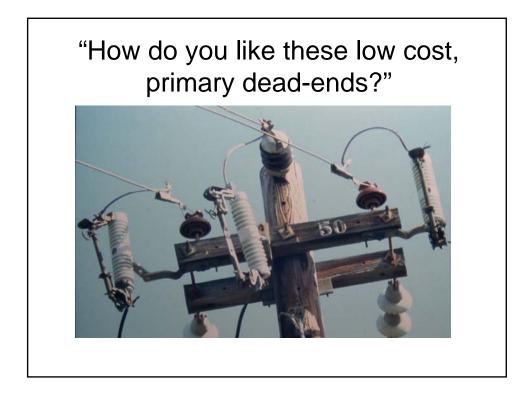


The Long Road to Construction Quality

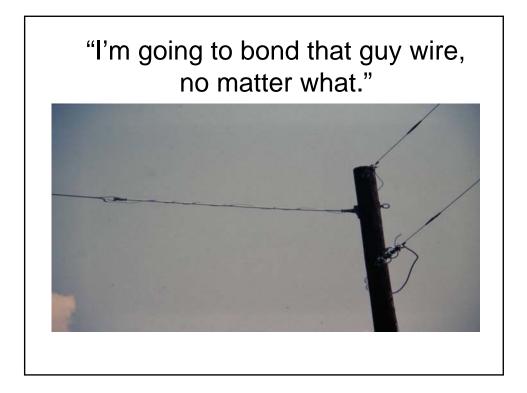
- Anecdotes and Hypothesis -1985 to 1995
- Quantification 1996
- Action Taken 1999
- Sustainment and Culture- 2000 to 2005
- New Challenges in 2006 Merger and Acquisition

Anecdotes and Hypothesis

1985 to 1995

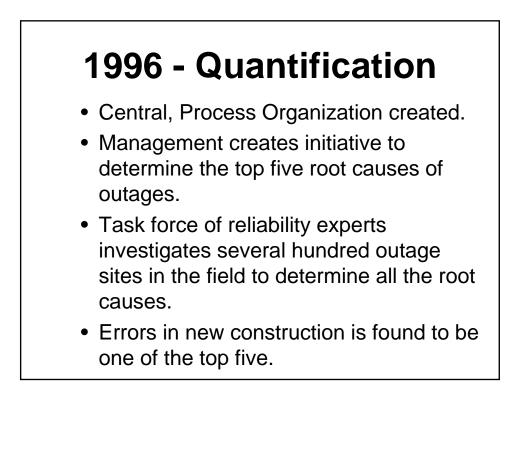




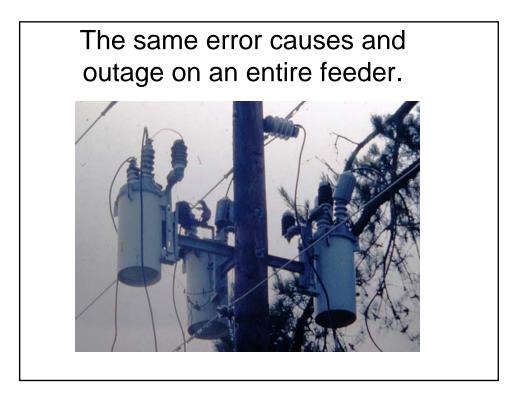






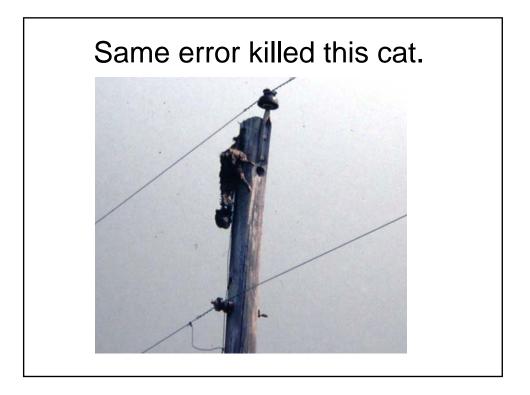




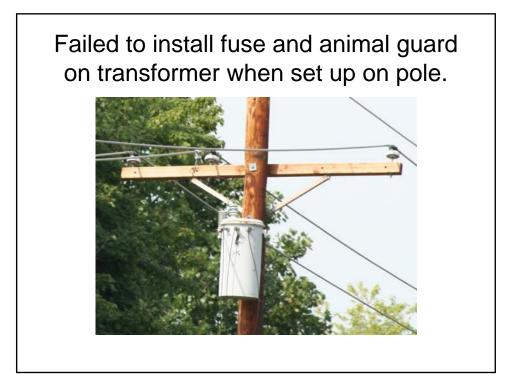


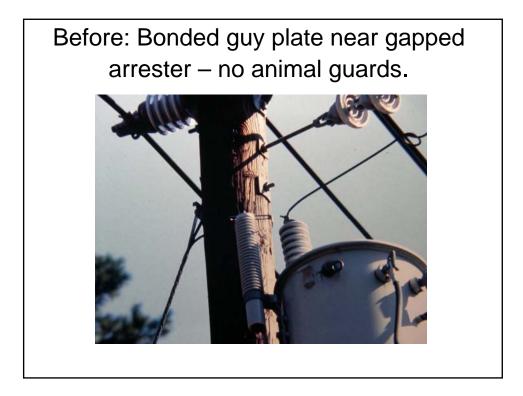
Failed to remove bonded ground wire at top of pole.





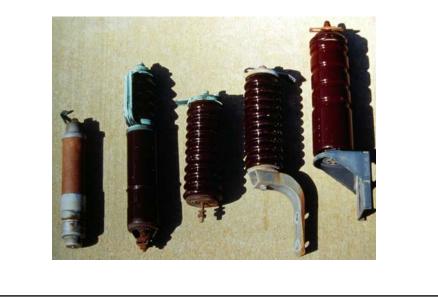


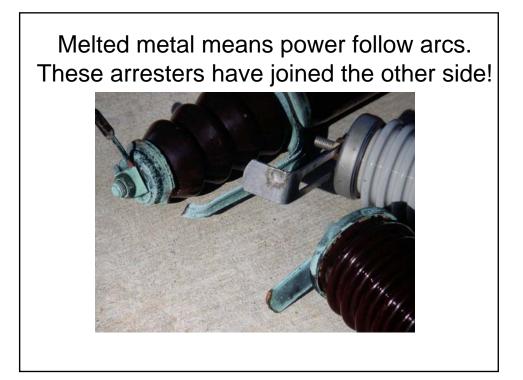




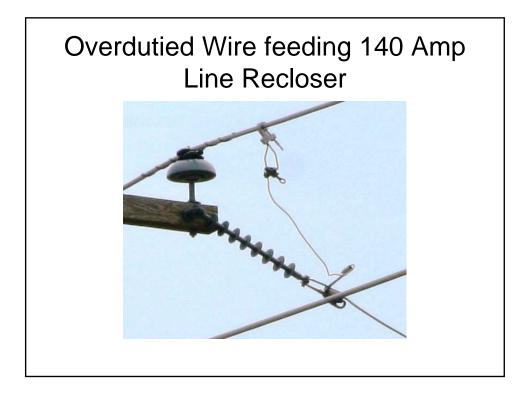


Technology from the 1930's – expulsion arresters allow power follow arcs.







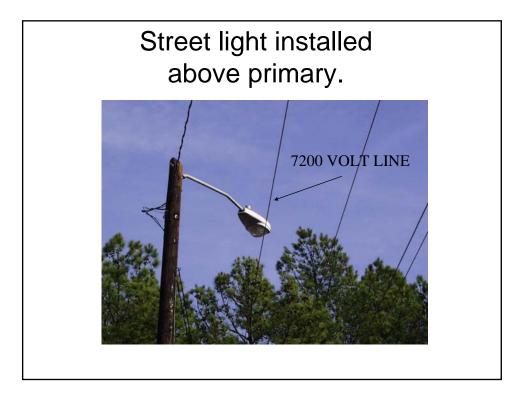


Construction error causing birds to "connect phases" = 50 trips per year on this circuit.

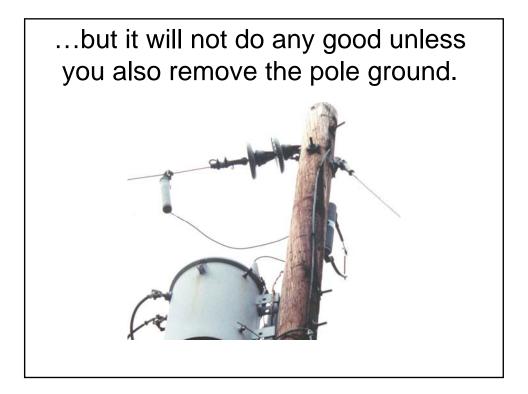


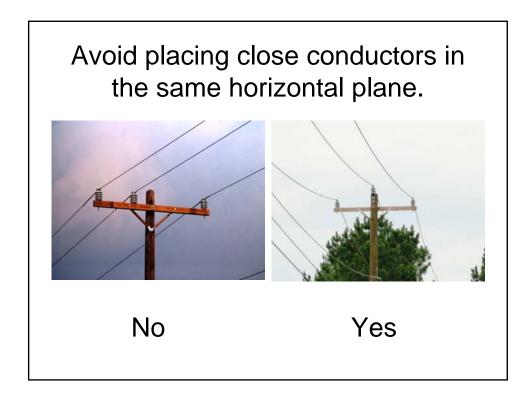


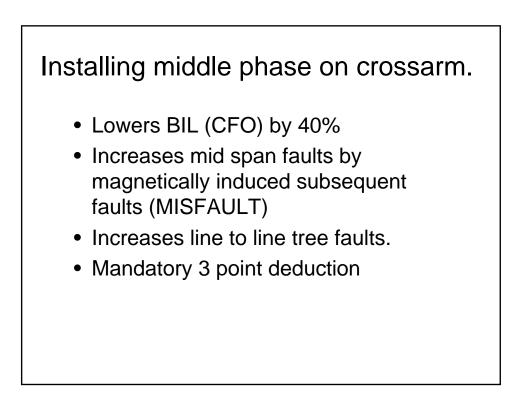




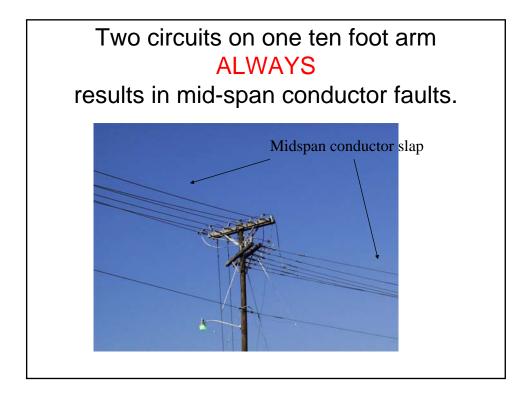


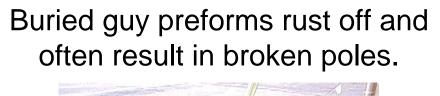




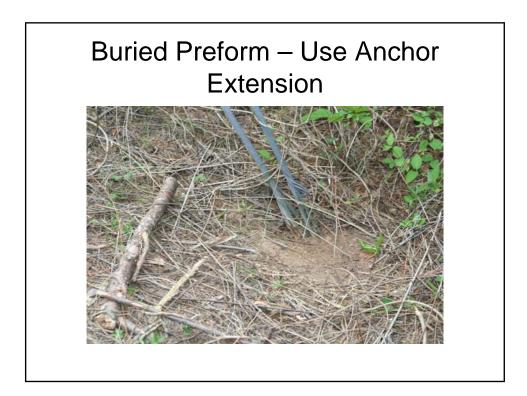
















Results of 1996 Study

- A computer program was implemented to record the results and provide reports.
- Management committed to allowing the quality compliance specialists to do quality checks in addition to their other work.
- Checklists were developed to help quality compliance specialists audit jobs.

1999 - ACTION

- Reliability assessments by central reliability and integrity group (R&I) found that errors in construction continued to occur.
- Outages were being caused by new construction.
- R&I performed an audit of DPS jobs (Deliver Products and Services) using the same scoring system that was used to grade reliability jobs.

Sample of 6 jobs in one zone -May 1999

- Pole change out Hand ties on covered wire
- Move 2 poles 55' pole 5' in ground, not guyed, OH transformer, no fuse or animal guard.
- Install 2 poles and primary cutout was fused by mistake
- Set pole in line used steel extension link, rather than fiberglass
- Make line 3 phase failed to fuse and animal guard OH transformers
- New circuit 336 AAC span 360 ft long, failed to fuse and animal guard transformers

Sample of 6 jobs in one Zone

Quality Score = 37%

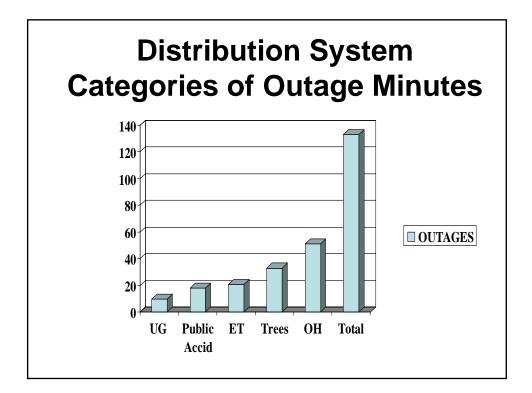
Who is at Fault?

- Coordinators?
- Supervisors?
- Utility Engineers?
- Utility Crews?
- Contract Engineers?
- Contract Crews?
- Utility Management?
- Quality Compliance Specialists?
- ???

1999 Assessment of Construction Quality Audit Process

State of Existing Quality Audits in 1999

- Process Coordinators and Quality Compliance Specialists were held accountable only for QUANTITY of audits performed
- 85% of audits were performed on UG construction
- 11% of audits were performed on OH construction



Reliability or NESC Errors on OH Construction Audit Sheet (1996)

- Pole set too shallow
- Pole not properly tamped
- Improper guy and anchor installations

Additional Reliability or NESC Errors being made in the field

- Non-standard framing
- Transformer wo/animal guard or fuse
- No guy insulator on primary guy
- Pole ground not stripped
- Conductor span too long
- Use of hand ties on covered wire
- No guy installed on tension span

Additional Reliability or NESC Errors being made in the field

- Crew changed job making reliability worse
- Crew failed to do reliability work specified
- Automatic splice in slack span
- Unfused tap off backbone or main feeder
- Wire too small for main line or feeder
- Wire out of sag

Additional Reliability or NESC Errors being made in the field

- Primary connector installed incorrectly
- Line recloser installed with cracked bushing
- Poor fuse location or solid blade in cutout
- Neutral on crossarm (multiple poles)
- · Failure to remove old static wire
- Un-coordinated protective devices

Additional Reliability or NESC Errors being made in the field

- NESC construction grade violations
- Obviously did not build to standards as distribution manual clearly shows a different structure
- Bare leads in cutouts
- Pole set too shallow

1999 Findings – Construction Quality Audit Process

- Quality compliance specialists were doing too few OH construction audits.
- Existing OH audits were missing most of the problems causing faults and interruptions.
- There was no accountability for poor OH design or construction.
- There was no motivation to build the system correctly.
- Saving money was given as the reason for poor construction.

2000: Implementation of a New Measure

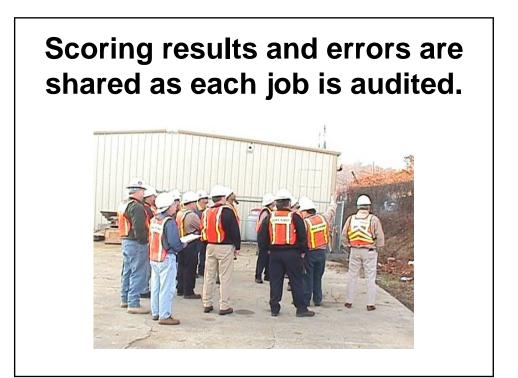
- In each of 10 zones ,a sample of new construction jobs would be selected for audit each quarter.
- A small team of OH construction auditors based in the G.O. would use the major problems list to score each job.
- The quality score would be a scorecard measure for all supervision, management, and engineers.

SUSTAINMENT

2001 to 2006

How the audits are conducted

- For a zone,12 completed jobs are selected at random, and 2 or 3 alternates.
- A notice is sent to the zone the day before the audit so that the job prints can be found.
- An engineer and construction expert from the G.O. arrives first thing and conducts the audit. It usually takes all day.



Only 3 people are needed for the audit. Why are the others here?



Scoring for a Job

- There are 12 jobs scored per quarter per zone.
- Each job is worth 5 points, total of 60 pts for a day.
- 1 point is deducted for every error that can cause an outage to a small number of customers (or is a clear NESC code violation).
- 2 points are deducted for every error that can cause an outage to a recloser subfeeder.
- 3 points are deducted for every error that can cause an outage to a station breaker.
- You cannot score less that zero points for a job.

Publishing Audit Results

- The results of the audit are posted in a measures spreadsheet, and copies of the score sheet for each job are sent to the zone management and supervision.
- The results of the audits are published each month in the Monthly Distribution Reliability Report.
- The audit results are scorecard measures for employees designated to receive them.

Scoring Conventions

76% or less - Clearly Below Expectations

- 77% to 81% Occasionally Meets Expectations
- 82% to 87% Meets Expectations
- 88% to 93% Exceeds Expectations
- 94% + Significantly Exceeds Expectations

Annual Results – OH Construction Quality		
Year	Score	Frequency
1999	59%	Baseline audits
2000	79%	Quarterly audits
2001	85%	Quarterly audits
2002	89%	Quarterly audits
2003	88%	Semi-Annual audits
2004	91%	Semi-Annual audits
2005	91%	Semi-Annual audits
2006	94%	Semi-Annual audits
2007	91%	Semi-Annual audits

Why audits finally succeeded.

- Strong support from management.
- Results counted on scorecards.
- Auditors were independent of regions.
- Scoring was based on real reliability problems.
- Scoring guidelines were firm, fair, and published for all to see on the company intranet.
- After several years, the value of the focus on construction quality became apparent.

