

**Lower Tule River Irrigation District
Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Policies**

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POLICY 1: WATER MEASUREMENT AND METERING

The landowners within the GSA utilize both surface water and groundwater to meet the needs of the business operations and producing agricultural products. A key component to manage the sustainability of groundwater is to measure quantitatively the total amount of water used by each landowner within the GSA. This will allow the GSA to track groundwater water usage by landowner which can then be correlated to the amounts allowed to achieve sustainability.

The GSA will utilize satellite imagery to determine crop demands at the landowner level as described in more detail below:

Calculate Groundwater Consumed using Evapotranspiration

To calculate the amount of groundwater consumed by the crop, the following equation is applied:

1. Total Applied Surface Water is supplied and metered by the Irrigation District.
2. Total Crop Demand (Evapotranspiration or ET) is calculated by a third party, using NASA LandSat satellite imagery.
 - a. Consumption, based on the ET calculations will first be reduced by surface water deliveries, then accounted for in the following sequencing:
 - i. Precipitation Yield
 - ii. Sustainable Yield credits
 - iii. District allocated groundwater credits
 - iv. Transitional groundwater credits**
 - v. Landowner developed groundwater credits**

**The sequencing of the Transitional water credits and Landowner developed groundwater credits can be switched at the landowner's discretion.

- b. If surface water applied is more than ET, the landowner will receive a credit for over application of surface water according to the following schedule:

Over Application of Surface Water for Irrigation Purposes

- i. The credit calculated using this equation will be tracked and will increase the landowner groundwater account managed by the GSA. For every acre-foot of over applied surface water,

90% credit goes to the landowner account, 10% to the GSA.

- ii. For all groundwater credits issued to the landowners from over application of irrigation water, the credits will be available and carried over to subsequent years. The term of the credits will be perpetual. The groundwater credits can also be transferred, sold, or leased to other landowners based upon the GSA groundwater transfer policy.

The satellite imagery used to determine the ET values, will be audited by the GSA through spot checking land use for cropping patterns and compared to available District metered data.

POLICY 2: GROUNDWATER BANKING AT THE LANDOWNER LEVEL

Irrigation District Recharge

The irrigation district oversees and manages the surface water for the district, separate and apart for the Groundwater Sustainability Agency. The irrigation district recognizes the surface water supplied is very important to achieve groundwater sustainability and needed for the landowners to continue operations of their farms and that landowners need to be able to balance all of these resources to achieve sustainability under SGMA.

When surface water beyond what is needed to meet irrigation demands is available, the irrigation district will maximize the use of these surface waters and divert these waters into the natural waterways, open channel canals, and district owned recharge basins. This will occur most often during above average water years when those waters cannot be stored and are released from local reservoirs. The surface water diverted and recharged into groundwater into district owned facilities is done to benefit all the landowners within the district without regard for specific credits under SGMA. Additionally, the irrigation districts will continue to optimize the distribution systems to maximize the recharge of surface water while supplying surface water to landowners as efficiently as possible.

Landowner Groundwater Banking

During periods where surplus surface waters are available, landowners within the GSA can divert surface water into landowner owned designated recharge facilities for future groundwater credits. Surface water for banking can be:

1. Water the landowner purchases from the irrigation district through regular surface water purchase procedures.
2. Other water rights available to landowners. E.g. Poplar Ditch and Little Pioneer
3. The District has established the following priority order of water service and related canal capacities:
 - Deliveries for irrigation demand
 - Landowner recharge/banking **
 - District recharge/banking for the benefit of all landowners**

**This priority order will be used when canal capacities are at issue. When water supply is limited, District recharge will take priority, per the Irrigation District's Surface Water Delivery Operational Guidelines.

When this occurs, the landowner can bank this surface water that is recharged to groundwater under the following conditions:

1. The surface water purchased must be applied directly to a specific groundwater recharge basin that meets the minimum GSA requirements for a groundwater recharge basin. The basin must be registered with the GSA to receive any credits.

- All surface water diverted by the landowner is required to be metered per GSA metering requirements.
 - Surface water diverted will be credited to the landowner at 90% of the surface water diverted. The remaining 10% credit will remain with the GSA to account for evaporation, groundwater migration and for the benefit of all the landowners.
 - The groundwater credits issued to the landowners will be available and carried over to subsequent years. The term of the credits will be perpetual. The groundwater credits can also be transferred, sold, or leased to other landowners based upon the GSA groundwater transfer criteria.
2. Landowners can also use District recharge facilities to generate groundwater credits subject to the following criteria:
- The landowner provides water from available allocation, purchase or water rights
 - Use of the District recharge facility is subject to available capacity as determined by the District
 - Groundwater credits will be credited to the landowner account at 75% of the surface water diverted. The remaining 25% credit will remain with the GSA to account for evaporation, groundwater migration and for the benefit of all the landowners.

POLICY 3: WATER ACCOUNTING AND WATER TRANSFERS

To effectively achieve groundwater sustainability within the GSA and the Tule Subbasin, while maintaining the agriculture operations during the implementation of SGMA, each landowner within the GSA will be provided a baseline groundwater credit allocations. These groundwater credits allocation are inputs into the individual water bank account of each landowner, allowing each landowner to decide how to feasibly and economically manage their farm operation within the rules established by the GSA and the Tule Subbasin.

Water Accounting:

To adequately track, monitor, and account for the water credits within the GSA as required by Policy 1 (Water Measuring and Metering), groundwater accounts will be established and monitored for each landowner. Groundwater credits are allocated by APN and added to landowner accounts. Following is a description of the type of additions and subtractions to landowner groundwater accounts in the GSA:

<u>Groundwater Credit Allocations (Additions):</u>	<u>Definition:</u>
Tule Subbasin Sustainable Yield	Common Groundwater available to all landowners within Tule Subbasin, defined under Subbasin Coordination Agreement
Precipitation Yield	Annual average precipitation in the GSA, calculated from 1991 going forward. Precipitation yield credits are not transferrable.
District Allocated Groundwater Credits	Allocated by the Board annually. Based on water diverted for recharge by the District, along with canal seepage losses in District canals. Allocated amounts will be credited to landowners proportionally based on assessed acres.
Transitional Groundwater Credits	Transitional groundwater credit allocations are allocations of water above the long-term sustainability. Transitional credits are allocated per Policy 4.
Landowner Developed Credits	Surface Water diverted by the landowners into a specified recharge basin, credits per criteria set forth in Policy 2: Banking at Landowner Level and surface water over-applied by landowner beyond crop demand, credit per criteria set forth in Policy 2.

**Groundwater Debits from Account
(Subtractions)**

Definition:

Groundwater Consumption

Monthly crop demand measured, per Policy 1.

Exceedance Consumption

Consumption above Allowable Limits. Administered per Policy 8.

Credit and debits in each landowner account will be accounted for on a monthly basis by the GSA.

Allowable Limits

The sum of groundwater credit allocations added to each landowner account shall be considered the Allowable Limit of groundwater use for each landowner account. Consumption will be measured and debited from each landowner account monthly, per Policy 1. Any exceedance of the Allowable Limit shall be considered a violation, subject to enforcement under Policy 8.

Water Transfers:

Landowners may transfer groundwater water credits through either a direct sale or lease. The process for transferring groundwater credits is as follows:

1. Transfers within the GSA;

1. Groundwater credits will be tracked at a land-based level. Transfers of any credits accrued to the land requires the written approval of the landowner to transfer.
2. Groundwater credits can only be transferred by a landowner that has a positive balance in their groundwater budget. Deficit groundwater credit transferring is not allowed.
3. For every one acre-foot of groundwater credit a Landowner transfers out of their account, they cannot use one acre-foot of Transitional Groundwater Credit in that year. They will regain access to the restricted Transitional Pumping amounts in the next year.
4. A groundwater credit transfer is a one-to-one transfer within the GSA. Transfers outside the GSA are subject to the Coordination with other Tule Subbasin GSAs.
5. All groundwater credit transfers require formal notification (GSA approved transfer template) and approval of the GSA. The GSA will keep an account of all transfers within the GSA Water Accounting Program. The sale or lease terms of the groundwater credits are between landowners and not subject to disclosure.

2. . Transfers to or from other GSAs;

- General Provisions;
 - o Groundwater credits will be tracked at a land-based level.

- Groundwater credits can only be transferred by a landowner that has a positive balance in their groundwater budget. Deficit groundwater credit transferring is not allowed.
- For every one acre-foot of groundwater credit a Landowner transfers out of their account, they cannot use one acre-foot of Transitional Groundwater Credit in that year. They will regain access to the restricted Transitional Pumping amounts in the next year.
- Groundwater Credits can only be transferred and used in GSAs within the Tule Subbasin that have similar landowner-based groundwater accounting systems as the LTRID GSA.
- Groundwater credits may not be transferred or used outside of the Tule Subbasin.
- A groundwater credit transfer is a one-to-one transfer ratio.
- The maximum amount of groundwater transfers out of the GSA per year could be limited to 10,000 AF. Each transfer will be evaluated to ensure landowner's account maintains a positive balance, without going over the Allowable Limit. Transfers out of the GSA will be processed as they are requested
- The maximum amount of groundwater transfers accepted into the District per year will be limited to 10,000 AF.
- Transfer requests into the GSA will be reviewed monthly and will be processed at the end of the month. The transfer request will be evaluated individually.
- If the total transfers requested are in excess of the 10,000 AF annual limit, the transfers approved will be allocated on a per-acre-owned basis. Once the 10,000 AF annual limit is reached, any further requests will be denied, unless otherwise determined by the GSA.
 - Example:
 - Grower A requests 6,000 AF transfer
 - Grower B requests 6,000 AF transfer
 - Grower C requests 6,000 AF transfer
 - Grower A owns 1,000 acres
 - Grower B owns 500 acres
 - Grower C owns 250 acres
 - Each landowner will be allowed to transfer 5.71 AF/AC (10,000 AF limit / 1,750 acres)

3. Administration and Approval

- a. All groundwater credit transfers require formal notification (GSA approved transfer template) and approval of the GSA. The GSA will keep an account of all transfers within the GSA Water Accounting Program. The sale or lease terms of the groundwater credits are between landowners and not subject to disclosure.
- b. There will be a \$100 fee, per transfer, charged by the GSA for administration and coordination with the other GSAs.
- c. In order to avoid undesirable results and avoid localized impacts, transfers into certain areas may be limited or restricted even further by the GSA.

- i. The Groundwater Planning Commission and Board of Directors will annually review the hydrographs at each Representative Monitoring Site in the GSA to determine such restrictions for that year.
4. Implementation of the terms of this entire policy will be reviewed and determined annually by the Groundwater Planning Commission and Board of Directors. The Board of Directors reserves the right to change terms of this policy at any time.

POLICY 4: TRANSITIONAL GROUNDWATER CONSUMPTION

To assist landowner with the transition to implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, groundwater use and extraction above basin-wide sustainable yield will be phased based on periodic reviews of the GSP per the guidelines of SGMA. This will be accomplished by adding Transitional groundwater credit allocation to landowner accounts. Transitional groundwater allocations are allocations of water above the long-term sustainable limits of the GSA, in order to assist landowners to transition to sustainability.

During the period of GSP implementation, transitional water credits (groundwater consumption above other available credits,) may be consumed consistent with the following criteria:

1. Use will be consistent with the policies established for avoiding the undesirable effects under SGMA;
2. Transitional water will be available based on the following sequencing:
 - i. Surface water allocation
 - ii. Precipitation yield credits
 - iii. Sustainable yield groundwater credits
 - iv. District allocated groundwater credits
 - v. Transitional water credits**
 - vi. Landowner developed groundwater credits**

**The sequencing of the Transitional water credits and Landowner developed groundwater credits can be switched at the landowner's discretion.

3. Transitional water credits will be available based on assessed acres and made available in 5-year blocks.
4. Transitional water credits stay with the landowner to be used on properties within the GSA and cannot be transferred to other landowners.
5. An upper limit for net groundwater use, including transitional water allocations, will be established. Exceeding this limit will result in fines and reduced allocations in the next year, per Policy 8: Implementation & Enforcement of Plan Actions.
6. There will be a phased approach to the availability of groundwater for transitional water. The GSP will provide for levels of groundwater consumption that will be higher during the initial phases and decreasing over time to reach sustainable consumption levels (as required by SGMA) by 2040. The amount of Transitional water available will be determined at the beginning of each phase.
 - a. The first phase of transitional water will be from 2020 through 2024 (2 AF/Acre/year)
 - b. The second phase of transitional water will be from 2025 through 2029 (Allocation TBD after 2024 GSP revisions)
 - c. The third phase of transitional water will be 2030 through 2034 (Allocation TBD after 2024 GSP revisions)

- d. The final phase of transitional water will be from 2035 through 2039
(Allocation TBD after 2024 GSP revisions)
7. There will be a fee schedule for transitional water consumption. The fee schedule will be implemented as described below.
 - i. Tier 1 of transitional water consumption is 50% of the total transitional water allocated for the period and shall be assessed a fee of \$90 per acre foot. . The price will be adjusted annually by the Board based on an analysis of SGMA implementation costs, including amounts collected for mitigation and project implementation.
 - ii. Tier 2 is transitional water consumption over Tier 1, up to the total transitional water allocation and shall be charged a fee based on an analysis of SGMA implementation costs, including amounts collected for mitigation and project implementation.

The above fee schedule is intended to serve as both a disincentive mechanism while also relating to the cost of mitigating the impacts of use of transitional pumping allocations. Further analysis and additional justifications for the level of the fee may be considered annually by the GSA.

8. Exceedance Tier. Consumption of groundwater beyond the Allowable Limits, as defined in Policy 3, will be subject to enforcement as described in Policy 8. Unless an exceedance is corrected as provided in Policy, the total amount of groundwater consumed beyond the Allowable Limit shall be considered Exceedance Tier Consumption. Each acre-foot of Exceedance Tier Consumption that is not corrected, shall be subject to a fee to be analyzed and determined annually by the GSA, in addition to any fine and administrative penalty (including reduction of future groundwater credits) as may be established in Policy 8.

The Exceedance Tier fee is to be established annually by the GSA as a fair representation of the cost to mitigate the damage to the GSA and the lands served by the GSA due to the contribution toward undesirable results, as defined in SGMA, caused by the exceedance of groundwater use beyond the established Allowable limits. Such fee is subject to reassessment and determination by the GSA from time to time, based on changing analysis of the cost of mitigation of damages caused by exceedance of the Allowable Limits.

9. Revenues will be used to mitigate impacts and implement projects and programs including, but not limited to:
 - Friant Kern Canal capacity correction
 - Surface water development
 - Additional recharge basin construction
 - Monitoring impacts and effects of groundwater pumping.

- Other projects that may be identified by the GSA. (examples could include water conservation grants to GSA members, land conservation and set-aside programs, or any other projects the GSA deems appropriate to help meet the sustainability goal).

The district adopted a mitigation plan to address significant and undesirable impacts to beneficial groundwater uses during the sustainability transition period between 2020 and 2040. The mitigation plan can be found at www.ltrid.org, under SGMA and Groundwater Sustainability Plans (<http://www.ltrid.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ltrid-mitgation-plan-updated-6.29.23.pdf>)

POLICY 5: LANDOWNER SURFACE WATER IMPORTED INTO THE GSA

District Landowners may participate in water exchanges or transfers outside of the GSA boundary that result in surface water being available for direct use by the landowner. Use of that water by the landowner within the GSA requires the use of Irrigation District infrastructure to divert this surface water to their land.

This surface water that is brought into the GSA by the landowner will be tracked and accounted by the GSA and applied to the landowner's water budget according to the following procedures:

1. Surface water brought into the GSA and credited to the landowner will be subject to loss/reduction factor as determined by the Irrigation District Board of Directors.
2. Surface water brought into the GSA will be delivered to the landowner based upon canal capacity. No surface water delivery brought into the GSA will interrupt or interfere with scheduled allocations of the District surface water supplies.
3. Imported surface water may be used for groundwater recharge subject to the policies of the GSP.

POLICY 6: DISTRICT ALLOCATED GROUNDWATER CREDITS

The Irrigation District (District) owns and operates existing recharge basins. These basins, along with the open channel canal distribution systems, provide for both direct and indirect groundwater recharge. During times when surface water supplies beyond the irrigation needs of the landowners are available, the District uses the basins to divert the surface water for groundwater recharge. This happens most often in wetter years and comes in the form of Class Two under the Friant Contracts and flood releases from Lake Success. Recharge through channel loss in the distribution system occurs at all times when water is in the canals. These District owned facilities create additional opportunities for establishing groundwater credits beyond the Safe Yield of the Tule Subbasin.

Any groundwater credits developed through recharge basins and through loss in the distribution system remains with the District and will not be allocated in full to the landowners if a determination is made by the GSA Board that minimum threshold amounts identified in the GSP have not been met.

District Owned Land Based Groundwater Recharge Credits:

The lands owned through fee title by the irrigation district are allocated a sub basin wide Sustainable Yield. The Sustainable Yield allocated to District owned lands by virtue of being in the Tule Subbasin, may be re-allocated back to the District Landowners proportionate to the landowner's assessed acreage in the GSA.

Surface Water Recharge Groundwater Credits:

The imported surface water that is diverted for recharge by the District into District owned facilities (both recharge basins and canals) will be tracked and accounted as groundwater credits belonging to the District. The District will allocate these credits to lands within the GSA in the following manner:

- Up to 90% of the water diverted into the District groundwater recharge basins, and water accounted for as channel loss in the canals, will be available for allocation. The remaining 10% of the recharge water will not be allocated to landowners in the District as it is used to account for evaporation and other losses. Adjustments to the percent of recharge water allocated as groundwater credits may occur based on groundwater monitoring, avoiding undesirable results, and to help avoid minimum thresholds.
- The District will allocate the groundwater recharge credits proportionally to all landowners within the District by assessed acres. All District landowners pay an equal land based assessment and each landowner will be provided an equal groundwater credit based upon gross acreage owned within the District and irrespective of any access to surface water that landowners may have through water rights, riparian water or any other surface water.
- The transfer or sale of the District groundwater recharge credits within the GSA will be permitted in accordance with Policy 3.

POLICY 7: CSD & PUD WATER USE WITHIN THE GSA

A community service district (CSD) is an entity formed by residents of an unincorporated area to provide a wide variety of services to its residences, particularly water and wastewater management, along with many others. A CSD may be formed and operated in accordance with the Community Services District Law (Government Code §61000-61850), which was created to provide an alternate method of providing services in unincorporated areas.

The Public Utility District Act authorizes the formation of public utility districts (PUD) and authorizes a district to acquire, construct, own, operate, and control works for supplying its inhabitants with water and other critical components for everyday life.

Within the LTRID GSA boundary are the following CSDs and PUDs (“Community”):

- Tipton CSD
- Woodville PUD
- Poplar CSD

Each Community entered into an MOU with the LTRID GSA to cooperate on SGMA implementation. Consistent with Section 3 of the MOU, the Community will be considered within the boundaries of the LTRID GSA and included in the LTRID Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

Consistent with Section 6 of the MOU LTRID will identify the Community as a separate management area. As its own management area, LTRID will specifically address the minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for the Community to achieve sustainable management.

Reporting of Community Water Use

Consistent with Section 7 of the MOU, the Community will provide LTRID the following information for determining the net groundwater usage of the Community:

On a quarterly basis:

- Each Community will submit the total of groundwater pumped from Community wells.
- Each Community will submit the total of water discharged to the wastewater treatment system that is treated and diverted to percolation/evaporation ponds

Minimum Thresholds and Measurable Objectives

The following will be considered the minimum thresholds and measurable objectives required by the Community to meet the sustainability for the implementation of the LTRID GSP for the period from January 2020 to January 2026:

- The net of water pumped minus water discharged will be considered total Community water use

- The total of all treated water discharged to percolation/evaporation ponds, less 10%, will be available to the LTRID GSA for calculation and use in total LTRID GSA water balance.
- If the Community is providing any treated discharge to adjacent lands, the Community shall provide a regular accounting to the LTRID GSA that includes total volume amount discharged and APN(s) receiving the discharge.
- The water use will be reviewed through periodic updates to the GSP and will be compared to the available sustainable yield for the community and pumping limits acceptable to the GSA, as allowed under the regulatory code of SGMA.
- Community wells will include all wells used by the Community that are connected to the Community water distribution system.
- The Community and the GSA Board of Directors agree to cooperate on conditions of approval for future growth to ensure they are consistent with GSA and Community policies including pursuing grant funding opportunities, outreach and joint projects for developing additional water supply for the Community.

POLICY 8: IMPLEMENTATION & ENFORCEMENT OF PLAN ACTIONS

This Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) establishes the actions, which include the policies, projects, and implementation schedule, to achieve groundwater sustainability, in accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). GSA Policies 1 through 7 have been adopted and implemented in furtherance of GSP Management Action 5.2.1 as set forth in the Lower Tule River Irrigation District Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

SGMA provides the GSA with the authority to enforce the adopted Management Actions of a GSP. (See Water Code section 10732(a)(1) – authority to assess penalties for extraction of groundwater in excess of the amount that is authorized under a GSA rule, regulation, ordination or resolution; and Water Code section 10730.6 - authority to collect any delinquent groundwater charges and any applicable penalties and interest on the groundwater charges in the same manner as the GSA may collect delinquent assessments or water charges)

Pursuant to such authorities, the following actions shall be considered violations of the GSA’s established GSP and Policies adopted thereunder, and shall be subject to administrative enforcement penalties and actions specified for each category of violation:

8.1 Failure to Pay GSA Assessments or Groundwater Consumption Fees and Fines

8.1.1 Non-Compliance. Pursuant to Water Code section 10730.6, an owner or operator who knowingly fails to pay a groundwater fee within 30 days of it becoming due shall be liable to the groundwater sustainability agency for interest at the rate of 1 percent per month on the delinquent amount of the groundwater fee and a 10-percent penalty.

8.1.2 Process for collecting unpaid fees and fines. The GSA may collect any unpaid fees and fines by: a) bringing suit in Tulare County Superior Court for the collection of unpaid fees and fines, and seeking attachment against the property of the named defendant, pursuant to the authority of Water Code section 10730.6(c); or b) adding such unpaid fees, fines, penalties, and interest to the charges and assessments payable to the Lower Tule River Irrigation District, after which remaining unpaid fees, fines, penalties, and interest may be collected in the manner established by Division 11 of the Water for the collection of assessments and charges of California Irrigation Districts.

8.2 Consumption of groundwater beyond the Allowable Limits. The Allowable Limits of groundwater consumption are as set forth in Policies 3 and 4 and shall be accounted for pursuant to Policy 1. Any time the GSA determines that an owner or operator subject to the Groundwater Measurement and Metering provisions of Policy 1 of the LTRID GSA has exceeded the Allowable Limits, as established by Policy 3 of the LTRID GSA, the exceedance shall be enforced through the following process:

8.2.1 Notice of Non-Compliance. The GSA shall provide written notice of the non-compliance, specifying the quantity of exceedance, and requesting response and plan for correction of non-compliance within 30 days. The notice of non-compliance shall be in writing and shall be deemed delivered when placed in U.S. Mail, certified, to the owner or operators address of record, or if the owner or operator has

consented to receiving notices from the GSA via email, via email to the address provided at the time of providing consent.

8.2.2 Opportunity to Correct Exceedance. An owner or operator who is provided a notice of non-compliance related to exceedance of the Allowable Limits of groundwater consumption shall respond within 30 days of delivery of the notice by either a) disputing the determination of non-compliance and requesting an appeal hearing, in which case the owner or operator shall provide a documentary basis for such dispute, or b) identifying a plan to correct such non-compliance. An exceedance of the allowable groundwater use limits may be corrected by procurement of sufficient credits, through purchase or otherwise, to the account of the owner or operator, provided that any such credits are obtained in a manner that is consistent with the policies of the GSA.

8.2.3 Determination of Failure to Correct Non-Compliance. An owner or operator who responds to a notice of non-compliance by timely disputing the determination of non-compliance shall be provided with an opportunity to present such dispute, and evidence supporting the owner or operator's position, to the Lower Tule River Groundwater Planning Commission. An administrative hearing to consider the dispute shall be scheduled within 30 days of the response and shall occur whenever possible at a regular meeting of the Groundwater Planning Commission. The Groundwater Planning Commission shall provide notice of its determination within 5 days of the hearing, which notice shall be provided in accordance with section 8.2.4.

8.2.4 Final Notice of Non-compliance - Monetary and Administrative Penalties for Failure to Correct. If an owner or operator fails to respond to or correct the notice of non-compliance issued under 8.2.1, or if the Groundwater Planning Commission sustains the finding of non-compliance in the case of disputed notices, a final notice of non-compliance shall be issued, which shall include the following:

8.2.4.1 Assessment of a penalty of \$500 per acre foot for every acre foot of groundwater determined to have been consumed beyond the allowable limits (Water Code section 10732(a)(1)).

8.2.4.3 Assessment of charges for Exceedance tier groundwater consumption pursuant to the provisions of Policy 4 for each acre-foot determined to have been consumed beyond the allowable limits.

8.2.4.2 Imposition of Exceedance tier consumption, which shall consist of groundwater credits to be subtracted from the owner or operator's account at the rate of 1 acre-foot for every acre-foot of groundwater determined to have been consumed beyond the Allowable Limits.

8.2.4.3 An order to Cease and Desist continued exceedances.

8.2.5 Enforcement. Fines, penalties, and charges imposed pursuant to section 8.2.4 shall be due and payable within 30 days of the issuance of a final notice of noncompliance and, if unpaid, may be collected pursuant to the processes established by Policy 8.2.1. Cease and desist orders issued as part of a final notice of non-compliance may be enforced through civil adjudication processes including by seeking civil mandate orders.