12 and loaded on the perimeter with both golf course and residential areas, and so should be representative of other lakes in the study basin. We will do 3 level profile sampling at Lake A-B1 at sample station QSWP-2 shown on the aerial exhibit. This 0.6 acre lake is fairly small but is interconnected to a group of wet detention lakes intended to discharge through Lake A-1A just to the west. This lake will have residential, golf course and roadway runoff and should be representative of other wet detention lakes in the system. We would recommend that Florida Gulf Coast University staff conduct submerged aquatic vegetation studies in this lake to assist in the evaluation of the water quality results.

4. The Brooks

Site Description/ Sampling Locations

The Brooks did not discharge through the primary outfall structure during 2007, although the water levels were within 2 inches of overflowing the main crest, at one point in time. Rainfall amounts during that period, like the other site locations, were below normal levels. Expectations are to have discharge through the primary outfall structure during 2008 assuming rainfall amounts return to normal levels. We are recommending the placement of an automated, programmable, refrigerated flow compositing sampling system at the primary outfall location from which standard, rainfall event driven composite sampling, using one of several protocols described in the Methodology section. This sampling location is shown as QB-1 on the aerial exhibit.

As an alternate, we have proposed a sampling location in the northwest corner of the project in a small wet detention lake upstream of the primary outfall. If it appears that discharge from the primary structure is unlikely, then sampling would occur from a small jon boat at that lake based on one or more of the static sampling protocols described in the Methodology section. This is shown as QB-2 on the attached aerial exhibit.

This project site is a well developed and well maintained residential/golf course community that is essentially at full build out conditions. Densities are relatively low, as seen on the aerial exhibit, with large preserve areas as part of the study basin.

We believe this site would be one of the better sites on which to do a submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) assessment program that evaluated species presence and relative abundance as an additional tool for long term understanding of behaviors. This specific work is beyond the scope of the current contract but could be conducted by FGCU staff in association with this project documenting the SAV during the sample collection phase of the current water quality program. This could provide additional information on understanding system behavior.

5. Mediterra

Site Description/ Sampling Locations

Mediterra also did not discharge during the 2007 calendar year, with water levels well below mail orifice elevation. Expectations are that this project will not discharge surface water through the main structure this calendar year without a significant increase in rainfall during the 2008 year.

We are recommending that static lake sampling be done on an internal upstream wet detention lake bounded by both residential, units, internal roadway and golf course, as a typical internal lake location. This is shown as QM-1 on the attached aerial exhibit. Sampling protocols will be one of those static protocols described in the Methodology section.

Sampling would include water chemistry as well as on site physical data for dissolved oxygen temperature, chlorides, conductivity, depth, pH and Secci disk readings.

Mediterra is targeted to have a in-place multiparameter data sonde deployed on an extended basis using a YSI 6600 EDS Data Sonde. This device will continuously record field readings at short time intervals 15-60 minutes during portions of the study. Parameters recorded will be temperature, pH, oxidation/reduction potential, specific conductivity dissolved oxygen and turbidity. This will allow a longer term framework from which to view the wet chemistry results.

Should significant rainfall amounts occur at Mediterra, resulting in discharge through the main structure, we will have portable equipment available to do sampling at the discharge structure location as well.

6. Twin Eagles

Site Description/ Sampling Locations

Twin Eagles did not discharge during the 2007 calendar year and in we have not been able to verify that this location has ever discharged through the primary outfall structure. We have discussed this with the golf course maintenance people and also the design engineer, Agnoli, Barber and Brundage out of Naples, Florida.

Twin Eagles is also targeted to have a in-place multiparameter data sonde deployed on an extended basis using a YSI 6600 EDS Data Sonde as described above in the Mediterra section.

Our expectation is that no surface water will discharge during the 2008 calendar year without a significant increase in rainfall amounts probably linked to tropical storm driven high rainfall events. For this reason, we would not recommend standard discharge sampling equipment be installed at the outfall structure. Instead we are recommending that static lake sampling take place at location QT-1 shown on the attached aerial exhibit. This would include one or more of the static sampling protocols described in the Methodology section and as described in the Mediterra section.

This would include one or more of the static sampling protocols described in the Methodology section and as described in the Mediterra section.

We are also recommending that a submerged aquatic vegetation analysis be done for one of the smaller lakes in conjunction with static lake sampling there. The suggested location is shown as QT-Alt on the attached aerial exhibit.

OPERATING PLAN AND PROCEDURES

OPERATING PLAN AND PROCEDURES

Sampling Procedure

The Project Manager and staff will monitor local weather conditions and establish communication with samplers at each project site to determine if rainfall and site conditions have triggered a sampling event. When a sampling event has been triggered, staff personnel trained in Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) field sampling standard operating procedures (SOPs) (FDEP Standard Operating Procedures for Field Activities; DEP-SOP 001/01) will proceed immediately to the project site to complete the collection process and prepare the samplers for the next event. The entire sampling event will be documented by Johnson Engineering.

The field technician will transfer the water quality samples using gloved hands from the refrigerated automatic sampler into laboratory-supplied containers. The samples will be properly labeled, dated, and packed with ice in a laboratory-supplied cooler. The samples will be delivered to a state certified laboratory qualified to perform the required analysis following chain-of-custody procedures.

Laboratory Analysis and QA Procedures

Equipment blanks representing at least 5% of the total number of sample sets collected at a particular site will be collected from each monitoring location. The equipment blanks will serve to evaluate the on-site sampling environment, sampling equipment decontamination, sample container cleaning, suitability of sample preservatives and analyte-free water, and sample transport and storage conditions.

The laboratory will initiate additional quality checks, including laboratory duplicates, laboratory spikes and continuous instrument calibration verification.

Data Verification Protocols

All monitoring equipment will be calibrated by the manufacturer prior to use. In addition, field calibration will be routinely performed by Johnson Engineering to ensure measurement accuracy. Rainfall data collected by the onsite rain gauges will be verified using rainfall data from a local weather station.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

REPORTING PROCEDURE

An event summary will be documented for each rainfall sample event. The summary will indicate the time of the event and sample collection, as well as rainfall information.

All monitoring data collected at each site, including rainfall, flow rate and water level data, will be stored in a Microsoft Excel format. Laboratory analysis reports will include the parameter, result, detection limit, procedure method and reporting units. Laboratory analytical results will be stored in a Microsoft Excel format and as portable digital files, separated by site. Chain of custody documentation will also be scanned as portable digital files.

Johnson Engineering will compile quarterly summaries delivered via email including the individual project event sampling dates, a description of the number of samples obtained, summary of rainfall, and a discussion of any unusual conditions of merit.

Following the completion of the study, Johnson Engineering will prepare a final report that discusses the operations status of each site, including any maintenance operations ongoing or needed, any special conditions affecting the system loadings, a summary of rainfall and lake level data collected during the year, and any other information required to properly characterize the operational performance during the year. The report will provide graphical depictions of the water quality data, along with rainfall, lake level and flow data in order to visually describe site conditions during the monitoring period as well as copies of laboratory analytical reports.

Reports will be provided in the form of a Microsoft Word document and/or Adobe Acrobat PDF file for internet publication.

PHOTOS



Twin Eagles 7-12-08 lake location for low water sampling.



Twin Eagles 2-8-07 showing low water conditions and outfall structure.



Shadow Wood Preserve L8 outfall 7-18-08 showing high water conditions and piezometer.



Shadow Wood Preserve LA1 Outfall 7-22-08 with portable Avalanche sampler.



The Brooks 7-22-08 showing discharge and Avalanche sampler.



Verandah L29 outfall and Avalanche sampler.



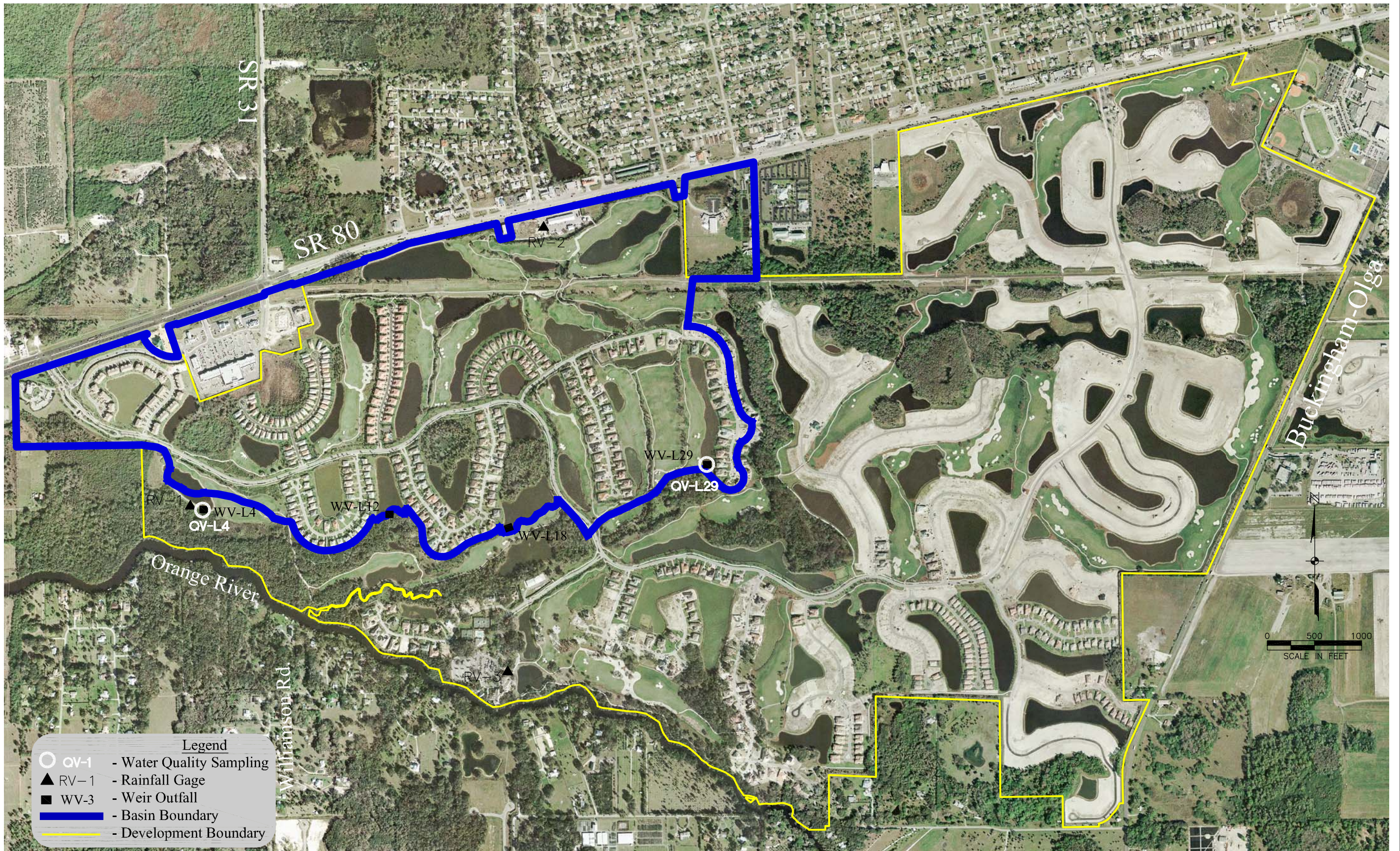
Sandoval WS-1 4-20-07 location showing littoral plantings and piezometer. Residential construction on left bank is now complete.



Coordination meeting 6-20-07 with Bonita Bay staff, FGCU staff, Johnson Engineering staff and FDEP staff.

AERIAL MAPS

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Verandah™

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Lee County, Florida

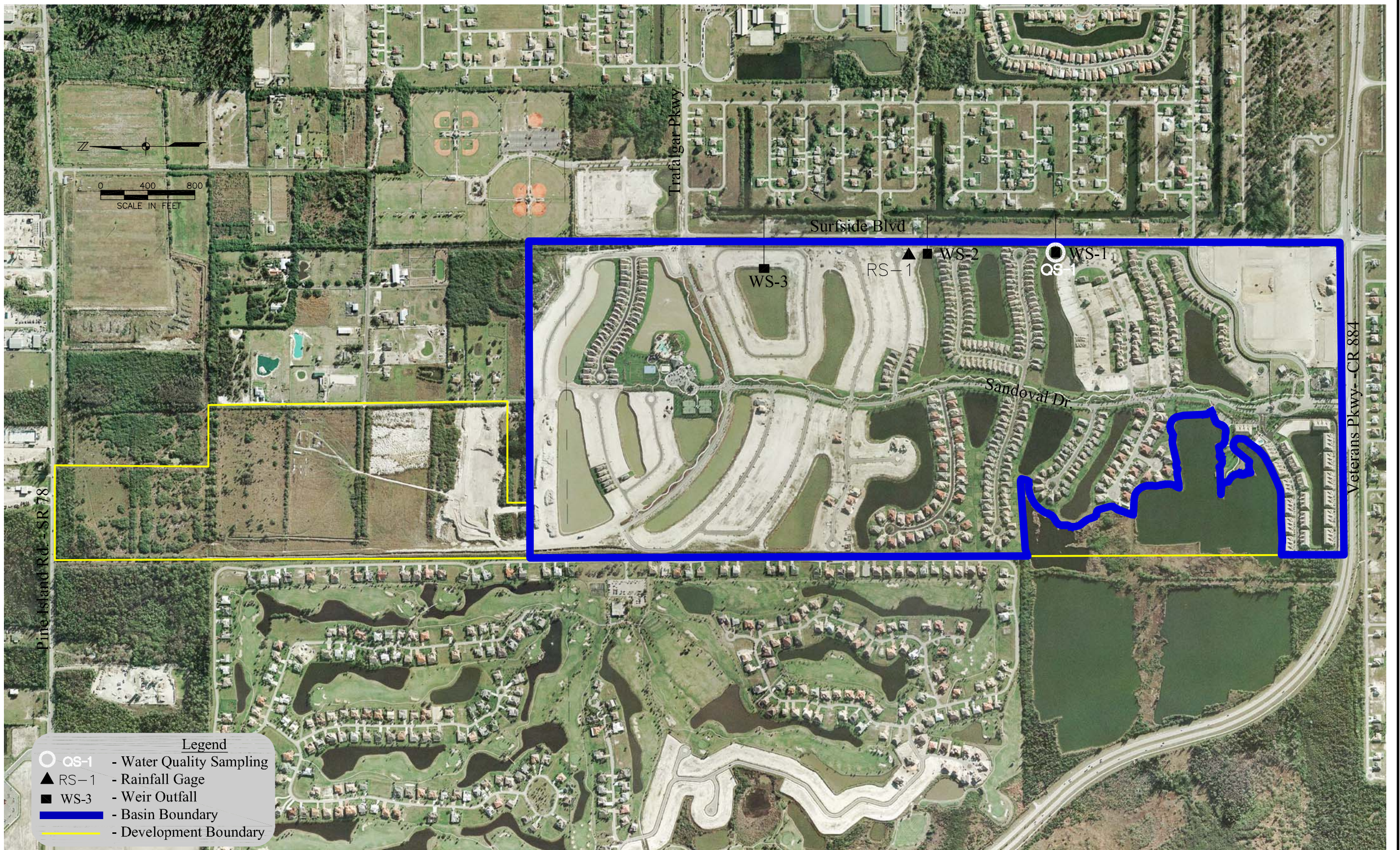
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1. VERANDAH - Aerial 2007
Water Quality / Discharge Study

DATE	PROJECT NO.	FILE NO.	SCALE	SHEET
01/24/07	20066052	00-00-00	As Shown	8-1

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Lee County, Florida

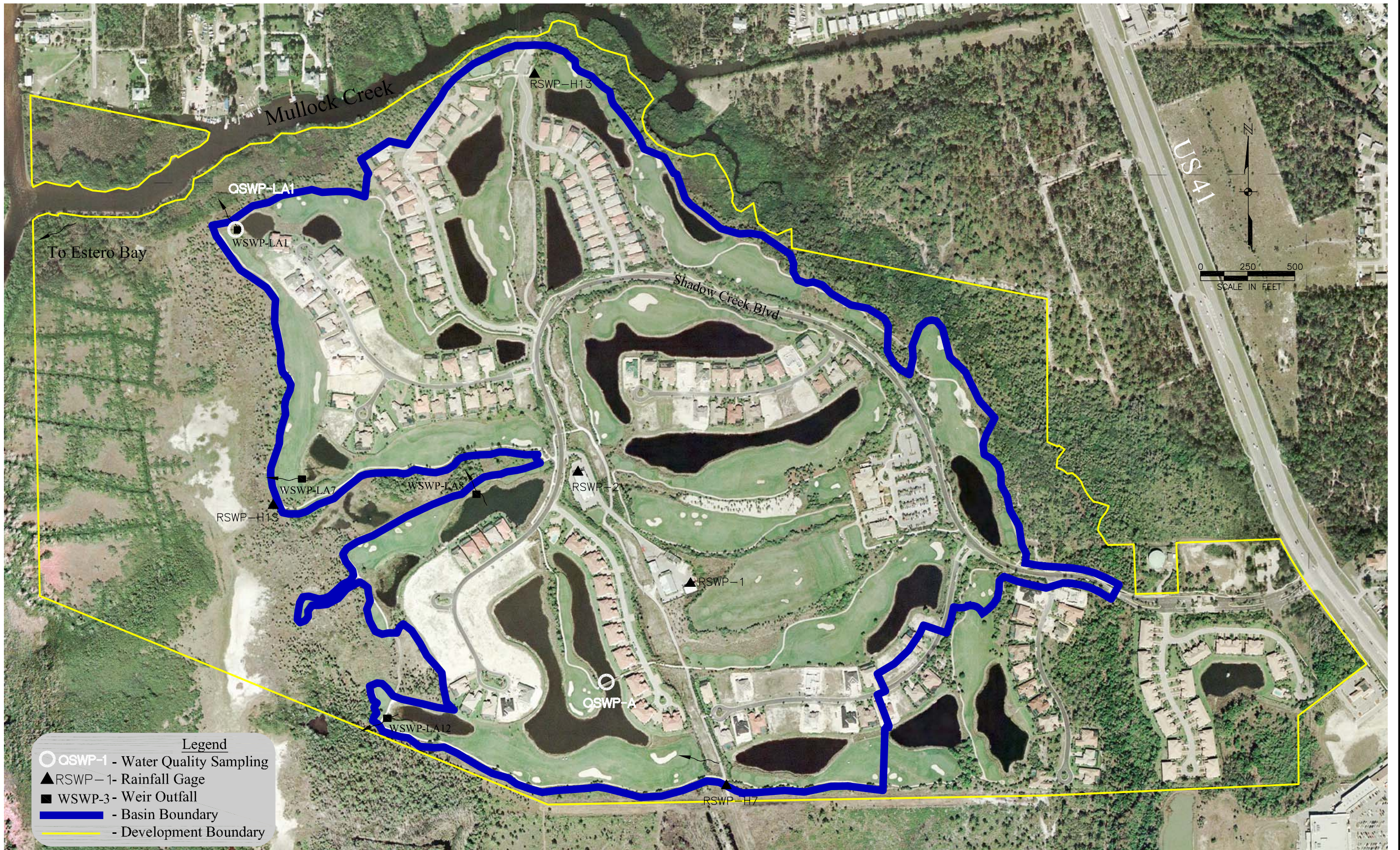
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2. SANDOVAL - Aerial 2007
Water Quality / Discharge Study

DATE	PROJECT NO.	FILE NO.	SCALE	SHEET
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Lee County, Florida

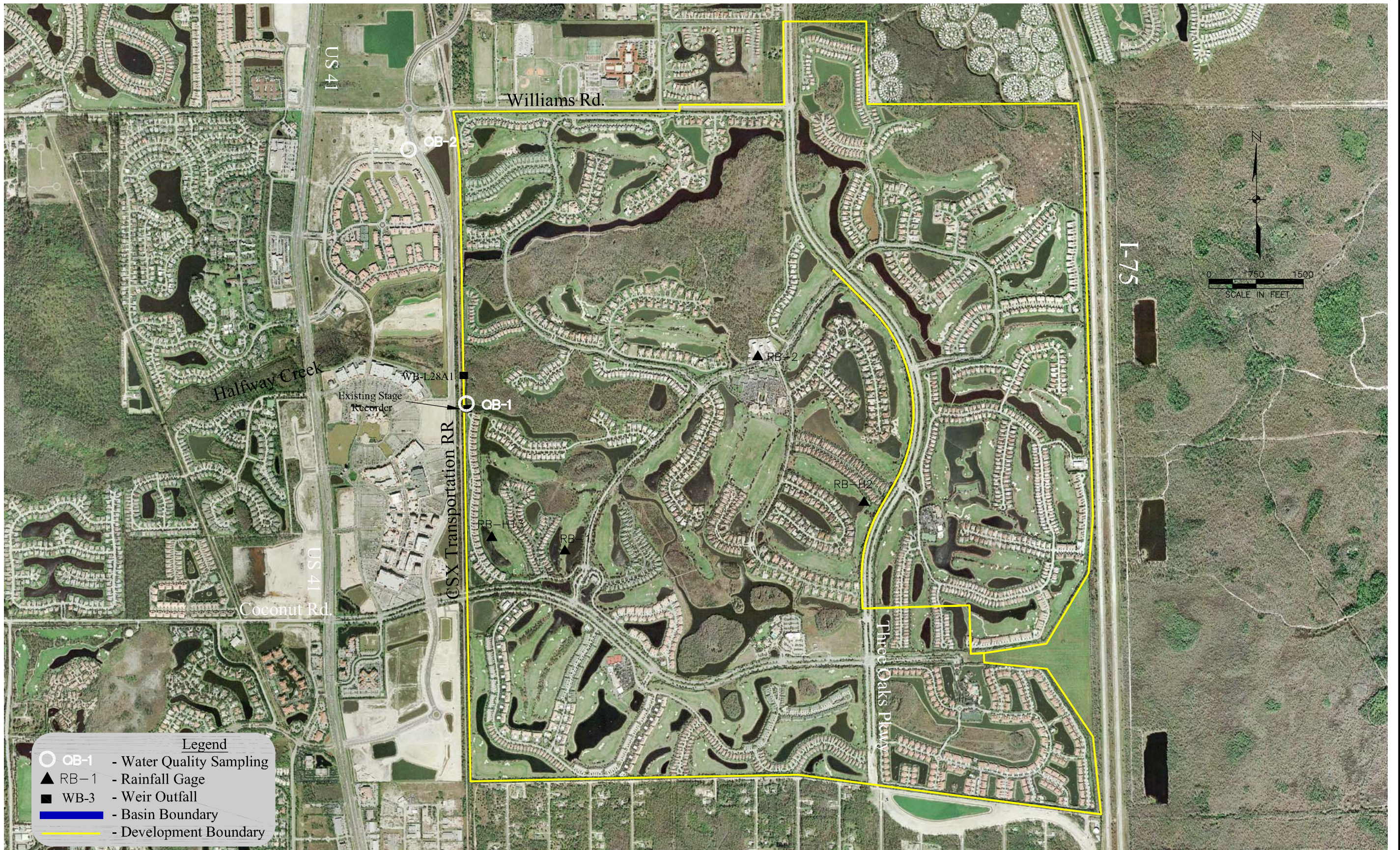
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3. SHADOW WOOD PRESERVE - Aerial 2007
Water Quality / Discharge Study

DATE	PROJECT NO.	FILE NO.	SCALE	SHEET
01/24/07	20066052	00-00-00	As Shown	8-3

J:\2006052\Water Quality\Drawings\11x17 Aerials.dwg (11x17 The Brooks) m12 Sep 02, 2008 - 6:28pm



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4. THE BROOKS - Aerial 2007
Water Quality / Discharge Study

DATE	PROJECT NO.	FILE NO.	SCALE	SHEET
7/2/07	20066052	00-00-00	As Shown	8-4

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Lee County, Florida

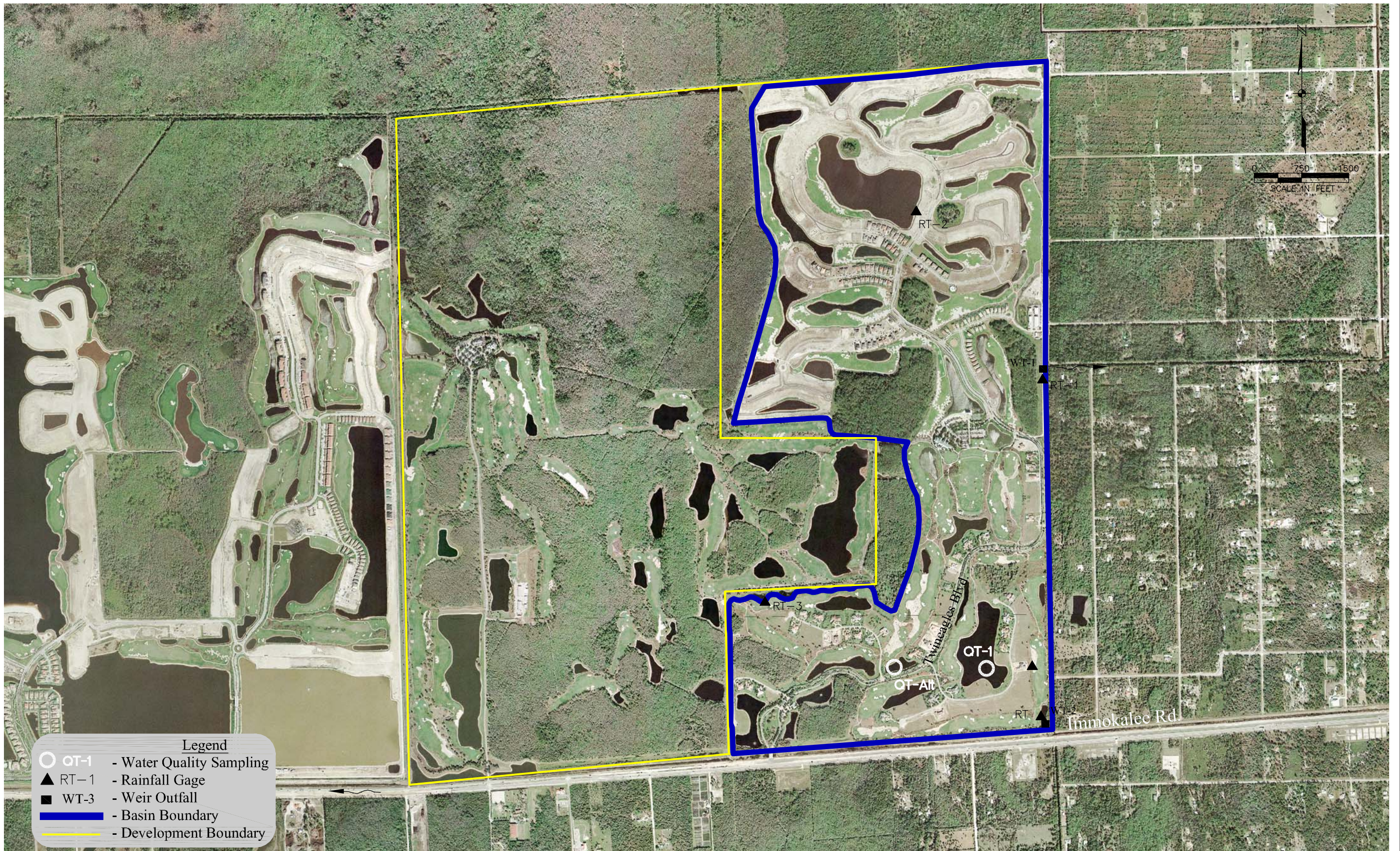
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5. MEDITERRA - Aerial 2007
Water Quality / Discharge Study

DATE	PROJECT NO.	FILE NO.	SCALE	SHEET
2/1/2008	20066052	00-00-00	As Shown	8-5

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6. TWIN EAGLES - Aerial 2007
Water Quality / Discharge Study

DATE	PROJECT NO.	FILE NO.	SCALE	SHEET
7/2/08	20066052	00-00-00	As Shown	8-6



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Photo taken 4/1/05 by Johnson Engineering staff of The Brooks outfall structure, Lee County, Florida.



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