

**ESTERO FIRE RESCUE - STATION #43**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT &  
SPECIES SURVEY REPORT**

*Lee County STRAP #: 34-46-25-E3-U2118.2314*

*September 2025*

Prepared For:

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## **Introduction**

An environmental assessment and species survey was conducted on the Estero Fire Rescue Station #43 on August 27, and September 24, 2025. The 9.48± acre site is located in Section 34, Township 46S, and Range 25E, of Lee County, Florida. More specifically, the site is located immediately north of Horne Lane, west of Three Oaks Parkway, and east of River Ranch Road in Estero, Florida. Please see the attached Project Location Map (Exhibit A).

The purpose of this assessment was to identify the potential for either U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and/or South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) jurisdictional wetlands. The site was also assessed to determine the potential of listed (endangered, threatened, etc.) species inhabiting the site that are regulated by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) and the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

Listed (endangered, threatened, etc.) species are regulated by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) and/or the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). Specific attention was paid toward that of locating any gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) burrows, as well as locating any potential fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) nests, Florida bonneted bat (*Eumops floridanus*) cavity trees, and any bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nests.

The project's surrounding land uses are a mixture of residential homes, commercial developments, and undeveloped forested land. The survey was conducted throughout the day; the temperatures were in the mid to upper 80's, with light breezes, and partly cloudy skies.

## **Background**

The ACOE, DEP, and the SFWMD are the agencies that regulate development activities in wetlands. To be considered wetlands by the ACOE, DEP, and/or SFWMD, the area should exhibit wetland hydrology, contain wetland vegetation, and have hydric soils. For an area to be considered wetlands, a site should have hydric soils, wetland hydrology, and wetland vegetation present. The property was reviewed for indicators of these parameters.

Hydric soils are identified by certain characteristics that are unique to wetland soils. Wetland hydrology is normally present if the soil is saturated or inundated for a period of time; typically from May through November; the rainy season in Southwest Florida. In the absence of visual signs of saturation or inundation, the regulatory agencies typically use hydrologic indicators such as adventitious rooting, lichen lines, or algal matting as method of guidance. If the majority of the shrubs/plants that are present are those that are adapted to saturated soil conditions, it's likely wetland vegetation.

The FWS and FWC are the primary agencies that review potential impacts to listed species. The FWS reviews potential impacts and provides comments to the ACOE and DEP during the permitting process, while the FWC provides comments to the SFWMD. In general, the wildlife agency concerns need to be addressed in order for the permits to be authorized by the ACOE, DEP, and/or the SFWMD.

## **Species Survey Methodology**

The protected species survey methodology consisted of overlapping parallel transects performed for all FLUCFCS communities on-site. The frequency of transects performed in these habitats, unless otherwise discussed, were designed to meet the minimum coverage requirements. This method is comprised of a several step process; the vegetation communities or land-uses on the study area are delineated on an aerial photograph using the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS). Next, these FLUCFCS codes are cross-referenced with the County's Protected Species List. With a list of the potential listed plants and animals, each FLUCFCS community is searched in the field for these species.

An intensive pedestrian survey is conducted using parallel belt transects that are approximately 10-20 feet apart, depending upon both the thickness of vegetation and visibility, as a means of searching for plants and animals. In addition, periodic "stop-look-listen" and quiet stalking methods are conducted for animals. Signs or sightings of these species are then recorded. The table at end of the report lists the FLUCFCS communities found on the parcel and the corresponding species which have a probability of occurring in them.

## **Existing Site Conditions**

*Boundary* – The project boundary was obtained from Respec and is assumed to be approximately 9.48± acres.

*Soils* - The soils on the property have been mapped by the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS, formerly the Soil Conservation Service). These mappings are general in nature but can provide a certain level of information about the site as to the possible extent of wetland area. The agencies commonly use these mappings as justification for certain wetland/upland determinations. According to these mappings, the parcel is underlain by Brynwood Fine Sand, Wet (NRCS #6; hydric), Cocoa Fine Sand (NRCS #55; non-hydric), and Brynwood Fine Sand, Wet-Urban Land Complex (NRCS #64; hydric). Please see the attached NRCS Soils Map (Exhibit D).

*Vegetation Descriptions* – Vegetation is one parameter used in determining the presence of uplands or wetlands; these community mappings will generally reflect what a specific area could be considered by the regulatory agencies. There were no wetlands and 0.46± acres of other surface waters identified within the property boundary.

While on-site, generalized community delineations are hand-drawn on an aerial defining the different vegetation associations on-site. These general delineations were based on the nomenclature of the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS), Level III and IV (FDOT 1999). Please see the attached FLUCFCS Map with Aerial (Exhibit B) and FLUCFCS Map without Aerial (Exhibit C). Listed below are the vegetation communities and land-uses identified on the site.

## **FLUCFCS Codes & Community Descriptions**

### *Uplands*

*The following community areas have been designated as upland habitats. Uplands are any area that does not qualify as a wetland because the associated hydrologic regime is not sufficiently wet enough to elicit development of vegetation, soils, and/or hydrologic characteristics associated with wetlands.*

### **FLUCFCS 110 Residential – 0.42± Acres**

This single-family residential home-site occupies approximately 0.42± acres of the site. This community would be considered as uplands by regulatory agencies.

### **FLUCFCS 140 Commercial (Existing Fire Station) – 3.30± Acres**

This commercial, existing fire facility, associated parking, and water management areas, occupies approximately 3.30± acres of the site. This community would be considered as uplands by regulatory agencies.

### **FLUCFCS 420 E4 Mixed Upland Forests (Exotics >75%) – 4.16± Acres**

This upland habitat type occupies the approximately 4.16± acres of the property. The canopy consists of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), java plum (*Syzygium cumini*), mimosa tree (*Albizia julibrissin*), and royal poinciana (*Delonix regia*), with scattered clumps of dragon bamboo (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*). The sub-canopy contains cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), and firebush (*Hamelia patens*). The ground cover includes caesar weed (*Urena lobata*), dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), John Charles (*Condea verticillate*), Siam weed (*Chromolaena odorata*), arrowhead vine (*Syngonium podophyllum*), moses in the cradle (*Tradescantia spathacea*), ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) and other various opportunistic weedy species. Commonly observed vines include air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), and greenbriar (*Smilax* spp.). This community would be considered uplands by the regulatory agencies.

### **FLUCFCS 430 E1 Oak-Pine-Cabbage Palm (Exotics 1-24%) – 1.14± Acres**

This upland habitat type occupies approximately 1.14± acres of the property. The canopy is dominated by live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), with slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), java plum (*Syzygium cumim*), and melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*). The sub-canopy contains cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), myrsine (*Rapanea guinensis*), wild coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*), and beauty-berry (*Callicarpa americana*). The ground cover includes scattered saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), and Ceasar weed (*Urena lobata*), with various other opportunistic weedy species. Commonly observed vines include greenbriar (*Smilax* sp.), grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), peppervine (*Ampelopsis arborea*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). This community would be considered uplands by the regulatory agencies.

*Other Surface Waters (OSW)*

The following community area has been designated as other surface waters. Surface waters are waters on the surface of the earth, contained in bounds created naturally or artificially.

**FLUCFCS 510                      Estero River – 0.11± Acres**

This “other surface water” habitat type occupies approximately 0.11± acres of the property. This community includes the Estero River. The canopy and sub-canopy are open with widely scattered live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), with slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) along the edges. The ground cover is mostly open. This community would be considered “other surface waters” by the regulatory agencies.

**FLUCFCS 530                      Wet Detention Area – 0.35± Acres**

This “other surface water” (OSW) communities occupy approximately 0.35± acres of the property. The canopy contains bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), with scattered laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*). The sub-canopy contains cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*). The ground cover contains bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*), frog fruit (*Phyla nodiflora*), ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), dollarweed (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), caesar weed (*Urena lobata*), hairy beggar-ticks (*Bidens alba*), tickseed (*Coreopsis floridana*), smutgrass (*Sporobolus sp.*), false buttonweed (*Spermacoce verticillata*), and other opportunistic weedy species. This community does contain some transitional wetland vegetation, advantageous rooting, water line staining, and algal matting, as well as other signs in this community that would be classified as wetlands; however, since this area is being utilized as a reservoir, this community is artificially created and would be considered “other surface waters” by the regulatory agencies.

**Table 1. FLUCFCS Community Table**

<b>FLUCFCS Code</b>	<b>Community Description</b>	<b>Habitat Type</b>	<b>Acres</b>
110	Residential	Upland	0.42± Ac.
140	Commercial (Existing Fire Facility)	Upland	3.30± Ac.
420 E4	Mixed Upland Forest (>75% Exotics)	Upland	4.16± Ac.
430 E1	Oak-Pine-Cabbage Palm (<25% Exotics)	Upland	1.14± Ac.
510	Estero River	OSW	0.11± Ac.
530	Dry Detention	OSW	0.35± Ac.
<b>Total</b>			<b>9.48± Ac.</b>

**Species Survey Results**

During the field survey for protected species on the property, there was a single potentially occupied gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) burrow identified. The burrow was adjacent to the existing gopher tortoise preserve area and the preserve area abutting northern property boundary. A buffer of at least twenty-five feet must be established, otherwise, a gopher tortoise relocation permit be obtained from Florida Fish and Wildlife for the safe relocation of the gopher tortoise; either to the on-site preserve area or off-site to an FWC approved recipient site.

There were several other burrows, believed to belong to that of the eastern nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), that were identified; there was no evidence that these burrows were being used by gopher tortoises. There were no other protected species or signs thereof observed; there were no nest-like structures or tree cavities noted while conducting the protected species survey on-site.

There were several non-listed species identified while conducting the protected species survey, among those were a black racer (*Coluber constrictor*), grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). There was indirect evidence that the site was being utilized by other non-listed species (i.e. game trails). The various

listed species that may occur in the FLUCFCS communities on-site have been tabulated on the attached table. Please see the attached Protected Species Map (Exhibit E).

### **Mitigation Discussion**

Generally, the ACOE and/or DEP do not regulate isolated wetlands or excavation in wetlands where there is only incidental fall back of fill material; the ACOE or DEP do not have jurisdiction over isolated wetlands. In making the determination on whether the wetlands are isolated, the ACOE and DEP consider if water leaves the site, (i.e. ditches) or whether the wetlands are completely contained on-site or extend off-site. If the wetlands extend off-site, they will more than likely assert jurisdiction. Currently, the ACOE and DEP position on most all wetlands is that one of them has jurisdiction; the ACOE regulates navigable waters whereas the DEP regulates both navigable waters and adjacent wetlands. However, the agencies would not make this determination until a Joint Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) and Dredge & Fill Permit (D&F) application is received.

The SFWMD does not require mitigation for impacts to isolated wetlands not used by listed (protected) species that are less than 0.50± acres in size. Impacts to wetlands greater than 0.50± acres or those utilized by protected species would require mitigation. With the ACOE and DEP, impacts to wetlands that are less than 0.50± acres, the activity can usually be processed as a Nationwide Permit application. For projects with greater than 0.50± acres of impacts, the application will be processed as an Individual Permit application. This involves a public notice process and coordination with other federal agencies such as the EPA and the FWS.

There are three steps that are required to be addressed when requesting an ERP permit with the SFWMD and/or the DEP for impacts to regulated wetlands:

- 1) Avoidance (i.e. can these wetland impacts be completely avoided)
- 2) Minimization (i.e. can the amount of wetland impact be reduced while maintaining a feasible project)
- 3) Mitigation (i.e. the loss of wetland function must be replaced)

It should be noted that avoidance and minimization must first be substantiated, before mitigation will be considered by the agencies. When wetlands are proposed to be impacted, the impacts cannot result in any loss of wetland function. In order to prevent net loss in wetland function, wetland mitigation must be provided. Mitigation is a way to off-set impacts to natural resources such as wetlands and may consist of wetland enhancement, wetland creation, wetland preservation, upland compensation, or off-site mitigation. Mitigation costs usually increase with the quantity of proposed impacts. The actual amount of mitigation required would be finalized during the Environmental Resource Permit review process with the SFWMD, ACOE, and DEP.

There are two main categories of wetland mitigation, onsite or off-site. On-site mitigation would include preserving a portion of the on-site wetlands, treating and removing the exotics, potentially providing supplemental plantings, and placing the preserve areas under a Conservation Easement. Preserve areas are required to be maintained in perpetuity. Off-site mitigation requires the purchase of wetland credits at an approved mitigation bank within the service area of the site. This parcel lies within the service area of several mitigation banks; currently, credits are going for \$200,000 to \$250,000 depending on whether they are herbaceous or forested credits, and freshwater or saltwater.

## **Summary**

In general, this site does not contain much native, undisturbed community types in which protected species would typically inhabit. Due to the disturbed nature of the site, level of exotic infestation, and the surrounding land uses, it is unlikely that this site supports or would provide habitat for protected species. A single gopher tortoise burrow was identified within the property boundary, adjacent to existing preserve areas. A twenty-five foot buffer must be provided; otherwise, a gopher tortoise relocation permit will be obtained from Florida Fish and Wildlife for the safe relocation of the gopher tortoise; either to the preserve area or off-site to an FWC approved recipient site.

The determination of ecological system classifications, functions, values, and boundaries is an inexact science, and different individuals and agencies may reach different conclusions. The on-site conditions can vary throughout the year; therefore, the findings of this survey were based upon the site conditions at the time of the inspection. It is not possible for BearPaws Environmental Consulting to guarantee the outcome of such determinations; therefore, the conclusions of this report are preliminary in nature and would require a full review by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

The information contained and the work performed as part of this initial assessment conforms to the standards and generally accepted practices in the environmental field and was prepared substantially in accordance with then-current technical guidelines and criteria. The conclusions of this report represent the results of our analysis of the information provided by the client and their consultants, together with information gathered in the course of the study. No other guarantee, expressed or implied, is made.

**Table 2: Listed Species by Habitat with Current Status**

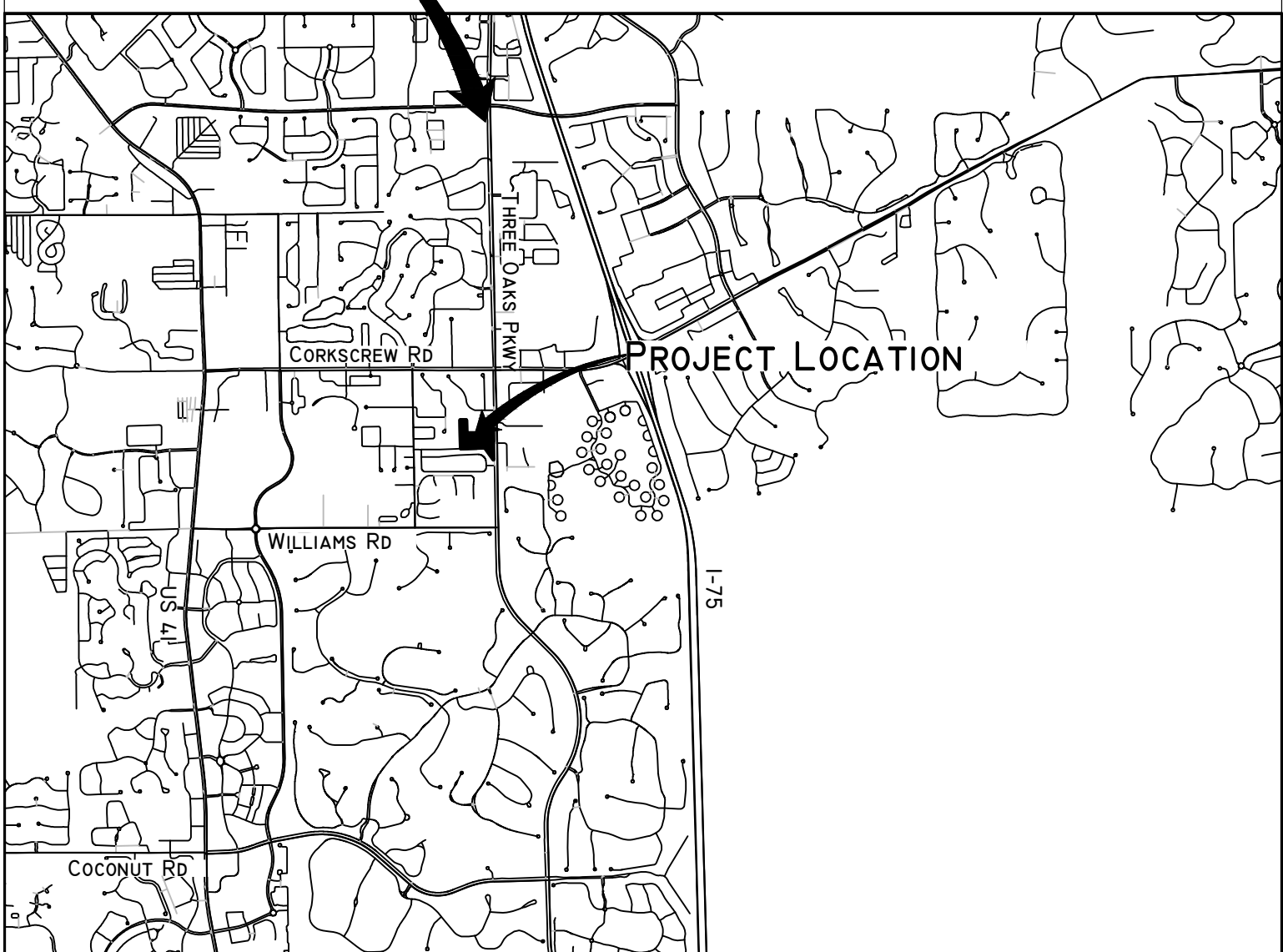
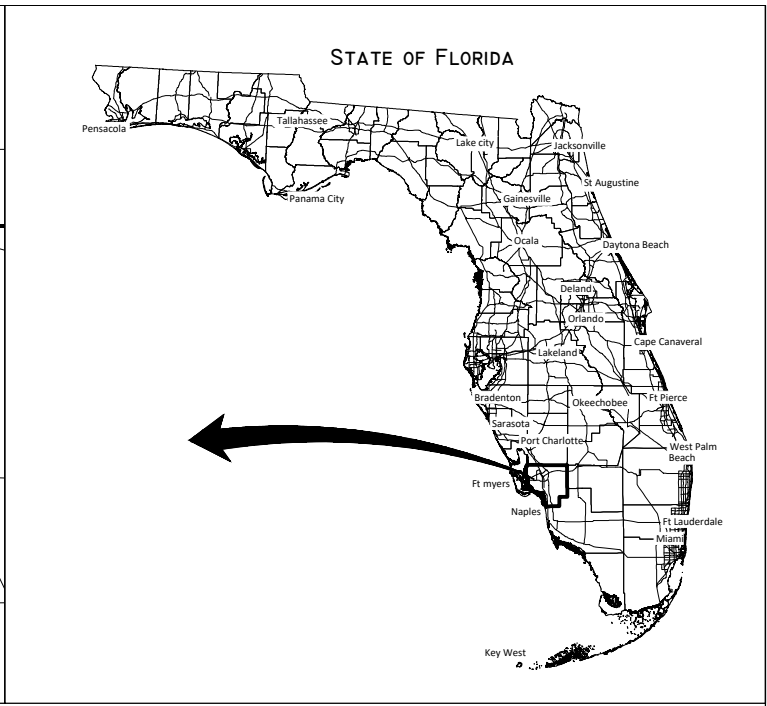
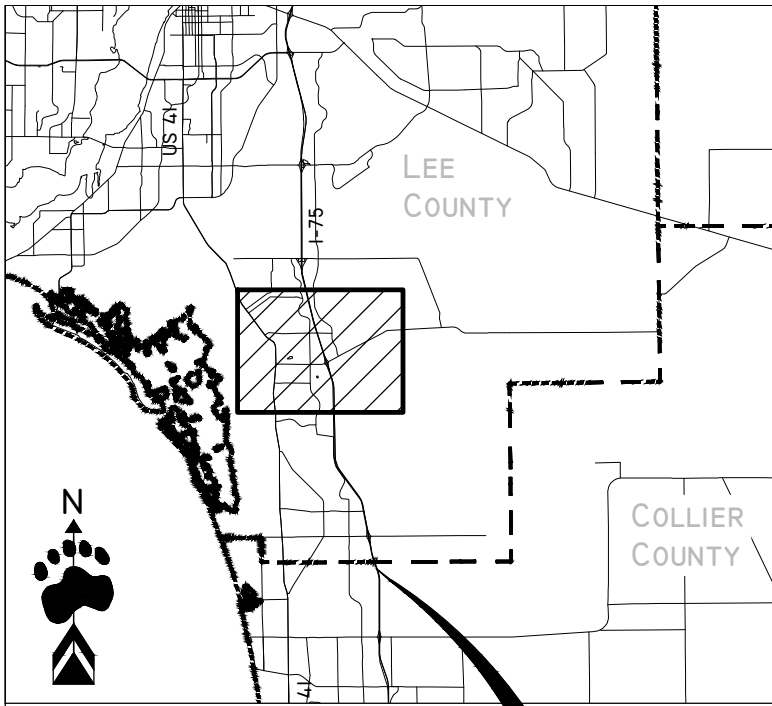
FLUCFCS Code	FLUCFCS Description	Common Name	Scientific Name	Observed	USDA	FDA&CS	FWS	FWC
110	Residential	N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--
130	Commercial	N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--
420	Mixed Upland Hardwoods	Beautiful paw-paw	<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	--	E	E	E	--
		Big cypress fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger avicennia</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Eastern indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	--	--	--	T	T
		Fakahatchee burmannia	<i>Burmattia flava</i>	--	--	E	--	--
		Florida black bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	--	--	--	SAT	T
		Florida coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i>	--	--	C	--	--
		Gopher frog	<i>Rana areolata</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	--	--	--	T	T
		Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	--	--	--	E	SSC
		Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum olivaeforme</i>	--	--	T	--	--
430	Oak – Pine – Cabbage Palm	Southeastern American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	--	--	--	--	T
		Beautiful paw-paw	<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	--	E	E	E	--
		Big cypress fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger avicennia</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Eastern indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	--	--	--	T	T
		Fakahatchee burmannia	<i>Burmattia flava</i>	--	--	E	--	--
		Florida black bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	--	--	--	SAT	T
		Florida coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i>	--	--	C	--	--
		Gopher frog	<i>Rana areolata</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	X	--	--	T	T
		Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	--	--	--	E	SSC
510	Estero River	Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum olivaeforme</i>	--	--	T	--	--
		Southeastern American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	--	--	--	--	T
		American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	--	--	--	SAT	SSC
		Everglades mink	<i>Mustela vison evergladensis</i>	--	--	--	--	T
		Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Reddish egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Roseate spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Tricolored heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
530	Wet Detention Area	American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	--	--	--	SAT	SSC
		Everglades mink	<i>Mustela vison evergladensis</i>	--	--	--	--	T
		Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Reddish egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Roseate spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC
		Tricolored heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	--	--	--	--	SSC

C = Commercially Exploited, SAT = Similarity of Appearance Threatened, SSC = Species of Special Concern, T = Threatened, E = Endangered

Table designates listed species with potential to occur in each FLUCFCS community.

**EXHIBIT A**

**Project Location Map**



DRAWN BY:	DATE:	CATEGORY
BWS	9/28/25	LOCATION
JOB NUMBER		SCALE:
S/T/R		NTS
		COUNTY
34/46S/25E		LEE

# Estero Fire Rescue - Station #43

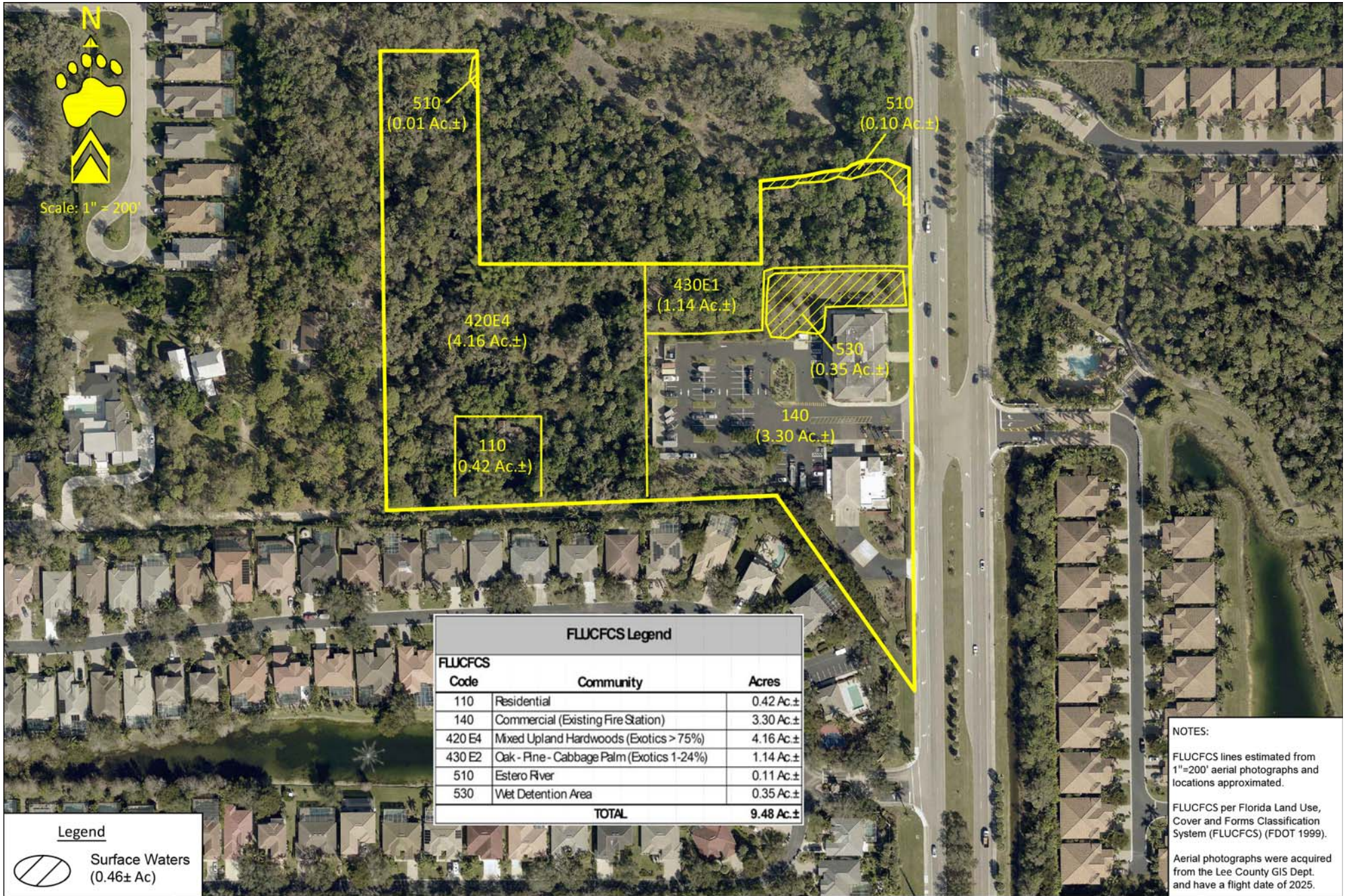
## Location Map

1599 COVINGTON CIRCLE EAST, FORT MYERS, FL 33919  
(239) 340-0678 BEARPAWS.ENV.CONSULTING@GMAIL.COM

PAGE
EXHIBIT

**EXHIBIT B**

**FLUCFCS Map with Aerial**



FLUCFCS Legend		
FLUCFCS Code	Community	Acres
110	Residential	0.42 Ac.±
140	Commercial (Existing Fire Station)	3.30 Ac.±
420 E4	Mixed Upland Hardwoods (Exotics > 75%)	4.16 Ac.±
430 E2	Oak - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 1-24%)	1.14 Ac.±
510	Estero River	0.11 Ac.±
530	Wet Detention Area	0.35 Ac.±
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9.48 Ac.±</b>

Legend	
	Surface Waters (0.46± Ac)

**NOTES:**

FLUCFCS lines estimated from 1"=200' aerial photographs and locations approximated.

FLUCFCS per Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT 1999).

Aerial photographs were acquired from the Lee County GIS Dept. and have a flight date of 2025.

Revisions	Date:	Drawn By:	Date:
		BWS	9/28/25
		Job Number	
		S/T/R	
		34/46S/25E	

# Estero Fire Rescue - Station #43

## Aerial FLUCFCS Map

Category	FLUCFCS
Scale:	1" = 200'
County	Lee

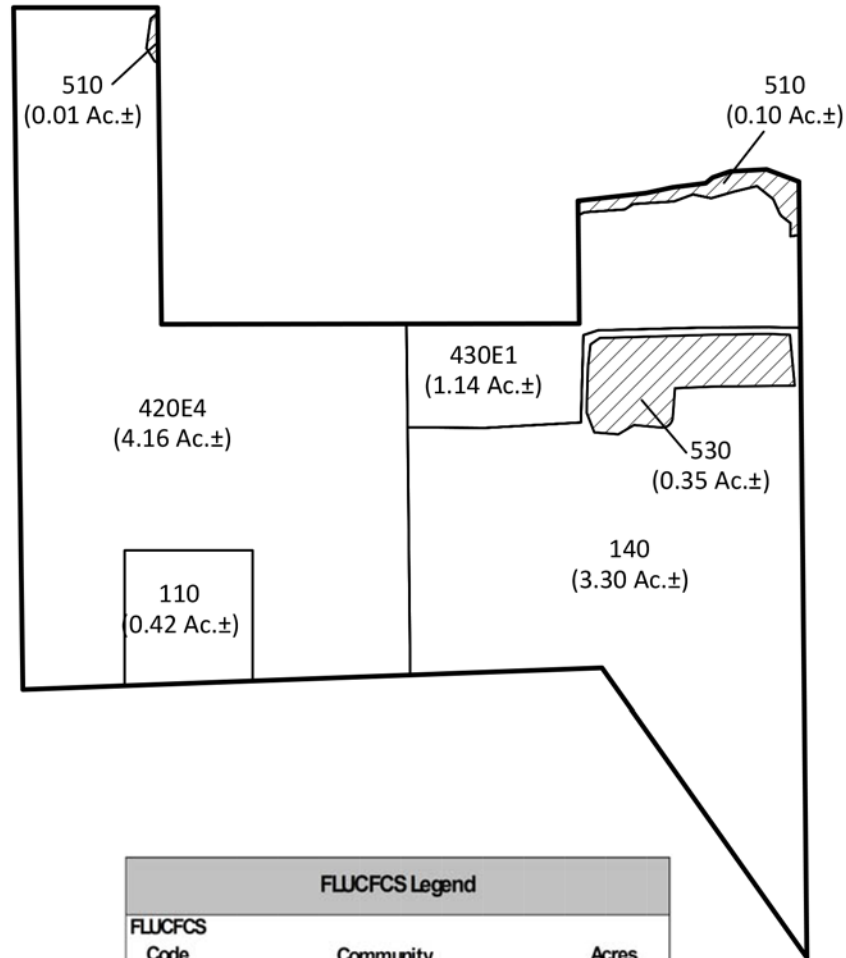
 <b>BEARPAWS</b> ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING	Page	-
	Exhibit	-
<small>1599 Covington Circle East, Fort Myers, FL 33919          (239) 340-0678 bearpaws.env.consulting@gmail.com</small>		-

**EXHIBIT C**

**FLUCFCS Map**




Scale: 1" = 200'



FLUCFCS Legend		
FLUCFCS Code	Community	Acres
110	Residential	0.42 Ac.±
140	Commercial (Existing Fire Station)	3.30 Ac.±
420 E4	Mixed Upland Hardwoods (Exotics > 75%)	4.16 Ac.±
430 E2	Oak - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 1-24%)	1.14 Ac.±
510	Estero River	0.11 Ac.±
530	Wet Detention Area	0.35 Ac.±
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9.48 Ac.±</b>

Legend

 Surface Waters  
(0.46± Ac)

NOTES:

FLUCFCS lines estimated from 1"=200' aerial photographs and locations approximated.

FLUCFCS per Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT 1999).

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		BWS	9/28/25
		Job Number	
		S/T/R	
		34/46S/25E	

## Estero Fire Rescue - Station #43

### FLUCFCS Map

Category  
FLUCFCS  
Scale:  
1" = 200'  
County  
Lee



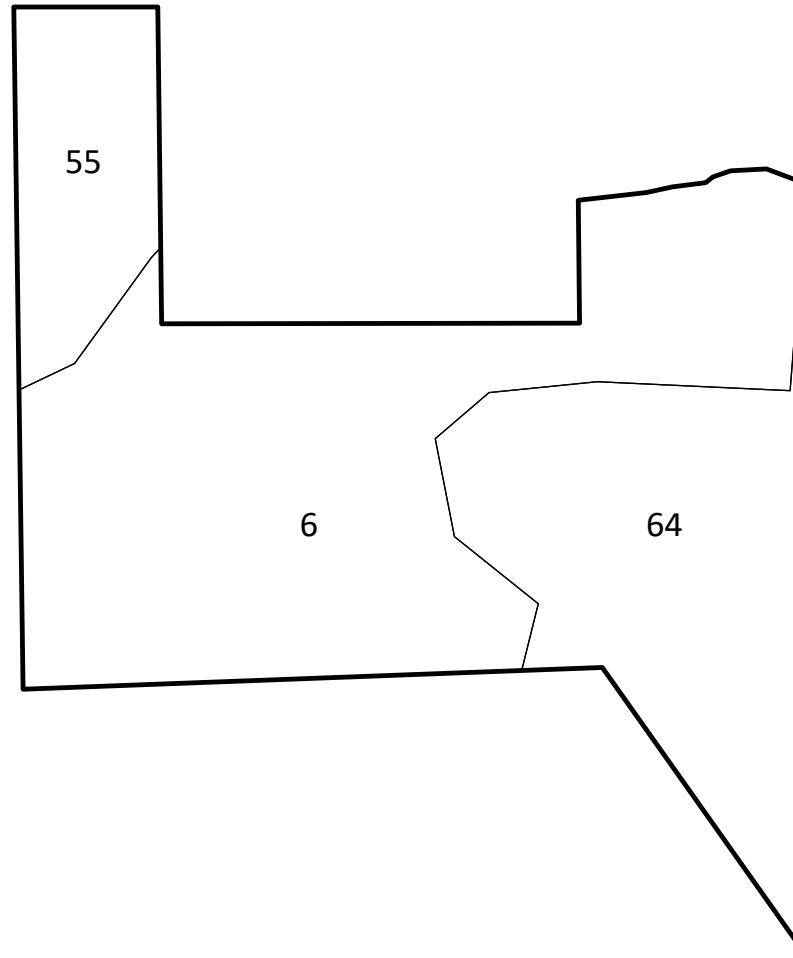
1599 Covington Circle East Fort Myers, FL 33919  
(239) 340-0678 bearpaws.env.consulting@gmail.com

Page  
-  
Exhibit  
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**EXHIBIT D**  
**NRCS Soils Map**




Scale: 1" = 200'



NRCS Soils Table		
Soils No.	Name	Hydric
6	Brynwood Fine Sand, Wet, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes	Yes
55	Cocoa Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes	No
64	Brynwood Fine Sand, Wet-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes	Yes

NOTES

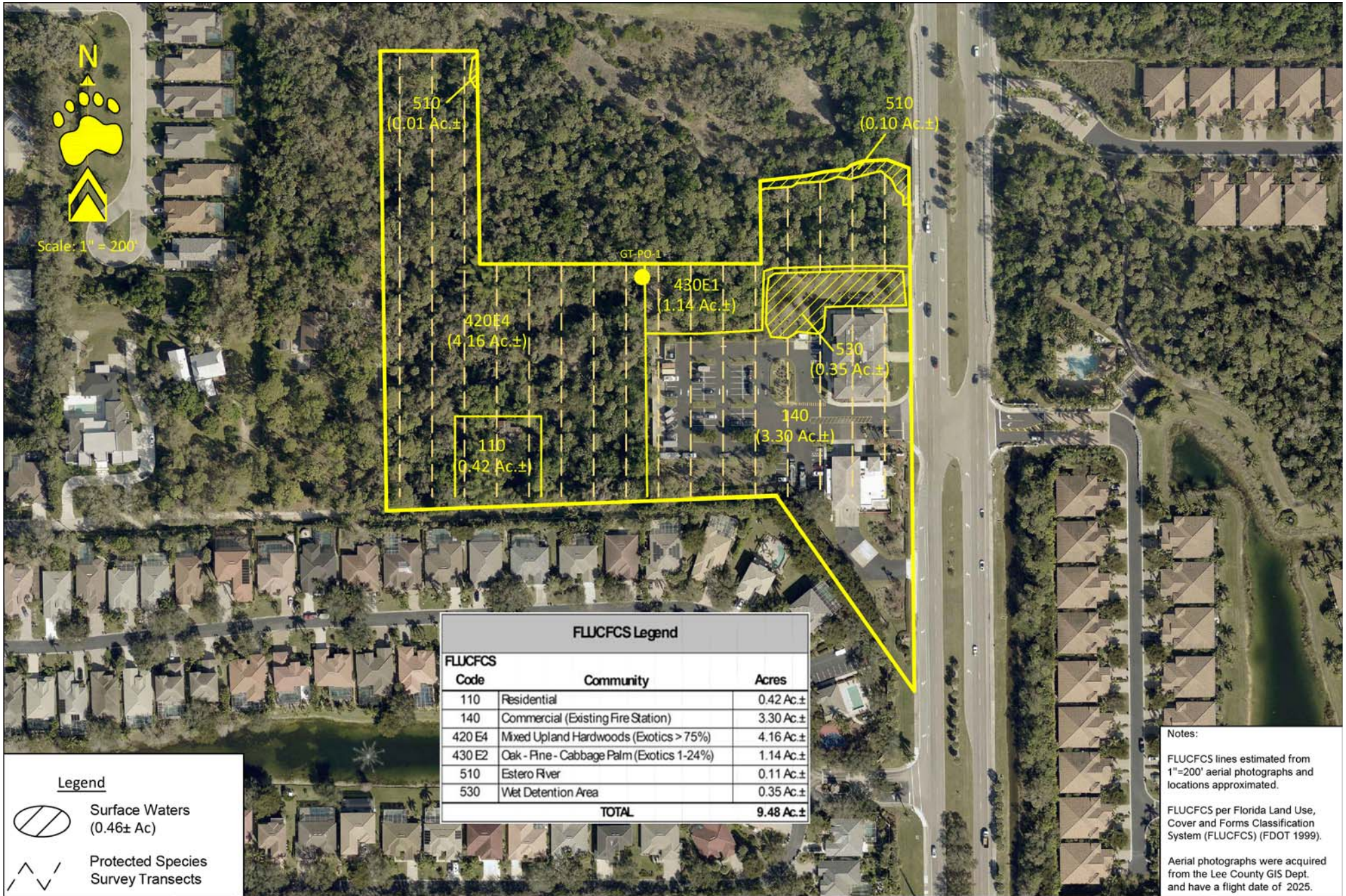
Soils were acquired from LABINS and are from the NRCS.

Revisions	Date:	Drawn By: BWS Job Number	Date: 9/28/25	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Estero Fire Rescue - Station #43</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Soils Map</h3>	Category: Soils		Page: -
		S/T/R			Scale: 1" = 200'		Exhibit
		34/46S/25E			County: Lee		
					Lee		

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**EXHIBIT E**

**Protected Species Survey Map**



FLUCFCS Legend		
FLUCFCS Code	Community	Acres
110	Residential	0.42 Ac.±
140	Commercial (Existing Fire Station)	3.30 Ac.±
420 E4	Mixed Upland Hardwoods (Exotics > 75%)	4.16 Ac.±
430 E2	Oak - Pine - Cabbage Palm (Exotics 1-24%)	1.14 Ac.±
510	Estero River	0.11 Ac.±
530	Wet Detention Area	0.35 Ac.±
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9.48 Ac.±</b>

**Legend**

Surface Waters (0.46± Ac)

Protected Species Survey Transects

**Notes:**

FLUCFCS lines estimated from 1"=200' aerial photographs and locations approximated.

FLUCFCS per Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT 1999).

Aerial photographs were acquired from the Lee County GIS Dept. and have a flight date of 2025.

Revisions	Date:	Drawn By:	Date:
		BWS	9/28/25
		Job Number	
		S/T/R	
		34/46S/25E	

## Estero Fire Rescue - Station #43

### Aerial PSS Map

Category	PSS
Scale:	1" = 200'
County	Lee

**BEARPAWS**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

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