

*Southern California Edison*  
*2026-WMPs – 2026-WMPs*

**DATA REQUEST SET M G R A - S C E - 0 0 4**

**To: MGRA**

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**Job Title: Data Science, Senior Specialist**

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**Response Date: 6/5/2025**

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**Question MGRA-4-12:**

PSPS and PEDS

MGRA-4-12 On p. 78 of its WMP, SCE describes its analysis of Fast Curve and PEDS: “SCE derived PEDS likelihood by using the last 5-year historical outages on Fast Curve-enabled circuits, while also considering that Fast Curve settings were installed and are enabled at different times of the year. These historical events are used to establish a baseline regarding the frequency and duration of outage conditions on individual circuits...”

Please provide a technical description of SCE’s analysis of its outage data used to derive PEDS likelihood.

**Response to Question MGRA-4-12:**

PEDS likelihood is calculated at the circuit level by averaging the last 5 years of historical outages on Fast Curve-enabled circuits. The detailed process is as follows:

1. Filter for the last 5 years of historical outages on Fast Curve-enabled circuits.
2. For each circuit and each year,
  - a. Calculate the proportion of the year that the circuit had Fast Curve installed.
    - i.e., If Fast Curve was installed July 1, 2021, then the 2021 percentage would be 0.5. It would be 0 for previous years and 1 for subsequent years.
  - b. Count the number of historical outages that occurred while Fast Curve was enabled.
    - If the circuit did not have Fast Curve installed in that year, the count would be N/A.
3. For each circuit and each year, multiply the proportion of the year with Fast Curve (step 2a) by the outage count (step 2b) to get the outage value of the portion of the year.
4. Finally, calculate the average of the adjusted outage count (step 3) across the years for each circuit.