

TABLE 2B (CONTINUED)

Significant Impacts Prior to Mitigation	Mitigation Measures that Apply	Effectiveness of Mitigation	Will Significant Potential Impact Remain?
Permanent loss of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide fire protection measures and avoid release of fuels, oils, and other hazardous substances to the ground and water.</li> <li>• Conduct site-specific scoping sessions as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.</li> <li>• Conduct ground surveys of potential sensitive plant habitat during the appropriate period prior to the selection of final alignments.</li> <li>• Avoid construction activities in water courses and wetlands and in unique or sensitive plant community areas.</li> <li>• Detailed mitigation plans for any impacts identified in alignment studies would be developed. Construction and siting details will be developed and presented to regulatory agencies for review and comment. Biologists from the concerned agencies could accompany crews during site selection and construction phases.</li> <li>• Avoid permanent access road clearing to the extent possible, allowing short annual grasses to cover the road surface.</li> </ul>	Partially effective	No
<p><b>MIDDLE</b></p> <p>Surface clearing of wildlife habitat</p> <p>Temporary wildlife displacement during construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical specialists, including biologists, will survey the preliminary alignment in the field to determine any site-specific conditions that can be avoided, including fox burrows in denning areas, rat burrows, raptor nesting areas, and productive wetland areas.</li> <li>• Schedule activities to minimize construction in the specific vicinity of golden eagle nests or kit fox natal dens during the periods of greatest sensitivity, i.e., February through the end of the nesting or denning period.</li> </ul>	Partially effective	No
Avian collisions with transmission lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attach and maintain raptor nesting platforms to towers at intervals greater than one mile in raptor use areas. Place these on the towers between the structural steel members in a position least likely to cause operation and maintenance problems.</li> </ul>	Partially effective	No
<p><b>LAND USE AND LAND STATUS</b></p> <p>Loss of productive agricultural land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate new access roads parallel to contours of land form whenever feasible.</li> <li>• Avoid diagonal orientations of transmission lines across cultivated fields.</li> </ul>	Partially effective	Yes

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TABLE 13 (CONTINUED)

Significant Impacts Prior to Mitigation	Mitigation Measures That Apply	Effectiveness of Mitigation	Will Significant Residual Impact Remain
Impacts on irrigation practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction staging areas and pulling sites should be located adjacent to roads where practical. Soil from construction activity should be properly disposed. Wherever possible, shift construction areas to non-agricultural land or less sensitive crops.</li> <li>• All access roads not required for maintenance should be either permanently closed using the most effective and least environmentally damaging methods or be re-graded, put to seed, and revegetated with concurrence of the landowner.</li> <li>• Place towers away from the field where canals or irrigation ditches are located.</li> <li>• Avoid mechanical-grove irrigation systems.</li> <li>• Select grazing lands or crops using flood or border-check irrigation over those using furrow irrigation (i.e., row crops).</li> <li>• Where towers must be located in row crops, tower footings and the transmission line alignments parallel to the rows are preferred over those perpendicularly aligned.</li> <li>• If practical, tower placement will be adjusted to avoid orchards and vineyards, row crops and furrow irrigation crops with tower-furrow angles greater than 61 percent. The alignment should avoid more heavily cultivated crops in preference for non-agricultural land or crops such as alfalfa, corn, and small grains.</li> </ul>	Partially effective	Yes
Impacts on aerial applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoiding side by side transmission lines (as would be the case if the east alternative route were selected).</li> <li>• Avoid angular joining of route segments.</li> <li>• Avoid diagonal orientation of transmission lines and fields.</li> <li>• Placing transmission lines and towers toward the center of the field, where canals or irrigation ditches are located.</li> </ul>	Partially effective	Yes
Impacts on recreation opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use existing access roads wherever possible.</li> <li>• Control dust by watering roads.</li> <li>• Avoid construction at night to minimize noise, disturbance of campers and residents at the recreation areas.</li> </ul>	Totally effective	No

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TABLE 23 (CONTINUED)

Significant Impacts Prior to Mitigation	Mitigation Measures That Apply	Effectiveness of Mitigation	Will Significant Residual Impact Remain
<b>VISUAL RESOURCES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fence construction areas and laydown areas for public safety.</li> <li>• Provide adequate public access to recreation areas during periods of construction; traffic congestion.</li> <li>• Repair any damage to recreation access roads.</li> <li>• Minimize visual impacts.</li> <li>• Site transmission line away from recreation facilities or areas of high recreation use.</li> </ul>	Partially effective	Yes
Impacts on scenic quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new roads should be minimized; existing roads should be used to the maximum extent possible.</li> <li>• Design access roads to minimum standard necessary for construction and maintenance vehicle access.</li> <li>• Regrade and revegetate all roads not required for regular maintenance activities.</li> <li>• Avoid siting towers on ridgelines and hilltops wherever feasible to minimize the incidence of skylining towers.</li> <li>• Minimize number of towers visible from sensitive viewpoints within recreation areas by such means as extending the distance between towers, locating towers on site which would not be visible from sensitive viewpoints.</li> <li>• The finish on transmission towers should be dull and non-reflective, and conductors should be constructed of non-specular material.</li> <li>• Temporary facilities such as construction yards and conductor tensioning and splicer sites should be sited to minimize disruption of the landscape by landform alteration and vegetation removal.</li> </ul>	Partially effective	Yes
<b>SOCIOECONOMICS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PlandE will provide clear information about right of way acquisition, construction and maintenance activities, and Project schedules.</li> </ul>	Totally effective	No
<b>CONCERN, FIELD AND SAFETY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate selection of design parameters and proper location of the transmission line route to avoid critical locations will reduce corona-induced radio and television interference to acceptable levels.</li> </ul>	Totally effective	No

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TABLE 23 (CONTINUED)

Significant Impacts Prior to Mitigation	Mitigation Measures That Apply	Effectiveness of Mitigation	Will Significant Residual Impact Remain
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- An ambient noise survey will be conducted at selected sensitive sites prior to construction and operation of the line. These measurements will then be available if complaints are received after the line is placed in operation.
- FG&E will resolve AM radio and television interference complaints when the cause of the interference has been determined to be from FG&E facilities.
- To provide a basis for evaluating and correcting any adverse effects, radio and television field strength measurements will be made after selection of the final transmission line alignment and prior to construction of the Project.

**CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

- Conduct preconstruction field surveys to locate and record cultural and paleontological resources.
- Avoid sensitive resources by locating construction activities in non-sensitive locations.
- Conduct cultural resources data recovery program.
- Consult with Native Americans concerning Native American resources that cannot be mitigated through avoidance.
- Assess resources for value through consultation with Native American State Historic Preservation officers, other agencies and recognized professionals.
- If significant resources are present and avoidance is not possible, data recovery will be performed.

totally effective

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EXHIBIT "E"

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: Office of Planning and Research  
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121  
Sacramento, CA 95814

FROM: Transmission Agency of  
Northern California  
P. O. Box 661030  
Sacramento, CA 95866

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 and  
21152 of the Public Resources Code.

California-Oregon Transmission Project  
Project Title

SCB # 85040914 Rick A. Lind (916) 924-3995  
State Clearinghouse Number Contact Person Area Code/Number/Extension

Beginning near Malin, Oregon (Klamath County) to near Tracy, California (San  
Joaquin County)  
Project Location

Construction of an approximate 340-mile 500-kV AC power transmission line and  
related facilities, including four new or upgraded electrical substations.  
Project Description

This is to advise that the Transmission Agency of Northern California (TANC)  
(Lead Agency)  
has approved the above described project on 01/20/88 and has made the following  
(Date)  
determinations regarding the above described project:

1. The project  will,  will not, have a significant effect on the environment.
2.  An Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and the National Environmental Policy Act.  
 A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures  were,  were not, made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A statement of Overriding Considerations  was,  was not, adopted for this project.
5. Findings were made pursuant to Section 15091 of the CEQA Guidelines.

This is to certify that the final EIS/EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval is available to the General Public at:

TANC's offices; C/O Resource Management International, 1010 Hurley way,  
Suite 500, Sacramento, CA 95825

Date Received for Filing and Posting at OPR \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: Lloyd H. Harvego Executive Assistant  
Lloyd H. Harvego Title  
Transmission Agency of Northern California

Revised March 1986  
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EXHIBIT "F"

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE  
MONITORING PLAN  
FOR  
THE  
CALIFORNIA-OREGON TRANSMISSION PROJECT

FOR THE  
TRANSMISSION AGENCY OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

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- VI. COORDINATION BETWEEN COTP PARTICIPANTS, AGENCIES, AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS

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I.  
INTRODUCTION

In January 1988 and April 1988, respectively, the Transmission Agency of Northern California (TANC) and the Western Area Power Administration (Western) issued decisions on the California-Oregon Transmission Project (COTP) in accordance with state and federal environmental regulations. In the decisions approving the COTP, TANC and Western required that certain mitigation measures be integrated into COTP design, construction, and operation to minimize adverse environmental impacts. The adopted mitigation measures are listed in Section 1.1.5 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The purpose of this Environmental Compliance and Monitoring Plan (ECMP) is to describe how the mitigation measures specified in TANC's and Western's decisions are integrated into the COTP and monitored by the several federal and state agencies with jurisdiction over resources or lands potentially affected by COTP activities.

This plan addresses mitigation requirements for all land ownership categories of the COTP. For discussion purposes, the COTP can be subdivided into the following categories according to land status.

- Private lands from the Southern Oregon Switching Station to the California-Oregon Border;
- Private lands between the California-Oregon border and the Olinda Substation;
- USDA Forest Service lands between the California-Oregon border and Olinda Substation;
- USDI Bureau of Land Management lands between the

Southern Oregon Switching Station and the Olinda Substation;

- Private lands between the Olinda Substation and the Tracy Substation (Upgrade); and
- Private lands between the Tracy Substation and the Tesla Substation.

Implementation of this ECMP is assured through multiple measures. First, the lead agencies will ensure that the applicable mitigation measures are included as compliance requirements in the engineering and construction plans, specifications, and construction contracts. In addition, construction inspectors will verify that mitigation measures are implemented, and they will have the authority to enforce the measures by redirecting activities of construction contractors to the extent necessary to meet mitigation requirements included in construction specifications. Second, both TANC and Western, as lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), will monitor and assure implementation of mitigation measures. Third, cooperating and responsible agencies and other local, state, and federal agencies will also monitor and ensure implementation of mitigation measures under their jurisdiction. The responsibilities of the various entities are explained later in this plan.

In addition to requirements specified by TANC and Western, other federal, state, and local agencies have issued or will issue permits or other decisions that contain conditions related to environmental mitigation. This ECMP describes the existing requirements, including how they are integrated into COTP construction and operation practices, and identifies additional expected permits that will likely include environmental

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mitigation measures. This information is presented in Section II of this report.

In Section III, the engineering, construction, and operation plans are identified. Included here is a description of how environmental mitigation requirements have been and will be linked to construction and operation activities.

Section IV discusses how the general mitigation requirements are converted into site-specific mitigation plans to be used for compliance monitoring.

Section V specifies the organizations and individuals responsible for environmental mitigation monitoring and inspection. Organization charts and communication flow charts are provided to assist the monitors and inspectors in carrying out compliance monitoring responsibilities with a minimum of unnecessary disruption to the efficient construction of the COTP. Responsibilities apply to the applicable areas of jurisdiction.

Section VI provides guidelines for monitor/inspector/construction contractor communications during the preconstruction and preoperation phases of the COTP.

## II.

### ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

There are numerous agency decisions, permits, and other actions that require environmental mitigation for the COTP. These decisions, permits, and other actions are discussed below.

#### Lead Agencies for the California Environmental Quality Act/ National Environmental Policy Act

TANC and Western, as lead agencies for the state and federal environmental regulations, issued decisions on the COTP in January 1988 and April 1988, respectively. Both decisions incorporated the mitigation specified in Section 1.1.5 of the Final EIS/EIR as a condition of COTP approval. The required mitigation can be found in the following decision documents:

- Certification of the Final Environmental Impact Report for the COTP, the Los Banos-Gates Transmission Project, and the Pacific Northwest Reinforcement Project, and Findings Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act issued by TANC on January 20, 1988; and
- Record of Decision for the COTP issued by Western and recorded in the May 18, 1988 Federal Register, Vol. 53, No. 96.

#### Agencies with Jurisdiction for Land Crossed by the COTP

Federal land management agencies affected by the COTP include the USDA Forest Service (USFS), USDI Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and USDI Bureau of Reclamation (USER). The COTP will cross approximately 58 miles of USFS land, eight miles of BLM land, and 0.5 mile of USER land.

The USFS and BLM will be issuing an easement permit and

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right-of-way grant, respectively, for the construction and operation of the COTP. In addition, these two agencies will be issuing a record of decision (ROD) or other decision document in accordance with NEPA. Mitigation requirements are included in the RODs, permit, and right-of-way grant. The USBR is not expected to issue an ROD as Western is presently working with the USBR to transfer ownership of the affected land in the Tracy Substation area to Western.

Agencies with Resource or Facility Management Responsibilities for Areas Crossed by the COTP

Several federal, state, and local agencies in addition to those mentioned above have responsibilities and management authority over resources and existing facilities affected by the COTP. TANC and Western have consulted with these agencies throughout the environmental process. Comments on affected resources and facilities, including suggestions for mitigation, were considered by the lead agencies in final decisions on the COTP and adoption of mitigation. Some of these agencies have permitting authority while others have served in an advisory capacity. Still others have decision-making authority as responsible and cooperating agencies under CEQA and NEPA.

Table II-1 lists the agencies with major resource and facility management responsibilities relative to the COTP.

TABLE II-1  
(CONTINUED)

<u>Agency</u>	<u>CEQA ROD</u>	<u>NEPA ROD</u>	<u>Permit</u>	<u>Advisory</u>
California State Lands Commission			X	X
Oregon Department of Energy				X
USDA Forest Service		X	X	X
USDI Bureau of Land Management		X	X	X
USDI Fish & Wildlife Service			X	X

### III.

#### INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS INTO ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATION PLANS

TANC, as Project Manager for the COTP, is responsible for integrating environmental mitigation requirements into engineering, construction, and operation activities. TANC is accomplishing this task through an assignment process whereby:

- 1) each mitigation requirement is reviewed for its applicability to engineering, construction, and operation activities;
- 2) the mitigation requirements are assigned to each engineering, construction, and operation plan that will include activities pertinent to the mitigation requirement; and
- 3) the mitigation assignment is documented in a computerized data base used to track the mitigation to be implemented.

The engineering, construction, and operation plans to which the mitigation requirements are assigned are shown in Table III-1. These plans form the basis for the construction contracts.

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III-1

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TABLE III-1

ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION, AND  
OPERATION PLANS TO WHICH ENVIRONMENTAL  
MITIGATION MEASURES ARE ASSIGNED

- ACCESS ROAD SPECIFICATIONS
- CLEARING PLAN
- COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM PLANS/REPORTS
- CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT SERVICES CONTRACT
- CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
- EASEMENT AGREEMENT WITH NATURE CONSERVANCY
- EQUIPMENT/VEHICLE SPECIFICATIONS
- FIRE RESPONSE PLAN
- FUELS MANAGEMENT PLAN
- MATERIAL YARDS LEASES/AGREEMENTS
- NOISE LEVEL/EMF SURVEY
- OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN
- OTHER EASEMENT/OPERATING AGREEMENTS
- PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWINGS
- REHABILITATION PLAN
- SOIL BORING CONTRACT
- SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN
- STEAMBED ALTERATION AGREEMENT
- TIMBER CRUISE
- TIMBER HARVEST AGREEMENTS
- TRANSPORTATION PLAN
- VEGETATIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN
- WILDLIFE COORDINATION PLAN

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IV.  
DEVELOPMENT OF SITE-SPECIFIC  
MITIGATION PLANS

Many of the mitigation requirements specified in the agency decisions and permits are standard practices and apply to most of the areas affected by the COTP. One example of a standard practice is reseeding in areas where vegetation has been removed.

Several mitigation requirements are specific in one or more ways. These usually involve a unique resource or event that should be carefully managed to minimize impacts. Examples include construction restrictions in certain areas during the kit fox denning season, avoiding ground disturbance in areas containing significant archaeological resources, and fumigating vehicles entering potato growing areas to help prevent the introduction of unwanted pests. TANC is identifying all presently adopted environmental mitigation requirements on a site-specific basis.

Site-specific mitigation has been developed in a standardized format and entered into a computerized data base. The data base is updated to track the mitigation and monitoring requirements, as well as to document the results of monitoring and inspection activities.

TANC and Western intend for these site-specific plans to be the primary mechanism for monitoring compliance. These plans will be provided to the monitors, inspectors, and construction contractors in the field.

The site-specific information has been developed from many documents. These include:

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- Data and Impact Analysis Report in Volume 2A of the Draft EIS/EIR and its updated section presented in Volume 1 of the Final EIS/EIR;
- Volume 4A (Map Volume) of the Draft EIS/EIR and its updated section presented in Volume 1 of the Final EIS/EIR;
- Table 2A in Volume 1 of the Final EIS/EIR;
- Affected Environment Maps in Volume 1 of the Final EIS/EIR;
- Responses to public comments presented in Volumes 2A, 2B, and 3 of the Final EIS/EIR;
- TANC's Certification of the Final EIS/EIR and Findings Pursuant to CEQA;
- Western's Record of Decision Pursuant to NEPA;
- Cultural Resources Inventory Report and Historic Properties Management Plan;
- Biological Assessment;
- Reports on sensitive plant and animal species that are not federally listed as threatened or endangered; and
- Agency decisions, permits, and other actions as identified in Table II-1.

V.

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING  
RESPONSIBILITIES AND CONTACTS**

Responsibility for complying with mitigation rests with all entities involved in COTP planning, construction, operation, and maintenance. From a practical perspective, mitigation requirements are specified and enforced by TANC and Western, directed by the construction manager, and performed by the construction contractors. In addition to the construction management service contractor's inspectors, TANC and Western, as well as the land management agencies, will have monitors observing and documenting mitigation compliance. Table V-1 shows the expected agency monitors and construction inspectors.

The success of implementing and monitoring mitigation will depend largely upon effective communications between the monitors (agencies), inspectors (construction management services contractor), and the builders (construction contractors). Figures V-1 and V-2, respectively, are flow charts showing communications during emergency and nonemergency noncompliance situations.

It is expected that differences of opinion among the monitors, inspectors, and builders may occur during the construction of the COTP. The Environmental Coordinator and inspectors have the authority for stopping construction activities due to noncompliance with mitigation requirements. The individual discovering a noncompliance activity will need to consult immediately with appropriate agency, construction manager, and construction contractor representatives to evaluate how best to resolve the noncompliance situation.

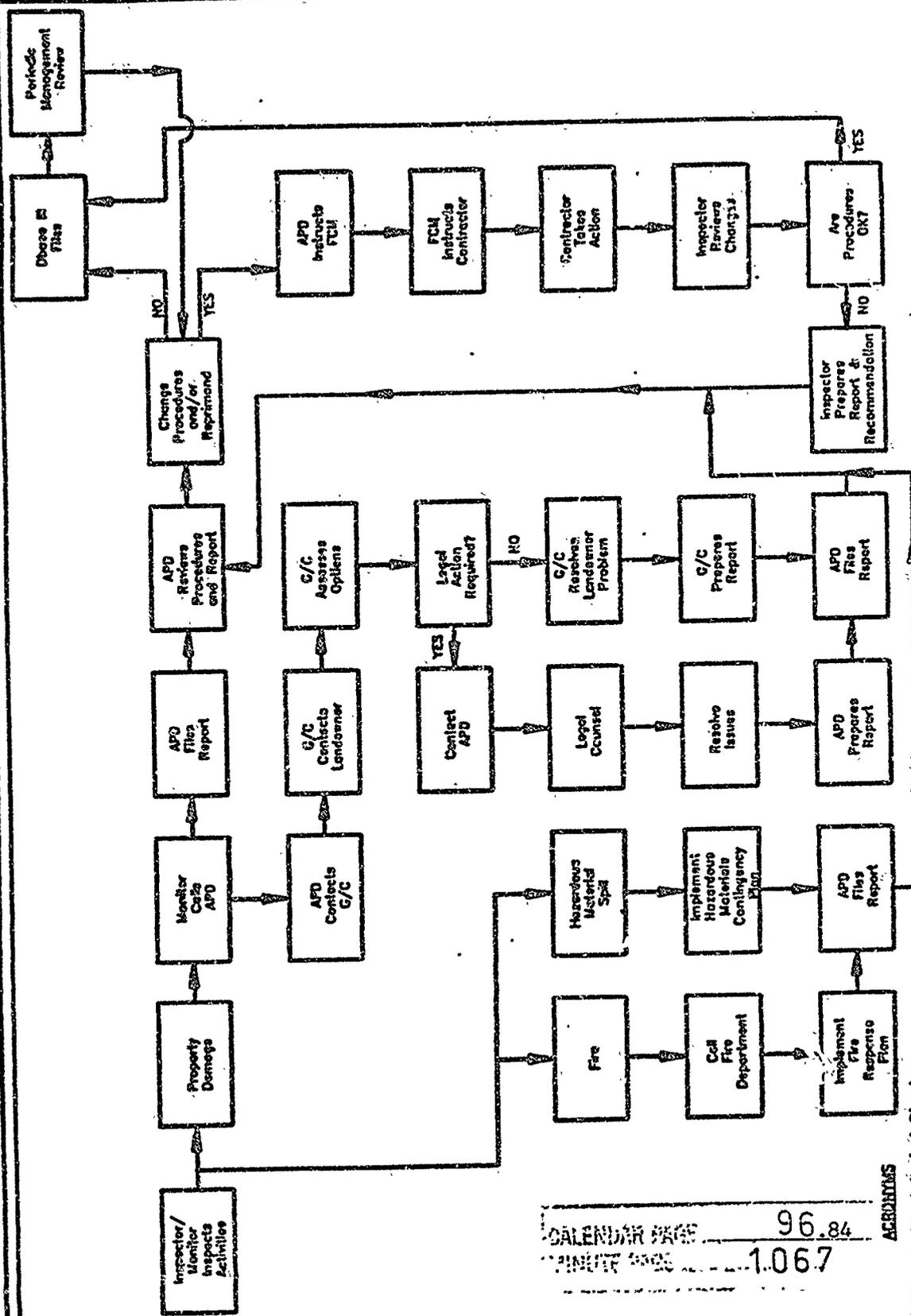
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V-1

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# Emergency Reporting During Construction

FIGURE V-1



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ACR001005  
 APD - Assistant Project Director  
 FCN - Field Construction Manager

VI.  
COORDINATION BETWEEN COTP PARTICIPANTS,  
AGENCIES, AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS

Effective communication and coordination between the agency monitors, construction management services contractor inspectors, and construction contractors will be essential during the construction of the COTP. In Section V is a general discussion of the steps that should be taken during a noncompliance situation.

This section sets forth a plan for preconstruction and preoperation coordination among the environmental monitors, construction inspectors, and builders. The intent of the coordination is to familiarize the representatives with monitoring and reporting procedures prior to when the procedures are implemented. The intent is also to set up a regular management level review of compliance monitoring to help ensure that the procedures remain effective.

Preconstruction Coordination

Prior to construction and shortly after construction contracts are awarded, TANC and Western will hold a meeting between the agency monitors, construction management services contractor inspectors, and construction contractors to review this ECMP, the site-specific mitigation plans, and to complete the list of individuals participating in environmental compliance monitoring. With the diversity of land ownership and jurisdiction (see Section I), it is anticipated that multiple meetings will be needed. Local, state, and federal agencies such as the air pollution control districts, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service will be invited to attend the meetings. During the meetings, the

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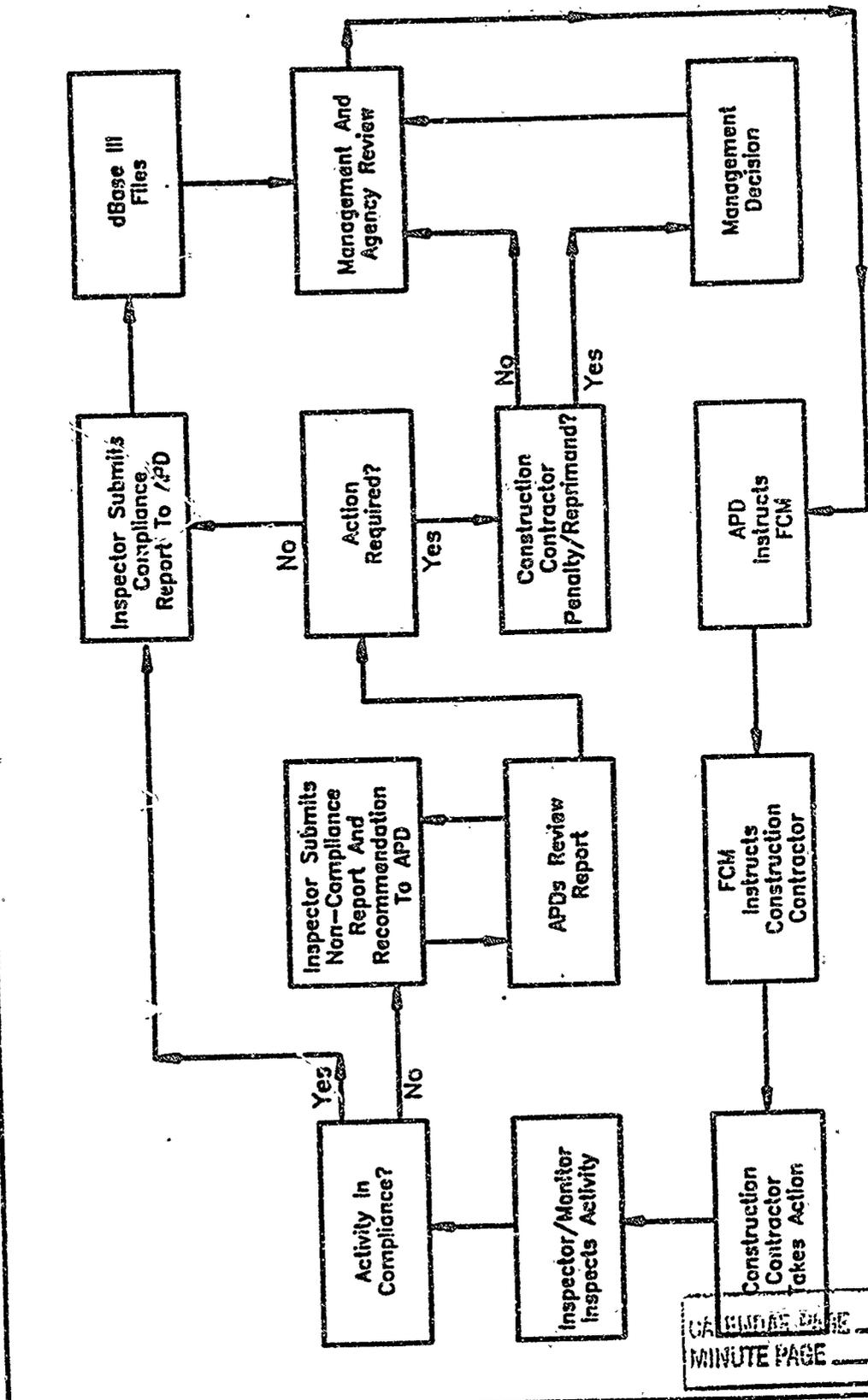
attendees need to specifically discuss the authorities and procedures for emergency and nonemergency noncompliance situations during construction.

Preoperation Coordination

Approximately six months prior to commercial operation of the line, another series of meetings should be held to establish contacts and procedures for communications relating to compliance monitoring during operation. This meeting should also serve to resolve outstanding issues from the construction phase. Again, representatives from appropriate local, state, and federal agencies will be invited to attend.

# Non-Emergency Reporting During Construction

FIGURE V-2



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Acronyms  
 APD Assistant Project Director  
 FGM Field Construction Manager

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To help enforce compliance with mitigation requirements, provisions for penalties for noncompliance, in addition to costs for rectifying a noncompliance event, will be included in the construction management services and construction contractors agreements. Penalties will vary according to the magnitude of the problem and will be based on a number of considerations including the following:

- amount and severity of environmental damage resulting from noncompliance;
- expediency of construction management services contractor and construction contractor to rectify the problem; and
- frequency and type of previous noncompliance events.

TANC and Western will have sole authority on the final determinations for penalties. Penalties will be evaluated through consultation with appropriate land and resource agencies. TANC will consult with those involved and document, to the extent necessary, to obtain pertinent information leading to the final determination.