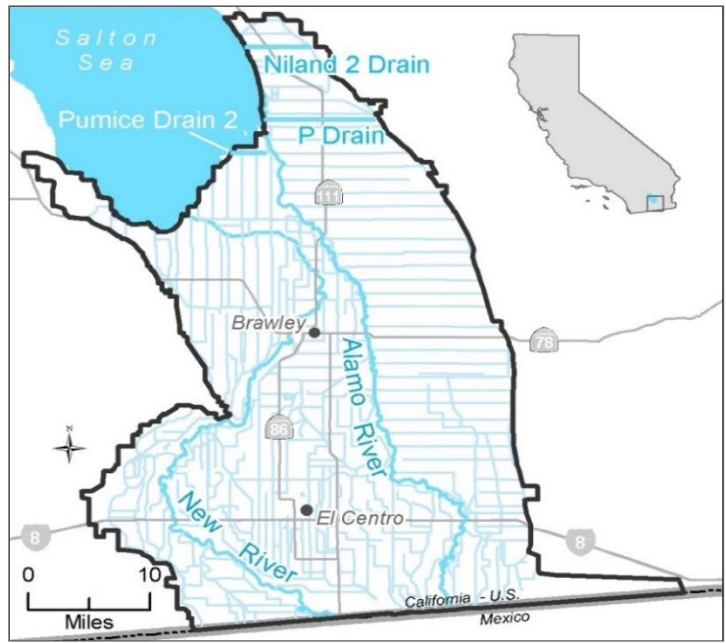


Water Quality Report Card		Sediment in Imperial Valley Drains	
<b>Regional Water Board:</b>	Colorado River Basin, Region 7	<b>STATUS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving
<b>Beneficial Uses Affected:</b>	WARM, WILD, RARE, REC-1, REC-2		<input type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive
<b>Implemented Through:</b>	USICFB, IID, Prohibition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Improvement Needed</b>
<b>Effective Date:</b>	September 30, 2005		<input type="checkbox"/> Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted
<b>Attainment Date:</b>	2015	<b>Pollutant Type:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Point Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonpoint Source <input type="checkbox"/> Legacy

### Water Quality Improvement Strategy

Imperial Valley (IV) drains, which discharge directly in the Salton Sea, are sustained and dominated by discharges from Imperial Valley agriculture. The IV drains exceed water quality objectives for sediment established to protect warm water ecosystems, endangered species, and recreational beneficial uses of the IV drains. To address the impairment, Region 7 adopted the [Sedimentation/Siltation TMDL for the IV Drains](#), which became effective in September 2005. The TMDL established allocations for the Niland 2, P, and Pumice drains, and their tributary drains. The TMDL is implemented through a Region 7 adopted [Imperial Valley agricultural sediment conditional prohibition](#), which became effective in 2005. Addressing all IV drains, TMDL implementation relies on controlling sediment or total suspended solids (TSS) from agricultural runoff by the agricultural community in Imperial Valley. The TMDL is implemented in four phases over 11 years, and calls for final targets to be achieved by 2015.

### Imperial Valley Watershed



### TMDL Waste Load Allocations/Load Allocations

Phase	Time Period	Reduction from Existing Conditions <sup>a</sup>	Target (TSS mg/L)
Phase 1	2005-2006	10%	376
Phase 2	2007-2009	25%	282
Phase 3	2010-2012	20%	226
Phase 4	2013-2015	12%	200

<sup>a</sup> Percent reductions indicate the reduction required in TSS at the end of each phase, starting with the (2002) average concentration of 418 mg/L.

### Water Quality Outcomes

- Water quality data demonstrate that sediment conditions in the Imperial Valley Drains have not improved over an 8 year period.
- Water quality data demonstrate that none of the drains consistently meet the TMDL target. However, TSS concentrations in the P and Niland 2 drains met the TMDL target in 2013.
- Sediment loading from agricultural runoff is variable.
- Region 7 is developing an agricultural waiver, which will require dischargers in Imperial Valley, including those not currently participating in ICFB, to monitor for all agricultural water quality constituents of concern and implement management practices.

### Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in the Imperial Valley Drains

