

Southern California Edison
2026-WMPs – 2026-WMPs

DATA REQUEST SET SPD_WSPS_SCE_2025_007

To: SPD

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Received Date: 10/2/2025

Response Date: 10/17/2025

Question 03:

Follow-up on Data Request SPD-SCE-WMP2026-004: In response to “SPD-SCE-WMP2026-004” Question 1, SCE provided wire down data on its primary distribution circuit for the years 2022-2024. SPD wants to determine how many of those wire-downs happened when Fast Curve settings were turned on. Fill column G and H in the Question 3 tab in the spreadsheet named “Table for SPD_WSPS_SCE_2025_007”

Response to Question 03:

Please see attached file “Table for SPD_WSPS_SCE_2025_007”.

Fast Curve settings on circuit breakers and RARs are protective equipment and device settings (PEDS) that stop the flow of electricity when an electrical fault is detected on a line, such as from contact with vegetation. SCE notes that these settings reduce the amount of energy released at a fault location and are therefore more likely to prevent a wire down. Fast Curve settings are not designed to detect a downed wire and de-energize it.

Furthermore, SCE cautions against overreliance on one year’s worth of data in comparison of Covered Conductor and bare circuitry. Lastly, note that Fast Curve enablement is weather driven and can vary from year to year.

SCE defines a wire-down event as an event where the wire struck the ground or fell within eight feet and did not contact the ground. SCE is focused on the safety concerns that are implicated whenever a wire-down incident occurs, regardless of whether the wire happens to physically make contact with the ground. A wire-down that does not touch the ground still poses danger to the public and to our workers. Therefore, SCE includes both on-ground and above-ground in our data because both situations present dangers to the communities we serve. SCE thus tracks and provides a more comprehensive set of data than simply wire-down incidents that are on-ground or on a foreign object. SCE believes that the inclusion of these events where the wire did not contact the ground may contribute to a potentially perceived higher percentage of non-de-energized wire-down events as the wire may not physically disconnect.