

Resilient SRQ – Round 2 Grant Application

Whitaker Bayou Dredging Project *(Revised August 13, 2025)*

1 | Applicant

Sarasota County & City of Sarasota

2 | Primary Contact

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3 | Project Title & Location

Whitaker Bayou Dredging Project

Entire tidal reach of Whitaker Bayou from Sarasota Bay to ≈ 47th Street (≈ 3.6 miles).

4 | Project Description & Need

Hydrographic surveys (2024) show ≈ **118,000 CY** of sediment shoaling, leaving the bayou unable to convey even a 2-year storm. The resulting backwater floods ≈ **210 residences** and closes US-301/Myrtle St for up to 8 hours during moderate events. Targeted dredging to original design grades will:

- Restore 100-year (1 % ACE) conveyance LOS.
 - Eliminate first-floor flooding for all 210 at-risk homes.
 - Remove ≈ **46 t/y Total Suspended Solids (TSS)** and ≈ **5 t/y Total Nitrogen (TN)** now mobilized during storm surges.
-

5 | Scope of Work & Cost (2025 dollars)

Task	Quantity / Unit	Unit Cost	Sub-Total
Bathymetry, geotech, design & permitting	1 LS	—	\$ 1,150,000
Hydraulic dredging & in-bay dewatering	≈ 118,000 CY	\$ 140/CY	\$ 16,520,000
Upland disposal / beneficial reuse (≈ 7 mi haul)	≈ 118,000 CY	\$ 14/CY	\$ 1,650,000
Sediment testing, compliance, monitoring & 5 % contingency	1 LS	—	\$ 680,000
Total Estimated Project Cost			\$ 20,000,000

(Prices include 10 % mobilization and 15 % construction contingency embedded in unit rates.)

6 | Funding Strategy

Source	Amount	% of Total	Notes
FY 2026 Section 219 Environmental Infrastructure	\$ 9,999,000	49.9 %	USACE: design review & construction oversight – City Secured through Federal appropriations.
Resilient SRQ – Round 2 (CDBG-DR)	\$ 10,001,000	50.1 %	Completes dredging, disposal & compliance
Total Project Cost	\$ 20,000,000	100 %	No local cash match (City/County in-kind)

7 | Expected Outcomes & Benefits

Performance Metric	Pre-Project	Post-Project Target
Conveyance LOS	< 2-year storm	100-year storm
Residences with first-floor flooding (100-yr)	≈ 210	0
Critical road closures per major storm	5 – 8 hrs	0 hrs
Annual pollutant removal	—	≈ 46 t TSS & 5 t TN
LMI population served	51 %	51 % (LMA objective met)

Broader Benefits

- Protects ≈ \$ 350 M in assessed value along US-41 and the working waterfront.
- Supports Sarasota Bay TMDL goals by eliminating nutrient-laden resuspension.
- Channel capacity incorporates **1.5 ft projected sea-level-rise** through 2075.
- All dredged material disposed at County-permitted upland site with full environmental compliance.

8 | Cost Reasonableness & Market Validation

- **\$ 140/CY** dredge rate sits mid-range of 2025 west-coast Florida bids (\$120–\$180/CY).
- **\$ 14/CY** disposal aligns with 7-mile trucking & tipping averages.
- 9 % soft-costs are typical for federally reviewed environmental-infrastructure work.

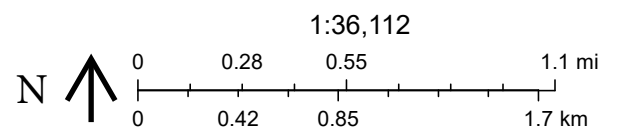
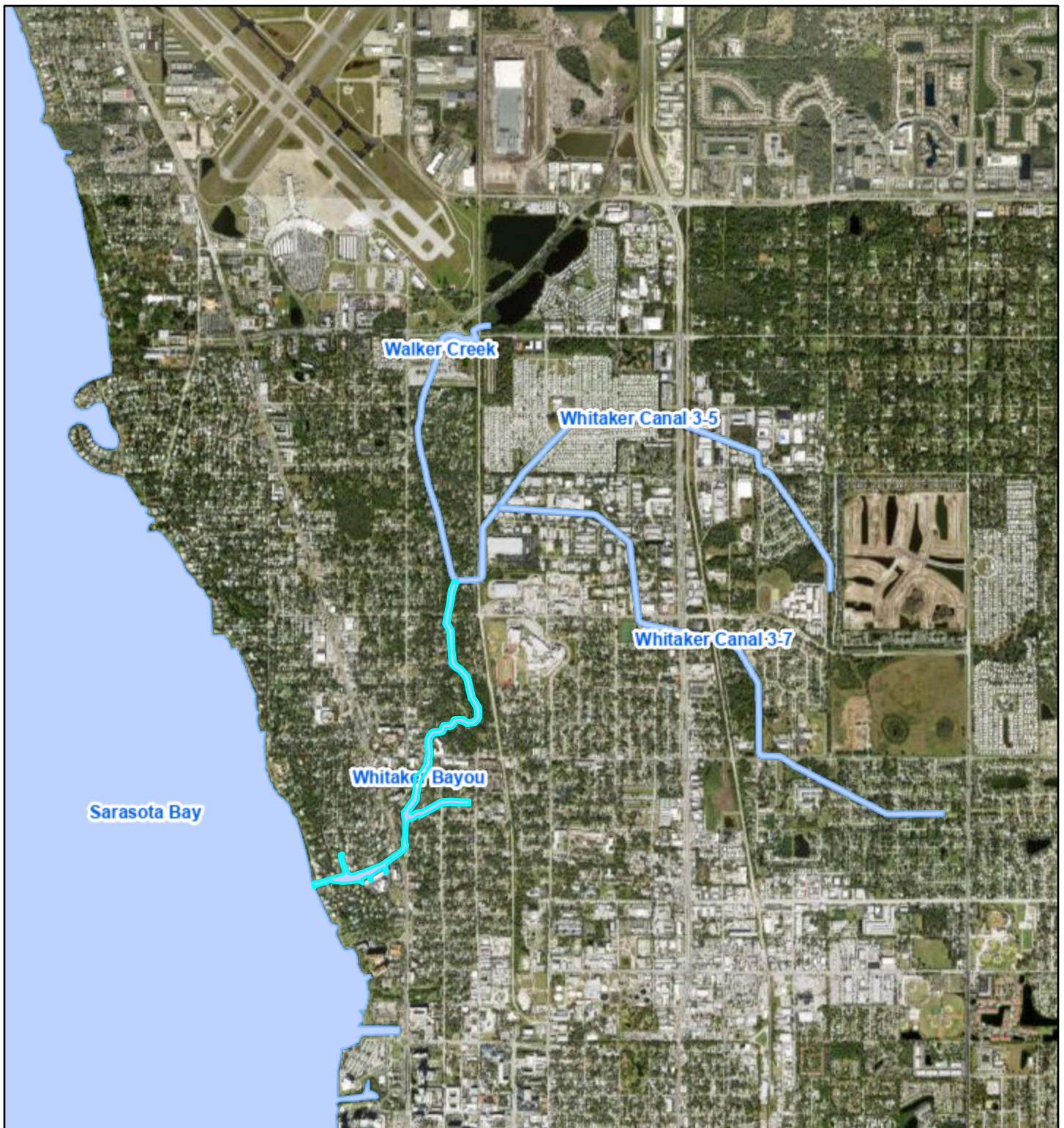
9 | Schedule (Key Milestones)

Milestone	Target Date
Final design & permit submittal	Summer 2026
USACE & FDEP approvals	Late 2026
Advertise & award contract	Summer 2027
Mobilization & dredging start	Late 2027
Substantial completion	Summer 2028
Final monitoring & close-out	Late 2028

10 | Request

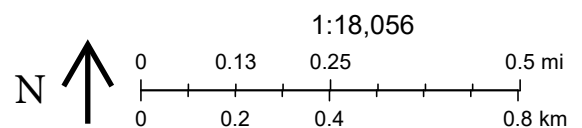
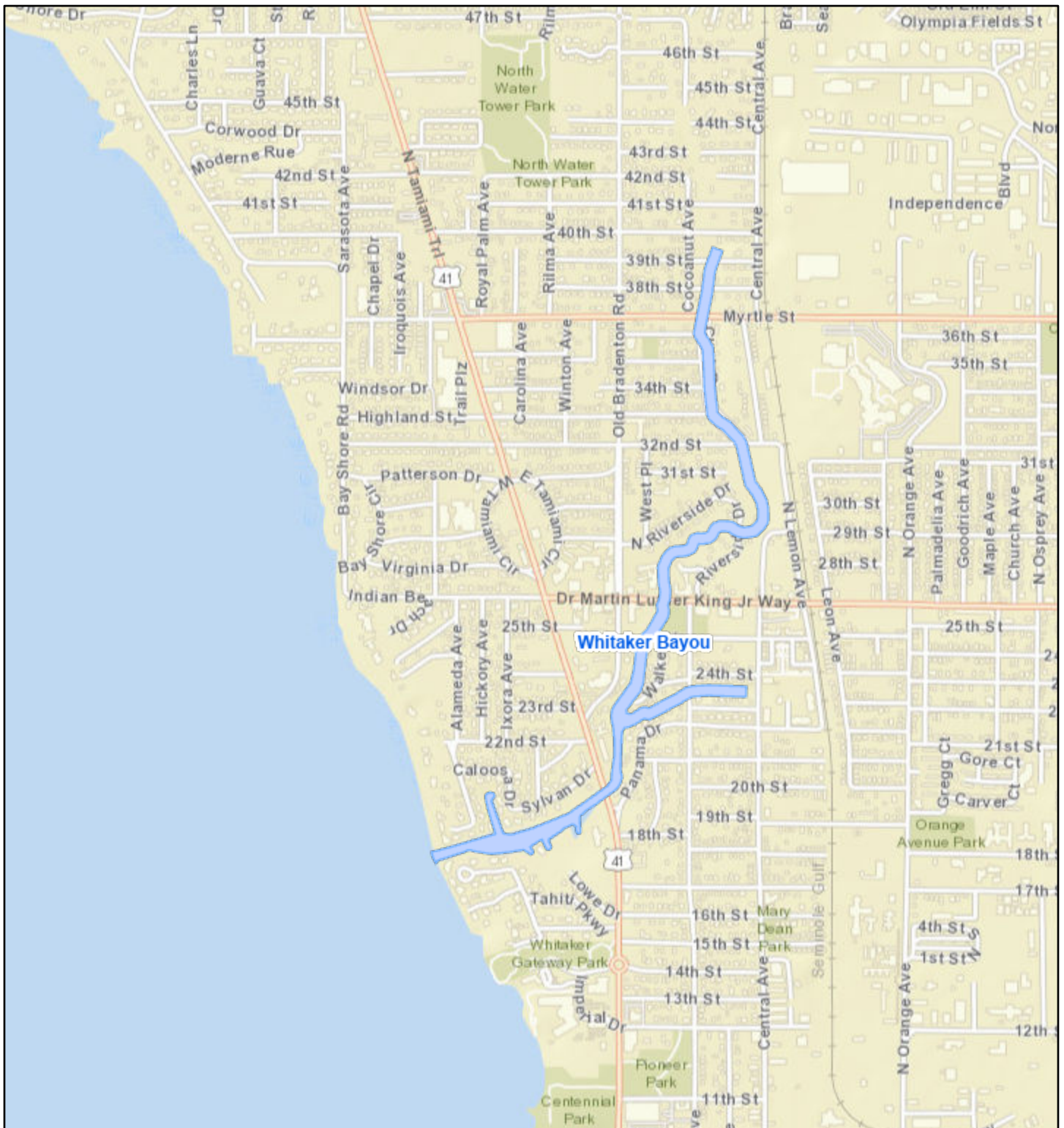
The City of Sarasota and Sarasota County respectfully request **\$ 10,001,000** in Resilient SRQ – Round 2 (CDBG-DR) funds, paired with **\$ 9,999,000** in Section 219 Environmental Infrastructure dollars, to fully deliver the \$20 M Whitaker Bayou Dredging & Resiliency Project—removing 118 k CY of sediment, safeguarding 210 homes, extracting 5 tons of nitrogen annually, and restoring 100-year flood protection for Sarasota’s northern neighborhoods.

Whitaker Bayou



State of Florida, Maxar

Whitaker Bayou



University of South Florida, County of Manatee, Sarasota County GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS

Whitaker Bayou Stream Assessment

Study Area

Whitaker Bayou is located in northern Sarasota County where it flows into Sarasota Bay. It was assessed on August 11, 2014. Whitaker Bayou's watershed is highly urbanized, having a drainage basin LDI value of 30.51 and is comprised predominantly of residential (37.26%) and industrial (18.96%) land uses. Whitaker Bayou in the upper creek portions of Regions 9 through 11 has been straightened and is characterized by steep banks. Regions 6 through 8 have increased natural sinuosity. Region 6 and below are characterized by an increase in bank alterations and seawalls before Whitaker Bayou reaches Sarasota Bay.



Figure 6. Whitaker Bayou Study Area

Vegetation Survey

The Whitaker Bayou vegetation assessment encompassed 11 vegetation regions from the mouth in Sarasota Bay to upstream from Myrtle St. as shown in Figure 7. In these regions, 52 species of vegetation were identified. Region 1 had no vegetation present below the seawall. Region 2 through Region 6 were dominated by mangroves (*Rhizophora mangle*, *Laguncularia racemosa* and *Avicennia germinans*) with few other salt tolerant species present. The most upstream mangrove was *Laguncularia racemosa* in Region 7. The first occurrence of Leather Fern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium*) was in Region 6. Saltmarsh Cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) was first observed in Region 4. Above Region 7 the vegetation communities are populated by many species indicative of dominating freshwater influence.

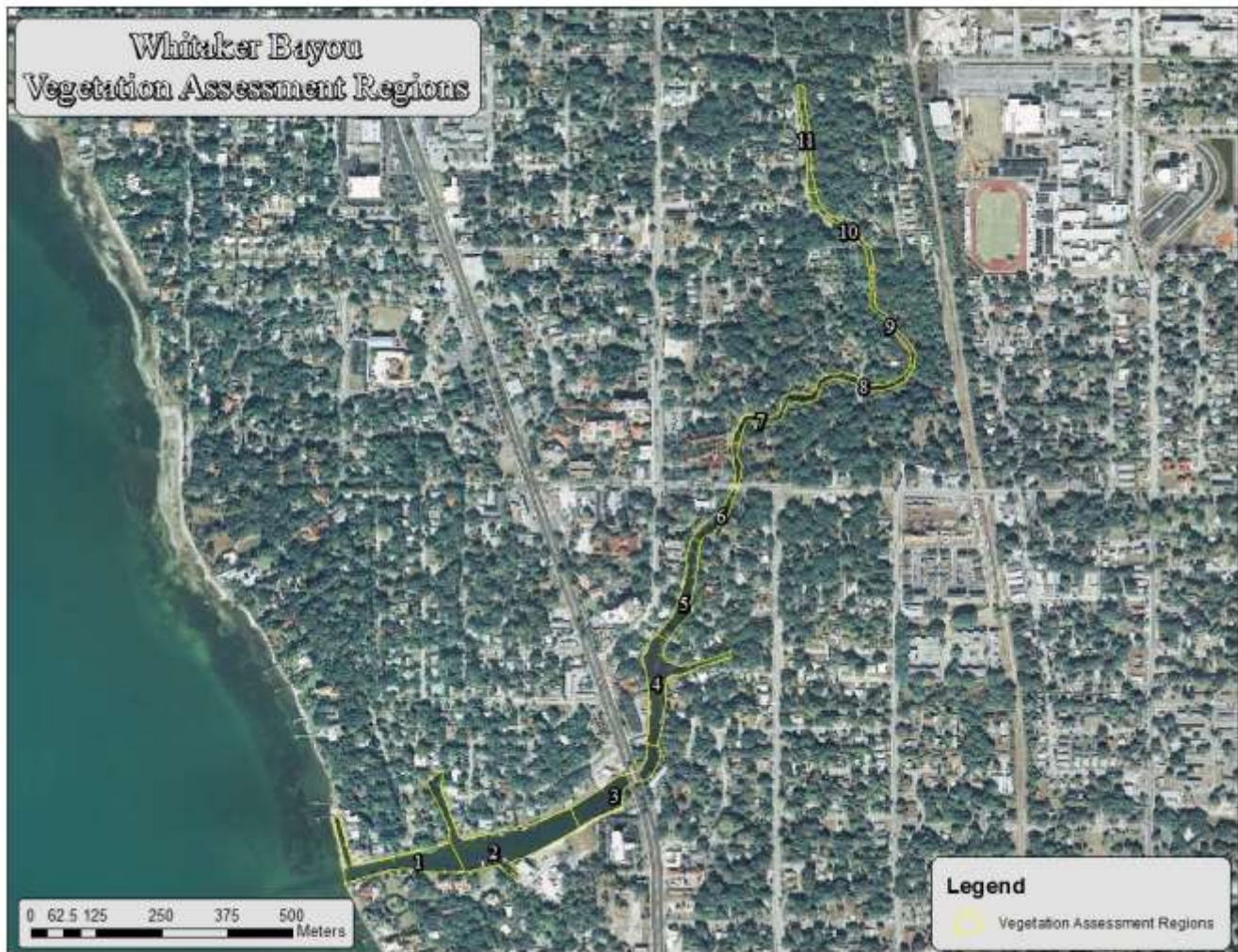


Figure 7. Overview of Whitaker Bayou Vegetation Assessment Regions

Figure 8 shows the vegetation transition zone of Whitaker Bayou indicating the most upstream Mangroves as well as the most downstream Leather Fern and *Spartina*. Based on the vegetation assessment data for Whitaker Bayou, Regions 1 through 5 would comprise the highest salinity and tidal influence zone, Region 6 and Region 7 would comprise the “mixing” zone and Regions 8 through 11 would comprise the freshwater dominant zone. Stormwater outfalls are numerous (23) in the study area of Whitaker Bayou. The vegetation assessment species list is shown in Table 2.

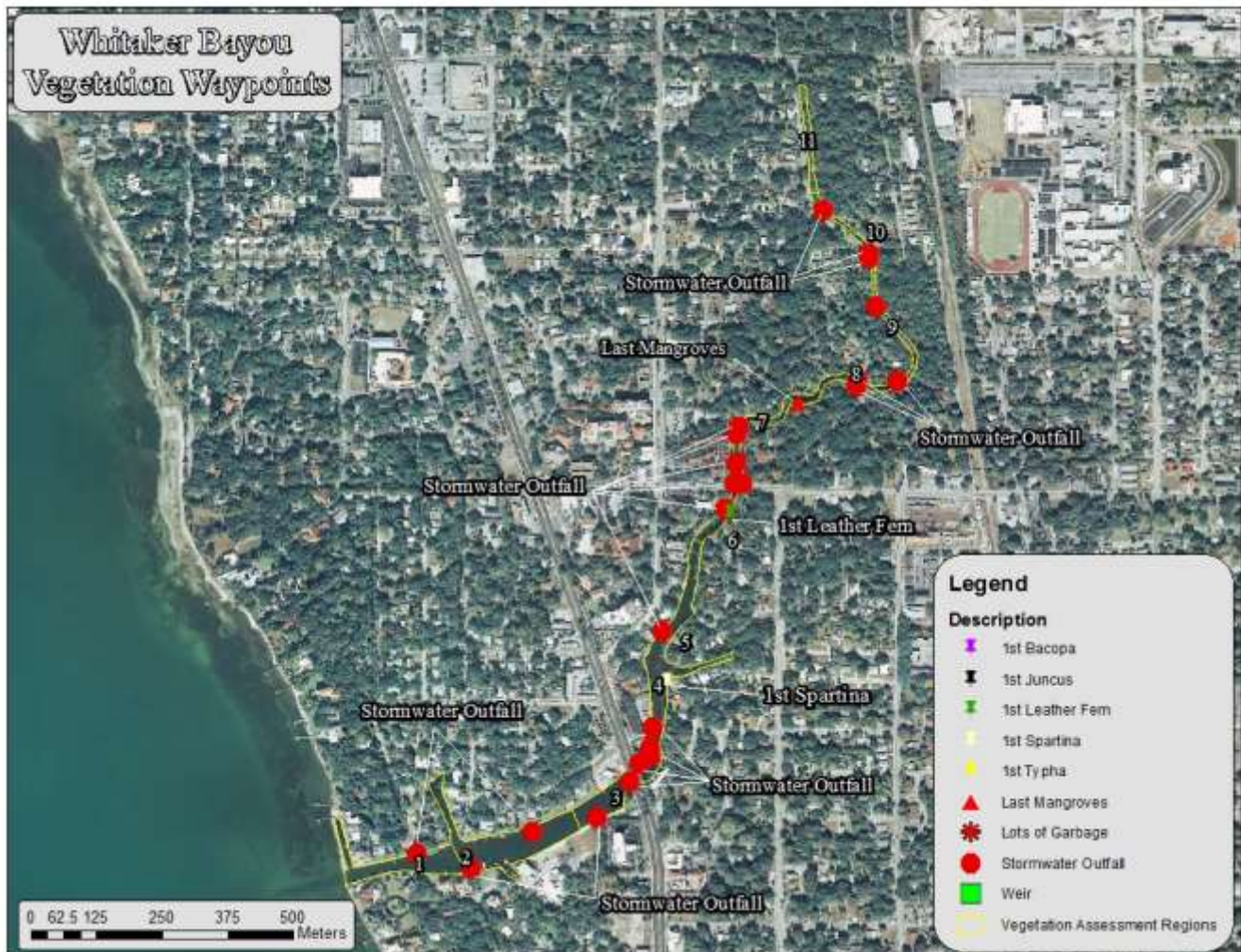


Figure 8. Whitaker Bayou Vegetation Waypoints

Table 2. Whitaker Bayou Vegetation Assessment List

Plant Species	Common Name	Sample Region											Regions Found
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
<i>Quercus geminata</i>	Sand Live Oak				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i>	Leather Fern						1	1	1	1	1	1	6
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Air Potato				1			1	1	1	1	1	6
<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	White Mangrove		1	1	1	1	1	1					6
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	White leadtree						1	1	1	1	1	1	6
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Sabal Palm		1	1	1		1		1			1	6
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Creeping Oxeye				1		1	1	1	1	1		6
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guneagrass						1	1		1	1	1	5
<i>Ruellia simplex</i>	Britton's Wild Petunia							1	1	1	1	1	5
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Nephtis, American Evergreen							1	1	1	1	1	5
<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	Black Mangrove		1	1	1		1						4
<i>Bidens alba</i>	White Beggar Ticks						1	1		1		1	4
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Wild Taro, Dasheen, Coco Yam								1	1	1	1	4
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Red Mangrove		1	1	1		1						4
<i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i>	Silverhead, Saltweed		1	1	1								3
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet creeper									1	1	1	3
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	Water Hickory									1	1	1	3
<i>Eustachys glauca</i>	Saltmarsh Finger Grass			1	1			1					3
<i>Koeleruteria elegans</i>	Golden Rain Tree			1	1		1						3
<i>Panicum repens</i>	Torpedo Grass				1		1	1					3
<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	Bowstring Hemp							1	1	1			3
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood								1	1	1		3
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	Para Grass							1	1	1			3
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid Tree									1	1		2
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Seagrape		1			1							2
<i>Echinochloa walteri</i>	Coast Cockspur Grass (hairy)										1	1	2
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	Coralbean								1	1			2
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	Strangler Fig						1	1					2
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla, water thyme									1		1	2
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar					1			1				2
<i>Nephrolepis spp.</i>	Sword Fern								1	1			2
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Woodbine				1		1						2
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Marsh Fern								1	1			2
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Muscadine Grape									1		1	2
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk tree Mimosa							1					1
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator Weed							1					1
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	Bog Hemp, False Nettle										1		1
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian Pine							1					1
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor-tree									1			1
<i>Conocarpus erecta</i>	Buttonwood		1										1
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrotwood							1					1
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	Umbrella flat sedge										1		1
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Salt Grass		1										1
<i>Hydrocotyl umbellata</i>	Manyflower Marshpennywort, Water Pennywort										1		1
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Willow								1				1
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Frog-fruit, Carpetweed, Turkey Tangle Fogfruit							1					1
<i>Prunus carolineana</i>	Cherry Laurel									1			1
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak					1							1
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Bean								1				1
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry								1				1
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	Salt Marsh Grass				1								1

Habitat Assessment

Collected sonar data were processed through Dr. Depth software to analyze the strength of the return signal from the bottom to get an estimate of the relative bottom hardness for Whitaker Bayou. Figure 9 shows the bottom hardness raster for Whitaker Bayou. This map is meant to help identify locations of harder and softer bottoms for benthic invertebrate sampling, fish sampling and benthic chlorophyll sampling. In this raster dataset, the higher the hardness value, the harder the bottom substrate.

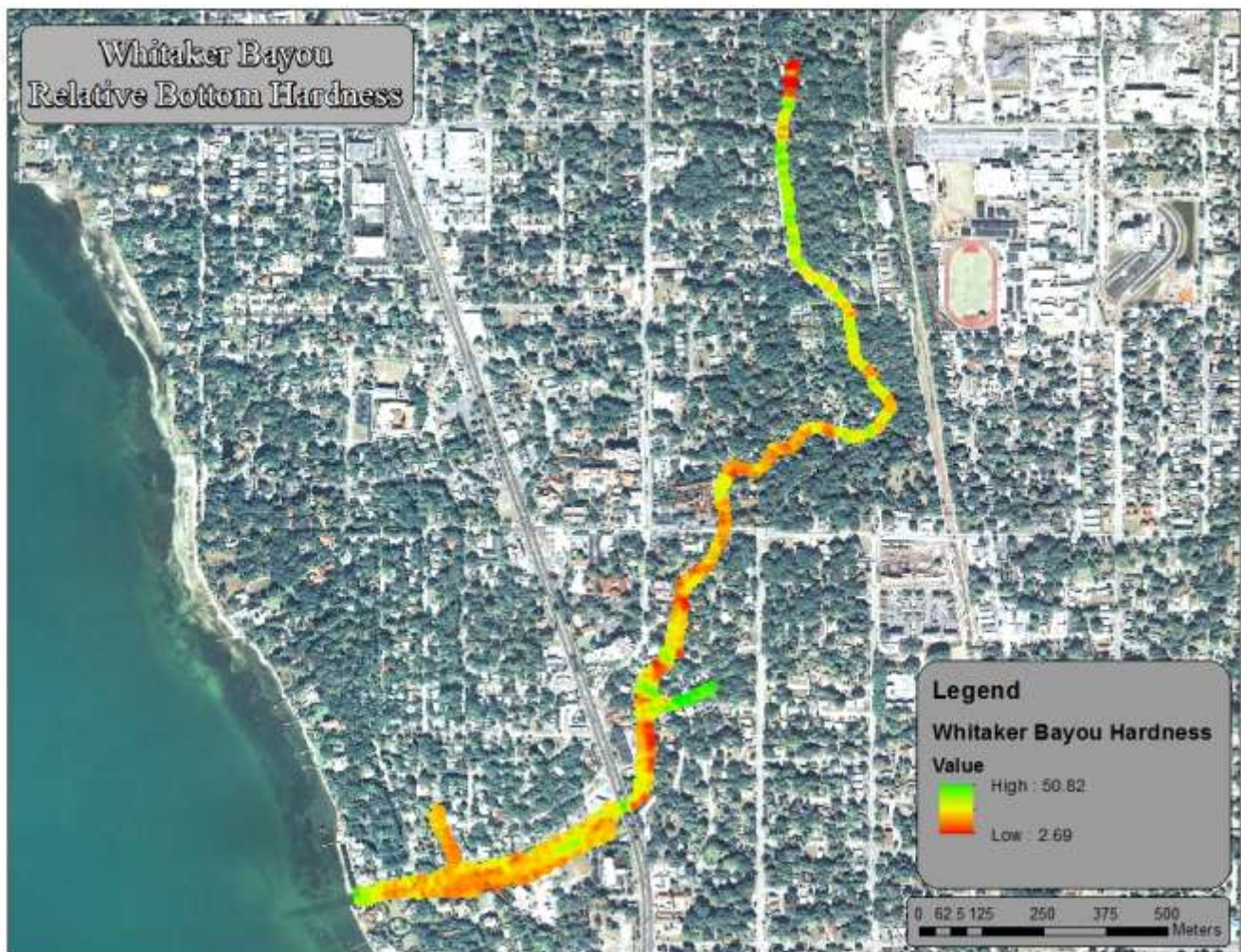
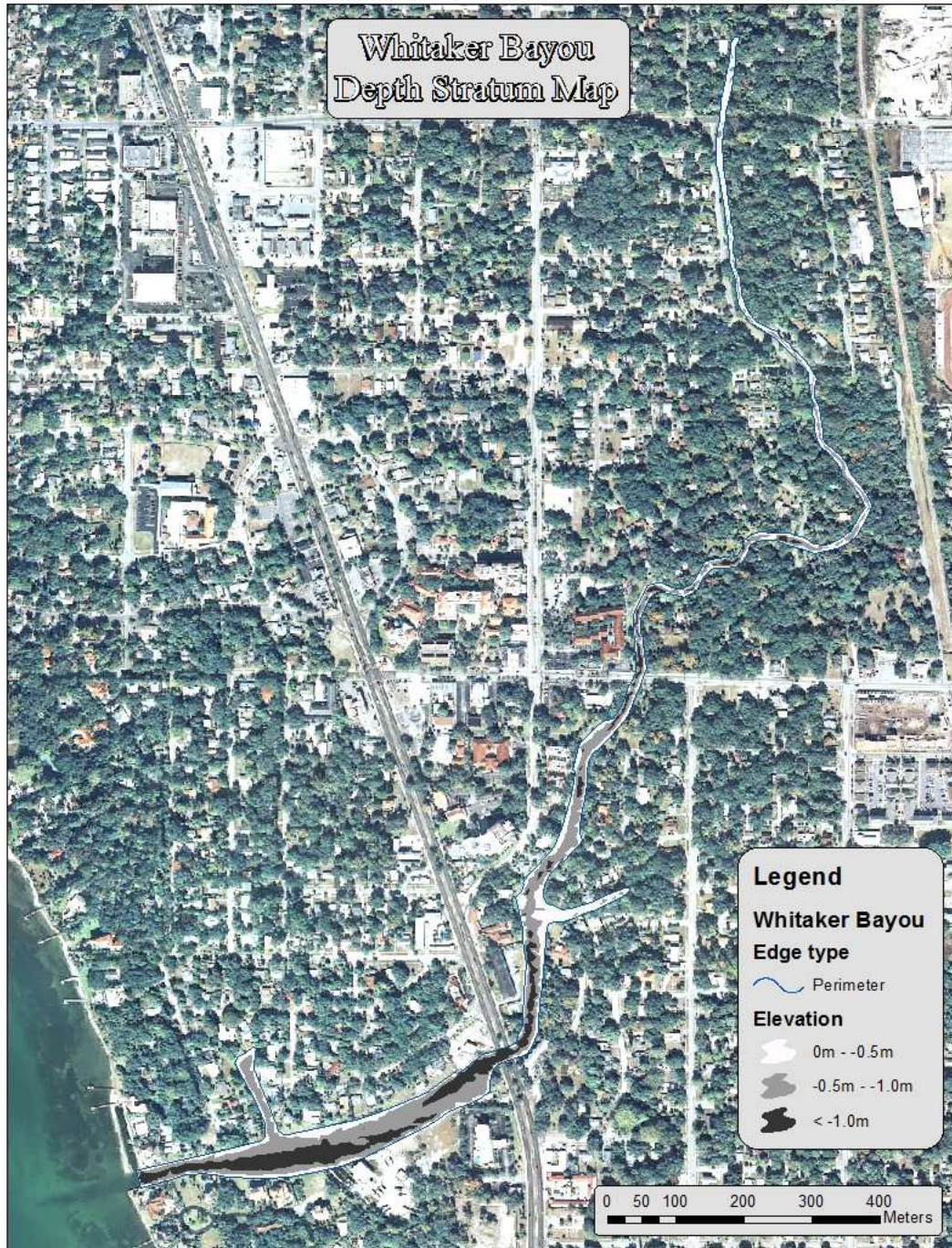


Figure 9. Whitaker Bayou Relative Bottom Hardness Map

Bathymetry Mapping

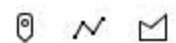
In the study area, Whitaker Bayou had a mean depth of 2.57 feet and a maximum depth of 8.03 feet. A total of 12.90 acres of creek was mapped during the assessment. At the time of assessment, Whitaker Bayou contained an estimated 9,200,464 gallons of water in the study area. At the time of the assessment, the water level elevation was 1.78 feet at USGS 2299861. Figure 10 details the bathymetric mapping for Whitaker Bayou showing the three depth strata.

Figure 10 Whitaker Bayou Bathymetric Stratum Map





Enter a Census Tract number into the search. From the Search Results drop panel, select the Tract and Block number combination as input to the Income Summary tool. The tool will then summarize the LOM Income percentages for the selected and adjacent blocks.



0 Feet



2020 Census Block Group 9

LMI %
64.64

2015 Census Block Group 9

LMI %
65.82

Layers

County Infrastructure Layers

Census Block Group Layers

ACS Variable Layers

County Boundary Layers



Search by Tract Number or Address



Desoto A 39%

Rolling Green Golf Village

BOOKER MIDDLE SCHOOL
33.3%

BOOKER HIGH SCHOOL

COHEN PARK

000900-2
14.6%

BAY HAVEN SCHOOL OF BASICS PLUS

RINGLING COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

Amaryllis Park

Greater Newtown

EMMA E BOOKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

North Sar

Tahiti Park

WHITAKER GATEWAY PARK
000200-4
32.4%

CENTENNIAL PARK

000200-1

12th St 000401-2 12th

ED SMIT CO

1,000 ft

Legend

Roadway Deficiencies

LOS Deficiency

Not Determined

Yes

Structure Deficiencies

LOS Deficient Determination

Not Determined

Yes

Community Flood Zone

This map displays the Indian Beach - Sapphire Shores area, highlighting various infrastructure deficiencies and flood zones. The map includes a legend on the left side, which categorizes data into three main sections: Roadway Deficiencies, Structure Deficiencies, and Community Flood Zone.

Roadway Deficiencies: This section shows the Level of Service (LOS) Deficiency for roadways. It uses a color-coded system where grey indicates 'Not Determined' and yellow indicates 'Yes'. The map shows several roadways with yellow markers, indicating deficiencies, particularly along the central corridor and near the beach area.

Structure Deficiencies: This section shows the LOS Deficient Determination for structures. It uses a color-coded system where grey indicates 'Not Determined' and red indicates 'Yes'. The map shows several structures with red markers, indicating deficiencies, particularly in the central and eastern parts of the area.

Community Flood Zone: This section shows the Community Flood Zone, which is highlighted in blue. The flood zone covers a significant portion of the map, particularly along the coastline and in the central and eastern parts of the area.

The map also includes a street grid with labels for various streets, including 45th St, 44th St, 43rd St, 42nd St, 41st St, 40th St, 39th St, 38th St, 37th St, 36th St, 35th St, 34th St, 33rd St, 32nd St, 31st St, 30th St, 29th St, 28th St, 27th St, 26th St, 25th St, 24th St, 23rd St, 22nd St, 21st St, 20th St, 19th St, 18th St, 17th St, 16th St, 15th St, 14th St, 13th St, 12th St, 11th St, 10th St, 9th St, 8th St, 7th St, 6th St, 5th St, 4th St, 3rd St, 2nd St, 1st St, and various avenues and drives such as Central Ave, N Orange Ave, N Lemon Ave, N Tamiami Trl, and others.