



**Department of Ecology - Water Quality Program
Freshwater Algae Control Program
Final Offer and Applicant List – Fiscal Year 2008**

Application Number	Applicant Name/Project Title	Rank	Total Funds Requested	FACP Funds Offered	Footnote
FACP0801	Snohomish County Cyanobacteria Prevention and Early Detection	1	\$28,500	\$28,500	
FACP0807	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department Pierce County Toxic Algae Project	2	\$47,993	\$47,993	
FACP0805	City of Lakewood Lake Steilacoom Calcium Hydroxide Application	3	\$50,000	\$50,000	
FACP0804	Jefferson County Public Health Jefferson County Lake Assessment and Toxic Cyanobacteria Monitoring Project	4	\$50,000	\$43,507	1
FACP0806	Kitsap County Health District Kitsap Lake Phosphorus Reduction Plan	5	\$50,000		2
FACP0802	Clark County Public Works Understanding the Dynamics of Cyanobacteria Blooms	6	\$37,100		2
FACP0803	Clark County Public Health Vancouver Lake	7	\$7,500		2
TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED AND OFFERED			\$271,093	\$170,000	

Footnotes:

1. Funds offered are less than funds requested, because no grant funds remain.
2. After higher priority projects were offered funding no grant funds remain.



**Department of Ecology - Water Quality Program
Freshwater Algae Control Program
Fiscal Year 2008 Project Descriptions**

Application Number	Applicant Name	Project Title	Rank	Project Summary
FACP0801	Snohomish County	Cyanobacteria Prevention and Early Detection	1	Snohomish County will work with lake residents to reduce nutrients that fuel algae growth and create an early detection system for toxic blue-green algae blooms. This project focuses on three lakes - Cassidy, Ketchum, and Loma - that have suffered from toxic blooms in recent years.
FACP0802	Clark County Public Works	Understanding the Dynamics of Cyanobacteria Blooms: The Balance of Algal Growth and Zooplankton Grazing in Vancouver Lake	6	The Vancouver Lake Watershed Partnership and Washington State University-Vancouver propose to supplement an ongoing biological study by measuring the dynamics and rate processes mediating trophic interactions among plankton populations in Vancouver Lake, in particular the balance of cyanobacterial and algal growth rates with the grazing rates of zooplankton consumers.
FACP0803	Clark County Public Health	Vancouver Lake	7	The project purpose is to determine when toxin levels in Vancouver Lake are highest during a blue-green algae bloom and help determine the best use of two guidelines for issuing advisories. Staff will collect two samples daily throughout the duration of the bloom for identification, cell counts, and toxin analysis.

Application Number	Applicant Name	Project Title	Rank	Project Summary
FACP0804	Jefferson County Public Health	Jefferson County Lake Assessment and Toxic Cyanobacteria Monitoring Project	4	This project will assess the ecology of three publicly accessible lakes that have experienced toxic cyanobacterial blooms in the past two years leading to public health closures. Jefferson County will modify their existing lake monitoring program based on the results of their assessment.
FACP0805	City of Lakewood	Lake Steilacoom Calcium Hydroxide Application	3	This project is for the experimental application of a granulated formulation of calcium hydroxide to Lake Steilacoom to reduce soluble reactive phosphorus concentration in the lake. By reducing soluble reactive phosphorus, the applicant will reduce blue-green algae populations in the lake.
FACP0806	Kitsap County Health District	Kitsap Lake Phosphorus Reduction Plan	5	The goal of this project is to identify, reduce, and control phosphorus pollution in Kitsap Lake. Kitsap County Health will assess the phosphorus inputs into Kitsap Lake from streams, stormwater, and lake sediments and will develop lake stewardship volunteer groups to assist in a phosphorus reduction education campaign.
FACP0807	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department	Pierce County Toxic Algae Project	2	This project will create an improved monitoring and communication program regarding toxic algae blooms for Pierce County lakes. The Health Department will accomplish this by education and outreach, better identifying and quantifying toxic algae blooms, and refining and enhancing the existing notification process when a toxic algae bloom occurs.