

EDISON INTERNATIONAL
Form 10-Q
October 29, 2010

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ **to** _____

Commission File Number 1-9936

EDISON INTERNATIONAL

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-4137452

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2244 Walnut Grove Avenue

(P. O. Box 976)

Rosemead, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

91770

(Zip Code)

(626) 302-2222

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

Class
Common Stock, no par value

Outstanding at October 26, 2010
325,811,206

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GLOSSARY

When the following terms and abbreviations appear in the text of this report, they have the meanings indicated below.

2009 Form 10-K	Edison International's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009
AB	Assembly Bill
AFUDC	allowance for funds used during construction
Ambit project	American Bituminous Power Partners, L.P.
AOI	Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)
APS	Arizona Public Service Company
ARO(s)	asset retirement obligation(s)
BACT	best available control technology
BART	best available retrofit technology
Bcf	billion cubic feet
Big 4	Kern River, Midway-Sunset, Sycamore and Watson natural gas power projects
Btu	British thermal units
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CAMR	Clean Air Mercury Rule
CARB	California Air Resources Board
Commonwealth Edison	Commonwealth Edison Company
CDWR	California Department of Water Resources
CEC	California Energy Commission
CONE	cost of new entry
CPS	Combined Pollutant Standard
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRRs	congestion revenue rights
DCR	Devers-Colorado River
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DRA	Division of Ratepayer Advocates
DWP	Los Angeles Department of Water & Power
EME	Edison Mission Energy
EMG	Edison Mission Group Inc.
EMMT	Edison Mission Marketing & Trading, Inc.
EPS	earnings per share
ERRA	energy resource recovery account
EWG	Exempt Wholesale Generator
Exelon Generation	Exelon Generation Company LLC
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGD	flue gas desulfurization
FGIC	Financial Guarantee Insurance Company
FTRs	firm transmission rights
Four Corners	coal fueled electric generating facility located in Farmington, New Mexico in which Edison International holds a 48% ownership interest
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles

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Global Settlement	A settlement between Edison International and the IRS that resolved federal tax disputes related to Edison Capital's cross-border, leveraged leases through 2009, and all other outstanding federal tax disputes and affirmative claims for tax years 1986 through 2002 and related matters with state tax authorities.
GRC	General Rate Case
GWh	Gigawatt-hours
Homer City	EME Homer City Generation L.P.
Illinois EPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois PCB	Illinois Pollution Control Board
Investor-Owned Utilities	SCE, SDG&E and PG&E
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISO	Independent System Operator
kWh(s)	kilowatt-hour(s)
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this report
MEHC	Mission Energy Holding Company
Midwest Generation	Midwest Generation, LLC
Midwest Generation Plants	EME's power plants (fossil fuel) located in Illinois
MMBtu	million British thermal units
Mohave	two coal fueled electric generating facilities that no longer operate located in Clark County, Nevada in which SCE holds a 56% ownership interest
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service
MRTU	Market Redesign and Technology Upgrade
MW	megawatts
MWh	megawatt-hours
NAAQS	national ambient air quality standards
NAPP	Northern Appalachian
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
Ninth Circuit	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
NOV	notice of violation
NO _x	nitrogen oxide
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSR	New Source Review
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
Palo Verde	large pressurized water nuclear electric generating facility located near Phoenix, Arizona in which SCE holds a 15.8% ownership interest
PBOP(s)	Postretirement benefits other than pension(s)
PBR	performance-based ratemaking
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
PJM	PJM Interconnection, LLC
POD	Presiding Officer's Decision
PRB	Powder River Basin
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PUHCA 2005	Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005
PX	California Power Exchange
QF(s)	qualifying facility(ies)
RGGI	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
RICO	Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization

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ROE	return on equity
RPM	reliability pricing model
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization
S&P	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
San Onofre	large pressurized water nuclear electric generating facility located in south San Clemente, California in which SCE holds a 78.21% ownership interest
SB	Senate Bill
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison Company
SCR	selective catalytic reduction
SNCR	selective non-catalytic reduction
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SIP(s)	State Implementation Plan(s)
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SRP	Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District
TURN	The Utility Reform Network
US EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VIE(s)	variable interest entity(ies)

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Consolidated Statements of Income****Edison International**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
(in millions, except per-share amounts)				
			(Unaudited)	
Electric utility	\$ 3,097	\$ 3,068	\$ 7,502	\$ 7,529
Competitive power generation	691	596	1,838	1,781
Total operating revenue	3,788	3,664	9,340	9,310
Fuel	328	406	877	1,120
Purchased power	1,118	1,032	2,337	2,155
Operation and maintenance	1,102	1,093	3,285	3,136
Depreciation, decommissioning and amortization	378	365	1,127	1,053
Lease terminations and other			2	888
Total operating expenses	2,926	2,896	7,628	8,352
Operating income	862	768	1,712	958
Interest and dividend income	4	2	27	29
Equity in income from partnerships and unconsolidated subsidiaries net	62	35	101	34
Other income	33	74	103	131
Interest expense net of amounts capitalized	(175)	(187)	(518)	(556)
Other expenses	(12)	(16)	(39)	(41)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	774	676	1,386	555
Income tax expense (benefit)	247	232	261	(169)
Income from continuing operations	527	444	1,125	724
Income (loss) from discontinued operations net of tax	(4)	(1)	4	(5)
Net income	523	443	1,129	719
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	13	40	39	82
Net income attributable to Edison International common shareholders	\$ 510	\$ 403	\$ 1,090	\$ 637
Amounts attributable to Edison International common shareholders:				
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	\$ 514	\$ 404	\$ 1,086	\$ 642
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(4)	(1)	4	(5)
Net income attributable to Edison International common shareholders	\$ 510	\$ 403	\$ 1,090	\$ 637

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Basic earnings per common share attributable to Edison International common shareholders:								
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding		326		326		326		326
Continuing operations	\$	1.57	\$	1.23	\$	3.32	\$	1.95
Discontinued operations		(0.01)				0.01		(0.01)
Total	\$	1.56	\$	1.23	\$	3.33	\$	1.94
Diluted earnings per common share attributable to Edison International common shareholders:								
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding, including effect of dilutive securities		328		329		328		328
Continuing operations	\$	1.57	\$	1.22	\$	3.30	\$	1.95
Discontinued operations		(0.01)				0.01		(0.01)
Total	\$	1.56	\$	1.22	\$	3.31	\$	1.94
Dividends declared per common share	\$	0.315	\$	0.310	\$	0.945	\$	0.930

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (in millions)	Edison International			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)			
Net Income	\$ 523	\$ 443	\$ 1,129	\$ 719
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments net				4
Pension and postretirement benefits other than pensions:				
Net gain arising during the period	1		13	1
Amortization of net (gain) loss included in net income	1	1	(5)	4
Prior service adjustment arising during the period			2	
Amortization of prior service adjustment			(2)	
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges:				
Unrealized holding gain (loss) arising during the period, net of income tax expense (benefit) of \$29 and \$(4) for the three months and \$41 and \$44 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively	43	(5)	61	56
Reclassification adjustments included in net income, net of income tax benefit of \$5 and \$52 for the three months and \$54 and \$75 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively	(7)	(72)	(80)	(104)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	38	(76)	(11)	(39)
Comprehensive income	561	367	1,118	680
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	13	40	39	82
Comprehensive income attributable to Edison International	\$ 548	\$ 327	\$ 1,079	\$ 598

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions)	Edison International	
	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 2,009	\$ 1,673
Short-term investments	4	10
Receivables, less allowances of \$59 and \$53 for uncollectible accounts at respective dates	1,075	1,017
Accrued unbilled revenue	612	347
Inventory	547	533
Derivative assets	174	357
Restricted cash	15	69
Margin and collateral deposits	91	125
Regulatory assets	404	120
Other current assets	110	179
Total current assets	5,041	4,430
Competitive power generation and other property less accumulated depreciation of \$1,794 and \$2,231 at respective dates	5,265	5,147
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	3,347	3,140
Investments in partnerships and unconsolidated subsidiaries	581	216
Other investments	251	251
Total investments and other assets	9,444	8,754
Utility plant, at original cost:		
Transmission and distribution	23,747	22,214
Generation	2,731	2,667
Accumulated depreciation	(6,097)	(5,921)
Construction work in progress	3,020	2,701
Nuclear fuel, at amortized cost	340	305
Total utility plant	23,741	21,966
Derivative assets	266	268
Restricted deposits	44	43
Rent payments in excess of levelized rent expense under plant operating leases	1,186	1,038
Regulatory assets	5,227	4,139
Other long-term assets	617	806
Total long-term assets	7,340	6,294
Total assets	\$ 45,566	\$ 41,444

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheets****Edison International**

(in millions, except share amounts)	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Short-term debt	\$ 98	\$ 85
Current portion of long-term debt	43	377
Accounts payable	1,228	1,347
Accrued taxes	163	186
Accrued interest	200	196
Customer deposits	224	238
Derivative liabilities	231	107
Regulatory liabilities	804	367
Other current liabilities	896	884
Total current liabilities	3,887	3,787
Long-term debt	12,117	10,437
Deferred income taxes	4,896	4,334
Deferred investment tax credits	103	102
Customer advances	114	119
Derivative liabilities	1,330	529
Pensions and benefits	2,143	2,061
Asset retirement obligations	3,372	3,241
Regulatory liabilities	3,663	3,328
Other deferred credits and other long-term liabilities	2,395	2,500
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	18,016	16,214
Total liabilities	34,020	30,438
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Common stock, no par value (800,000,000 shares authorized; 325,811,206 shares issued and outstanding at each date)	2,325	2,304
Accumulated other comprehensive income	26	37
Retained earnings	8,283	7,500
Total Edison International's common shareholders' equity	10,634	9,841
Noncontrolling interests	5	258
Preferred and preference stock of utility not subject to mandatory redemption	907	907
Total equity	11,546	11,006
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 45,566	\$ 41,444

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in millions)	Edison International	
	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,129	\$ 719
Less: Income (loss) from discontinued operations	4	(5)
Income from continuing operations	1,125	724
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, decommissioning and amortization	1,127	1,053
Regulatory impacts of net nuclear decommissioning trust earnings (reflected in accumulated depreciation)	106	133
Other amortization	90	95
Lease terminations and other	2	888
Stock-based compensation	20	17
Equity in income from partnerships and unconsolidated subsidiaries net	(101)	(34)
Distributions and dividends from unconsolidated entities	76	5
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	414	(1,322)
Income from leveraged leases	(3)	(13)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(184)	(154)
Inventory	(27)	4
Restricted cash	53	(148)
Margin and collateral deposits net of collateral received	32	(99)
Other current assets	(244)	(65)
Rent payments in excess of levelized rent expense	(148)	(161)
Accounts payable	28	267
Accrued taxes	(23)	(318)
Other current liabilities	(129)	9
Derivative assets and liabilities net	1,079	(414)
Regulatory assets and liabilities net	(530)	951
Proceeds from U.S. Treasury grants	92	
Other assets	(42)	(136)
Other liabilities	(67)	835
Operating cash flows from discontinued operations	4	(5)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,750	2,112
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Long-term debt issued	1,652	939
Long-term debt issuance costs	(35)	(25)
Long-term debt repaid	(371)	(566)
Bonds repurchased		(219)
Short-term debt financing net	13	(2,058)
Settlements of stock-based compensation net	(7)	4
Cash contributions from noncontrolling interests		2
Dividends and distributions to noncontrolling interests	(39)	(88)
Dividends paid	(308)	(303)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	\$ 905	\$ (2,314)

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****Edison International**

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)	
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	\$ (3,129)	\$ (2,287)
Purchase of interest in acquired companies	(4)	(7)
Proceeds from termination of leases		1,420
Proceeds from sale of nuclear decommissioning trust investments	903	1,814
Purchases of nuclear decommissioning trust investments and other	(1,036)	(1,977)
Proceeds from partnerships and unconsolidated subsidiaries, net of investment	35	10
Maturities and sale of short-term investments	7	3
Purchases of short-term investments	(1)	(1)
Investments in other assets	(3)	(278)
Effect of consolidation and deconsolidation of variable interest entities	(91)	
Net cash used by investing activities	(3,319)	(1,303)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	336	(1,505)
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period	1,673	3,916
Cash and equivalents, end of period	\$ 2,009	\$ 2,411

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Edison International's principal wholly owned subsidiaries are SCE, a rate-regulated electric utility that supplies electric energy to a 50,000 square-mile area of central, coastal and southern California; and EMG, a wholly owned competitive power generation subsidiary. EMG is a holding company whose subsidiaries and affiliates are engaged in the business of developing, acquiring, owning or leasing, operating and selling energy and capacity from independent power production facilities. EMG's subsidiaries also conduct hedging and energy trading activities in competitive power markets.

Basis of Presentation

Edison International's significant accounting policies were described in Note 1 of "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included in the 2009 Form 10-K. Edison International follows the same accounting policies for interim reporting purposes, with the exception of accounting principles adopted as of January 1, 2010 as discussed below in " New Accounting Guidance." This quarterly report should be read in conjunction with such financial statements.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, including recurring accruals, have been made that are necessary to fairly state the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for the periods covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

The December 31, 2009 condensed consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Except as indicated, amounts presented in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements relate to continuing operations.

Cash and Equivalents

Cash equivalents included money market funds totaling \$1.71 billion and \$1.46 billion at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. The carrying value of cash equivalents approximates the fair value, as all investments have maturities of three months or less. For further discussion of money market funds, see Note 10.

Edison International temporarily invests the ending daily cash balance in its primary disbursement accounts until required for check clearing. Edison International reclassified \$320 million and \$224 million of checks issued against these accounts, but not yet paid by the financial institution, from cash to accounts payable at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

Earnings Per Share

Edison International computes EPS using the two-class method, which is an earnings allocation formula that determines EPS for each class of common stock and participating security. Edison International's participating securities are stock-based compensation awards payable in common shares, including stock options, performance shares and restricted stock units, which earn dividend equivalents on an equal basis with common shares. Stock options awarded during the period 2003 through 2006 received dividend equivalents. Stock options awarded prior to 2003 and after 2006 were granted without a

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dividend equivalent feature. EPS attributable to Edison International common shareholders was computed as follows:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)			
Basic earnings per share continuing operations:				
Income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders, net of tax	\$ 514	\$ 404	\$ 1,086	\$ 642
Participating securities dividends	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
Income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ 511	\$ 400	\$ 1,081	\$ 637
Weighted average common shares outstanding	326	326	326	326
Basic earnings per share continuing operations	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.23	\$ 3.32	\$ 1.95
Diluted earnings per share continuing operations:				
Income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ 511	\$ 400	\$ 1,081	\$ 637
Income impact of assumed conversions	2	2	3	2
Income from continuing operations and assumed conversions available to common shareholders	\$ 513	\$ 402	\$ 1,084	\$ 639
Weighted average common shares outstanding	326	326	326	326
Incremental shares from assumed conversions	2	3	2	2
Adjusted weighted average shares diluted	328	329	328	328
Diluted earnings per share continuing operations	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.22	\$ 3.30	\$ 1.95

Stock-based compensation awards to purchase 9,700,218 and 6,279,410 shares of common stock for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and 6,154,826 and 8,645,549 shares of common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were outstanding, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise price of the awards was greater than the average market price of the common shares; and therefore, the effect would have been antidilutive.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined by the weighted-average cost method for fuel, and the average cost method for materials and supplies. Inventory at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 consisted of the following:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
Coal, gas, fuel oil and raw materials	\$ 171	\$ 158
Spare parts, materials and supplies	376	375
Total	\$ 547	\$ 533

Margin and Collateral Deposits

Margin and collateral deposits include cash deposited with counterparties and brokers and cash received from counterparties and brokers as credit support under energy contracts. The amount of margin and collateral deposits generally varies based on changes in the value of the positions. Edison

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International nets margin and cash collateral deposits subject to a master netting arrangement with its derivative positions on its consolidated balance sheets. The following table summarizes margin and collateral deposits provided to and received from counterparties:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
Collateral provided to counterparties:		
Offset against derivative liabilities	\$ 9	\$ 49
Reflected in margin and collateral deposits	91	125
Collateral received from counterparties:		
Offset against derivative assets	118	124
Reflected in other current liabilities	56	59

New Accounting Guidance*Accounting Guidance Adopted in 2010***Consolidation Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities**

The FASB issued an accounting standards update that changes how a company determines when an entity, that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights), should be consolidated. The determination of whether a company is required to consolidate an entity is based on, among other things, an ability to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and whether the entity has an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive expected returns of the entity. This guidance requires a company to provide additional disclosures about its involvement with variable interest entities and any significant changes in risk exposure due to that involvement. Edison International adopted this guidance prospectively effective January 1, 2010. The impact of adopting this guidance resulted in the deconsolidation of assets totaling \$683 million and the consolidation of assets totaling \$99 million at January 1, 2010, and resulted in a cumulative effect adjustment which increased retained earnings by \$15 million. For further discussion, see Note 13.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

The FASB issued an accounting standards update that provides for new disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements. The requirements, which Edison International adopted effective January 1, 2010, include separate disclosure of significant transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 and the reasons for the transfers. The update also clarified existing disclosure requirements for the level of disaggregation, inputs and valuation techniques. In addition, effective January 1, 2011, the Level 3 reconciliation of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs should include gross rather than net information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements. The guidance impacts disclosures only. For further discussion, see Note 10.

Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

In October 2009, the FASB issued amended guidance for identifying separate deliverables in a revenue-generating transaction where multiple deliverables exist, and provides guidance for allocating and recognizing revenue based on those separate deliverables. This update also requires additional

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disclosure related to the significant assumptions used to determine the revenue recognition of the separate deliverables. This guidance is effective beginning January 1, 2011 and is required to be applied prospectively to new or significantly modified revenue arrangements. Edison International is currently assessing the effects this guidance may have on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*Electric Utility**Commodity Price Risk*

SCE is exposed to commodity price risk, which represents the potential impact that can be caused by a change in the market value of a particular commodity. SCE's hedging program reduces ratepayer exposure to variability in market prices related to SCE's power and gas activities. As part of this program, SCE enters into energy options, swaps, forward arrangements, tolling arrangements and congestion revenue rights ("CRRs"). These transactions are pre-approved by the CPUC or executed in compliance with CPUC-approved procurement plans. SCE recovers its related hedging costs through the ERRA balancing account and as a result, exposure to commodity price risk is not expected to impact earnings, but may impact cash flows.

SCE's electricity price exposure arises from energy produced and sold in the MRTU market as a result of differences between SCE's load requirements versus the amount of energy delivered from its generating facilities, existing bilateral contracts and CDWR contracts allocated to SCE.

A portion of SCE's purchased power supply is subject to natural gas price volatility. SCE's natural gas price exposure arises from purchasing natural gas for generation at the Mountainview power plant and peaker plants, from bilateral contracts where pricing is based on natural gas prices (this includes contract energy prices for some renewable QFs which are based on the monthly index price of natural gas delivered at the southern California border), and power contracts in which SCE has agreed to provide the natural gas needed for generation, referred to as tolling arrangements.

Notional Volumes of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the notional volumes of derivatives used for hedging activities:

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Economic Hedges	
		September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
		(Unaudited)	
Electricity options, swaps and forward arrangements	GWh	12,721	14,868
Natural gas options, swaps and forward arrangements	Bcf	272	266
Congestion revenue rights	GWh	146,538	195,367
Tolling arrangements ¹	GWh	115,681	116,398

¹ In compliance with a CPUC mandate, SCE held an open, competitive solicitation that produced agreements with different project developers who have agreed to construct new southern California generating resources. SCE has entered into a number of contracts which are recorded as derivative instruments. The contracts provide for fixed capacity payments as well as pricing for energy delivered based on a heat rate and contractual operation and maintenance prices. However, due to uncertainty regarding the availability of required emission credits, some of the new generating resources may not be constructed and the contracts associated with these resources could therefore terminate, at which time SCE would no longer account for these contracts as derivatives.

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Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the gross and net fair values of commodity derivative instruments at September 30, 2010:

(in millions)	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities			Net Liability
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Subtotal	Short-Term	Long-Term	Subtotal	
(Unaudited)							
Non-trading activities:							
Economic hedges	\$ 69	\$ 192	\$ 261	\$ 230	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,267
Netting and collateral				(5)		(5)	(5)
Total	\$ 69	\$ 192	\$ 261	\$ 225	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,523	\$ 1,262

The following table summarizes the gross and net fair values of commodity derivative instruments at December 31, 2009:

(in millions)	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities			Net Liability
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Subtotal	Short-Term	Long-Term	Subtotal	
(Unaudited)							
Non-trading activities:							
Economic hedges	\$ 160	\$ 187	\$ 347	\$ 102	\$ 496	\$ 598	\$ 251

Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments

SCE recognizes realized gains and losses on derivative instruments as purchased-power expense and recovers these costs, subject to reasonableness review, from ratepayers. As a result, realized gains and losses are not reflected in earnings, but may temporarily affect cash flows. Due to expected future recovery from ratepayers, unrealized gains and losses are recorded as regulatory assets or liabilities and therefore are also not reflected in earnings. The results of derivative activities and related regulatory offsets are recorded in cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The following table summarizes the components of economic hedging activity:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
(Unaudited)				
Realized loss	\$ (53)	\$ (113)	\$ (116)	\$ (307)
Unrealized gain (loss)	(165)	(198)	(1,022)	428

Contingent Features/Credit-Related Exposure

Certain derivative instruments and power procurement contracts under SCE's power and natural gas hedging activities contain collateral requirements. SCE has historically provided collateral in the form of cash and/or letters of credit for the benefit of counterparties. These requirements can vary depending upon the level of unsecured credit extended by counterparties, changes in market prices relative to contractual commitments, and other factors.

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Certain of these power contracts contain a provision that requires SCE to maintain an investment grade credit rating from each of the major credit rating agencies, referred to as a "credit-risk-related contingent feature." If SCE's credit rating were to fall below investment grade, SCE may be required to pay the derivative liability or post additional collateral. The aggregate fair value of all derivative liabilities with these credit-risk-related contingent features was \$240 million and \$91 million, as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, for which SCE has posted no collateral to its counterparties. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on September 30, 2010, SCE would be required to post \$16 million of additional collateral based on the contractual terms.

Competitive Power Generation

EMG uses derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to market risks that arise from fluctuations in prices of electricity, capacity, fuel, emission allowances, and transmission rights. Additionally, EMG's financial results can be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. To the extent that EMG does not use derivative instruments to hedge these market risks, the unhedged portions will be subject to the risks and benefits of spot market price movements.

Risk management positions may be designated as cash flow hedges or economic hedges, which are derivatives that are not designated as cash flow hedges. Economic hedges are accounted for at fair value on EMG's consolidated balance sheets with offsetting changes recorded in the consolidated statements of income. For transactions that qualify for accounting hedge treatment, the fair value is recognized, to the extent effective, on EMG's consolidated balance sheets with offsetting changes in fair value recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income until the related forecasted transaction occurs.

Derivative instruments that are utilized for trading purposes are measured at fair value and included in the balance sheet as derivative assets or liabilities. Changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

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Notional Volumes of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the notional volumes of derivatives used for hedging and trading activities:

September 30, 2010

Commodity	Instrument	Classification	Unit of Measure	Hedging Activities		
				Cash Flow Hedges	Economic Hedges	Trading Activities
(Unaudited)						
Electricity	Forwards/Futures	Sales	GWh	26,322 ¹	15,995 ³	33,485
Electricity	Forwards/Futures	Purchases	GWh	408 ¹	16,529 ³	35,741
Electricity	Capacity	Sales	MW-Day (in thousands)	195 ²		150 ²
Electricity	Capacity	Purchases	MW-Day (in thousands)	12 ²		461 ²
Electricity	Congestion	Sales	GWh		136 ⁴	10,977 ⁴
Electricity	Congestion	Purchases	GWh		1,016 ⁴	210,974 ⁴
Natural gas	Forwards/Futures	Sales	bcf		0.6	37.3
Natural gas	Forwards/Futures	Purchases	bcf			36.4
Fuel oil	Forwards/Futures	Sales	barrels		150,000	319,000
Fuel oil	Forwards/Futures	Purchases	barrels		495,000	329,000
Coal	Forwards/Futures	Sales	tons			1,794,750
Coal	Forwards/Futures	Purchases	tons			1,748,250

(in millions)

Instrument	Purpose	Type of Hedge	Notional Amount	Expiration Date
(Unaudited)				
Amortizing interest rate swap	Convert floating rate (6-month LIBOR) debt to fixed rate (3.175%) debt	Cash flow	\$ 145	June 2016
Amortizing forward starting interest rate swap	Convert floating rate (3-month LIBOR) debt to fixed rate (4.29%) debt	Cash flow	122	December 2025
Amortizing forward starting interest rate swap	Convert floating rate (3-month LIBOR) debt to fixed rate (3.46%) debt	Cash flow	68	March 2026

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December 31, 2009

Commodity	Instrument	Classification	Unit of Measure	Hedging Activities		
				Cash Flow Hedges	Economic Hedges	Trading Activities
(Unaudited)						
Electricity	Forwards/Futures	Sales	GWh	24,355 ¹	26,838 ³	23,306
Electricity	Forwards/Futures	Purchases	GWh	106 ¹	25,971 ³	23,404
Electricity	Capacity	Sales	MW-Day (in thousands)	254 ²	1 ²	597 ²
Electricity	Capacity	Purchases	MW-Day (in thousands)	11 ²	2 ²	736 ²
Electricity	Congestion	Sales	GWh		136 ⁴	10,212 ⁴
Electricity	Congestion	Purchases	GWh		1,576 ⁴	181,930 ⁴
Natural gas	Forwards/Futures	Sales	bcf		3.3	30.8
Natural gas	Forwards/Futures	Purchases	bcf			30.6
Fuel oil	Forwards/Futures	Sales	barrels		250,000	120,000
Fuel oil	Forwards/Futures	Purchases	barrels		625,000	120,000

(in millions)

Instrument	Purpose	Type of Hedge	Notional Amount	Expiration Date
(Unaudited)				
Amortizing interest rate swap	Convert floating rate (6-month LIBOR) debt to fixed rate (3.175%) debt	Cash flow	\$ 160	June 2016

¹ EMG's hedge products include forward and futures contracts that qualify for hedge accounting. This category excludes power contracts for the fossil-fueled facilities which meet the normal sales and purchase exception and are accounted for on the accrual method.

² EMG's hedge transactions for capacity result from bilateral trades. Capacity sold in the PJM RPM auction is not accounted for as a derivative.

³ EMG also entered into transactions that adjust financial and physical positions, or day-ahead and real-time positions to reduce costs or increase gross margin. These positions largely offset each other. The net sales positions of these categories are primarily related to hedge transactions that are not designated as cash flow hedges.

⁴ Congestion contracts include financial transmission rights, transmission congestion contracts or congestion revenue rights. These positions are similar to a swap, where the buyer is entitled to receive a stream of revenues (or charges) based on the hourly day-ahead price differences between two locations.

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Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the fair value of derivative instruments reflected on EMG's consolidated balance sheets:

September 30, 2010

(in millions)	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities			Net Assets
	Short-term	Long-term	Subtotal	Short-term	Long-term	Subtotal	
(Unaudited)							
Non-trading activities							
Cash flow hedges	\$ 151	\$ 33	\$ 184	\$ 4	\$ 36	\$ 40	\$ 144
Economic hedges	108	7	115	101	7	108	7
Trading activities	246	137	383	209	70	279	104
	505	177	682	314	113	427	255
Netting and collateral received ¹	(400)	(103)	(503)	(308)	(81)	(389)	(114)
Total	\$ 105	\$ 74	\$ 179	\$ 6	\$ 32	\$ 38	\$ 141

December 31, 2009

(in millions)	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities			Net Assets
	Short-term	Long-term	Subtotal	Short-term	Long-term	Subtotal	
(Unaudited)							
Non-trading activities							
Cash flow hedges	\$ 240	\$ 17	\$ 257	\$ 69	\$ 6	\$ 75	\$ 182
Economic hedges	202	8	210	180		180	30
Trading activities	234	111	345	182	41	223	122
	676	136	812	431	47	478	334
Netting and collateral received ¹	(479)	(55)	(534)	(426)	(32)	(458)	(76)
Total	\$ 197	\$ 81	\$ 278	\$ 5	\$ 15	\$ 20	\$ 258

¹

Netting of derivative receivables and derivative payables and the related cash collateral received and paid is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists with a derivative counterparty.

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Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments

The following table provides the activity of accumulated other comprehensive income, containing the information about the changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges and reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income into results of operations:

(in millions)	Cash Flow Hedge Activity ¹ Nine Months Ended September 30,		Income Statement Location
	2010	2009	
	(Unaudited)		
Accumulated other comprehensive income derivative gain at January 1	\$ 175	\$ 398	
Effective portion of changes in fair value	102	100	
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income	(134)	(179)	Competitive power generation revenue
Accumulated other comprehensive income derivative gain at September 30	\$ 143	\$ 319	

¹ Unrealized derivative gains are before income taxes. The after-tax amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income at September 30, 2010 and 2009 were \$86 million and \$192 million, respectively.

The portion of a cash flow hedge that does not offset the change in the value of the transaction being hedged, which is commonly referred to as the ineffective portion, is immediately recognized in earnings.

EMG recorded a net gain of \$4 million and \$11 million during the third quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$5 million and \$16 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, representing the amount of cash flow hedge ineffectiveness and are reflected in "Competitive power generation" revenue on the consolidated statements of income.

The effect of realized and unrealized gains (losses) from derivative instruments used for economic hedging and trading purposes on the consolidated statements of income is presented below:

(in millions)	Income Statement Location	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
		(Unaudited)			
Economic hedges	Competitive power generation revenue	\$ 7	\$ 19	\$ 35	\$ 35
	Fuel costs	2	(2)		12
Trading activities	Competitive power generation revenue	28	16	108	43

Contingent Features/Credit Related Exposure

Certain derivative instruments contain margin and collateral deposit requirements. Since EME's credit ratings are below investment grade, EME has provided collateral in the form of cash and letters of credit for the benefit of counterparties related to the net of accounts payable, accounts receivable, unrealized losses and unrealized gains in connection with derivative activities. Certain derivative contracts do not require margin, but contain provisions that require EME or Midwest Generation to comply with the terms and conditions of their respective credit facilities. The credit facilities each contain financial covenants. Some hedge contracts include provisions related to a change in control or material adverse effect resulting from amendments or modifications to the related credit facility. Failure

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by EME or Midwest Generation to comply with these provisions may result in a termination event under the hedge contracts, enabling the counterparties to terminate and liquidate all outstanding transactions and demand immediate payment of amounts owed to them. EMMT has hedge contracts that do not require margin, but provide that each party can request additional credit support in the form of adequate assurance of performance in the case of an adverse development affecting the other party. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features is in an asset position at September 30, 2010 and, accordingly, the contingent features described above do not currently have a liquidity exposure. Future increases in power prices could expose EME, Midwest Generation or EMMT to termination payments or additional collateral postings under the contingent features described above.

Note 3. Liabilities and Lines of Credit*Long-Term Debt*

In March 2010, SCE issued \$500 million of 5.5% first and refunding mortgage bonds due in 2040. In May 2010, SCE reissued \$144 million of 5.0% tax-exempt pollution control bonds due in 2035. In August 2010, SCE issued \$500 million of 4.5% first and refunding mortgage bonds due in 2040. These issuances are part of long-term financing plans to fund SCE's capital program.

In July 2010, EMG completed through its subsidiary, Laredo Ridge Wind, LLC, a non-recourse financing of its interests in the Laredo Ridge wind project. The financing included a \$53 million bridge loan, secured by the expected U.S. Treasury grant, immediately due to be fully repaid upon receipt of the U.S. Treasury grant and no later than December 31, 2011. As of September 30, 2010, there was \$50 million outstanding under the bridge loan at a weighted average interest rate of 2.76% classified as long-term obligations.

EMG consolidated the Ambit project on January 1, 2010. At September 30, 2010, this project had \$71 million of bonds payable, which are supported by a letter of credit. Principal payments are due annually through October 1, 2017. Interest rates are reset weekly based on current bond yields for similar securities. The average interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was 0.27%. Annual maturities of this debt at September 30, 2010 for the next five years are summarized as follows: \$8 million in 2010, \$8 million in 2011, \$9 million in 2012, \$10 million in 2013, and \$10 million in 2014. In January 2010, Edison Capital repaid in full its medium-term loans. The balance of these loans was \$89 million at December 31, 2009.

In September 2010, Edison International (parent) issued \$400 million of 3.75% senior notes due in 2017. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay short-term borrowings under the revolving credit facility and the remainder for corporate liquidity purposes.

Credit Agreements and Short-Term Debt

In March 2010, SCE replaced its \$500 million 364-day revolving credit facility with a new \$500 million three-year credit facility that terminates in March 2013.

In March 2010, EMG completed through its subsidiary, Cedro Hill Wind, LLC, a non-recourse financing of its interests in the Cedro Hill wind project. The financing included a \$135 million construction loan that is required to be converted to a 15-year amortizing term loan by May 31, 2011, subject to meeting specified conditions. As of September 30, 2010, there was \$78 million outstanding under the construction loan at a weighted average interest rate of 3.26%.

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In July 2010, EMG completed through its subsidiary, Laredo Ridge Wind, LLC, a non-recourse financing of its interests in the Laredo Ridge wind project. The financing included a \$75 million construction loan required to be converted to a 15-year amortizing term loan by August 31, 2011, subject to meeting specified conditions. As of September 30, 2010, there was \$20 million outstanding under the construction loan at a weighted average interest rate of 3.01% classified as a construction loan.

Letters of Credit

Letters of credit issued under SCE's credit facilities aggregated \$11 million and are scheduled to expire in twelve months or less. As of September 30, 2010, letters of credit issued under EME and its subsidiaries' credit facilities aggregated \$133 million and are scheduled to expire as follows: \$8 million in 2010 and \$125 million in 2011.

Note 4. Income Taxes*Effective Tax Rate*

The table below contains a reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the federal statutory income tax rate to the income tax provision from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)			
Provision for income tax at federal statutory rate of 35%	\$ 266	\$ 223	\$ 471	\$ 166
Increase (decrease) in income tax from:				
Items presented with related state income tax, net				
Global Settlement related	(37)		(175)	(298)
Change in tax accounting method for asset removal costs			(40)	
State tax net of federal benefit	34	5	57	1
Health care legislation			39	
Production and housing credits	(14)	(12)	(48)	(46)
Property-related and other	(2)	16	(43)	8
Total income tax expense from continuing operations	\$ 247	\$ 232	\$ 261	\$ (169)
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	\$ 761	\$ 636	\$ 1,347	\$ 473
Effective tax rate	32%	36%	19%	(36%)

The CPUC requires flow-through rate-making treatment for the current tax benefit arising from certain property-related and other temporary differences which reverse over time. The accounting treatment for these temporary differences results in recording regulatory assets and liabilities for amounts that would otherwise be recorded to deferred income tax expense.

Global Settlement

During 2010, Edison International recognized a \$175 million earnings benefit relating to the Global Settlement, including \$138 million in the second quarter resulting from acceptance by the California Franchise Tax Board of the tax positions finalized with the IRS in 2009 and revision to interest recorded on the federal Global Settlement, and \$37 million in the third quarter resulting from receipt of the final interest determination from the California Franchise Tax Board.

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During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, Edison International recorded a consolidated after-tax earnings charge of \$274 million related to the Global Settlement finalized with the IRS and termination of Edison Capital's cross-border leases (\$920 million pre-tax loss). (See discussion of Global Settlement in "Item 8. Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4. Income Taxes" of the 2009 Form 10-K.)

Change in Tax Accounting Method for Asset Removal Costs

During the second quarter of 2010, the IRS approved Edison International's request to change its tax accounting method for asset removal costs primarily related to SCE's infrastructure replacement program. As a result, Edison International recognized a \$40 million earnings benefit (\$28 million of which relates to asset removal costs incurred prior to 2010) from deducting asset removal costs earlier in the construction cycle. These deductions are recorded on a flow-through basis.

Health Care Legislation

During the first quarter of 2010, Edison International recognized a \$39 million non-cash charge to reverse previously recognized federal tax benefits eliminated by the federal health care legislation enacted in March 2010. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as modified by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act, includes a provision that eliminates the federal tax deduction of retiree health care costs to the extent those costs are eligible for federal Medicare Part D subsidies. Although this change does not take effect until January 1, 2013, Edison International is required to recognize the full accounting impact of the legislation in its financial statements in the period of enactment.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The following table provides a reconciliation of unrecognized tax benefits from January 1 to September 30 for 2010 and 2009:

(in millions)	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 664	\$ 2,237
Tax positions taken during the current year:		
Increases	60	134
Tax positions taken during a prior year:		
Increases	251	135
Decreases	(86)	(30)
Decreases for settlements during the period	(82)	(1,807)
Balance at September 30	\$ 807	\$ 669

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, if recognized, \$363 million and \$374 million of unrecognized tax benefits would impact the effective tax rate.

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Accrued Interest and Penalties

The total amount of accrued interest and penalties related to Edison International's income tax liabilities was \$255 million and \$380 million as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

The net after-tax interest and penalties recognized in income tax expense was a benefit of \$7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to an expense of \$7 million for the same period in 2009. Net after-tax interest and penalties recognized in income tax expense was a benefit of \$95 million and \$92 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The Internal Revenue Service examination phase of Edison International's federal income tax returns for tax years 2003 through 2006 is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2010. During the third quarter, Edison International received a proposed adjustment increasing the taxable gain on the 2004 sale of EME's international assets, which, if sustained, would result in federal and state tax payments of approximately \$152 million, including interest. The Internal Revenue Service examination team is considering whether to assess penalties in addition to this proposed tax adjustment. Edison International does not agree with the proposed adjustment and expects to file an appeal with the Internal Revenue Service after the examination phase is completed. Finally, the Internal Revenue Service examination team, during the third quarter, has informed Edison International that it has completed its review of certain other tax positions and will not be proposing adjustments. The IRS examination team may propose additional adjustments prior to completing the 2003 - 2006 examination.

Note 5. Compensation and Benefit Plans

Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

Pension Plans

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, Edison International made 2009 plan year contributions of \$13 million, 2010 plan year contributions of \$82 million and expects to make \$30 million of additional 2010 plan year contributions during the remainder of 2010. Annual contributions made to most of SCE's pension plans are recovered through CPUC-approved regulatory mechanisms. Annual contributions to these plans are expected to be, at a minimum, equal to the related annual expense.

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Expense components are:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)			
Service cost	\$ 34	\$ 32	\$ 102	\$ 96
Interest cost	54	52	162	155
Expected return on plan assets	(52)	(42)	(156)	(125)
Amortization of prior service cost	2	4	6	12
Amortization of net loss	7	14	21	42
Expense under accounting standards	45	60	135	180
Regulatory adjustment deferred	(14)	(24)	(42)	(72)
Total expense recognized	\$ 31	\$ 36	\$ 93	\$ 108

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, Edison International made 2010 plan year contributions of \$22 million and expects to make \$33 million of additional 2010 plan year contributions during the remainder of 2010. Annual contributions made to SCE plans are recovered through CPUC-approved regulatory mechanisms and are expected to be, at a minimum, equal to the total annual expense for these plans.

Expense components are:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)			
Service cost	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 24	\$ 24
Interest cost	31	31	93	93
Expected return on plan assets	(25)	(20)	(75)	(60)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	(9)	(8)	(27)	(24)
Amortization of net loss	8	11	24	33
Total expense	\$ 13	\$ 22	\$ 39	\$ 66

Stock-Based Compensation

During the first quarter of 2010, Edison International granted its 2010 stock-based compensation awards, which included stock options, performance shares and restricted stock units. Total stock-based compensation expense (reflected in the caption "Operation and maintenance" on the consolidated statements of income) was \$9 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and \$26 million and \$25 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The income tax benefit recognized in the consolidated statements of income was \$3 million and \$4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$10 million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009. Excess tax benefits included in "Settlements of stock-based compensation net" in the financing section of the consolidated statements of cash

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flows were \$5 million and \$6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Stock Options

The following is a summary of the status of Edison International stock options:

	Stock options	Weighted-Average		Aggregate Intrinsic Value
		Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	
(Unaudited)				
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	17,368,032	\$ 32.15		
Granted	3,804,916	33.28		
Expired	(29,975)	47.06		
Forfeited	(184,324)	30.76		
Exercised	(928,242)	21.18		
Outstanding at September 30, 2010	20,030,407	32.86	6.41	
Vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2010	19,524,599	32.88	6.36	\$ 101,533,965
Exercisable at September 30, 2010	11,310,570	33.13	4.83	\$ 67,096,297

Cash outflows to purchase Edison International shares in the open market to settle stock option exercises were \$17 million and \$2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and were \$30 million and \$8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Cash inflows from participants to exercise stock options were \$10 million and \$1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and were \$19 million and \$5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The tax benefit realized from options exercised was \$3 million and less than \$1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$5 million and \$1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Performance Shares

The following is a summary of the status of Edison International nonvested performance shares:

	Equity Awards		Liability Awards	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Fair Value ¹
(Unaudited)				
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	343,452	\$ 35.41	343,452	
Granted	144,518	32.12	144,518	
Forfeited	(70,203)	55.18	(70,203)	
Nonvested at September 30, 2010	417,767	30.95	417,767	\$ 15.22

1

The current portion of nonvested performance shares classified as liability awards is reflected in the caption "Other current liabilities" and the long-term portion is reflected in "Pensions and benefits" on the consolidated balance sheets.

There were no performance shares paid in 2009 or 2010.

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Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies

Lease Commitments

SCE entered into two 20-year power purchase contracts which are classified as capital leases and are expected to be recorded on the consolidated balance sheets upon commencement of the contracts in 2012 and 2013. SCE's commitments upon commencement are estimated to be: \$38 million in 2012, \$98 million in 2013, \$120 million in 2014, and \$2.1 billion for the period remaining thereafter (amounts representing executory costs and interest are \$490 million and \$911 million, respectively).

Other Commitments

At September 30, 2010, SCE had power purchase contracts with additional commitments estimated to be: \$30 million for the remainder of 2010, \$94 million in 2011, \$77 million in 2012, \$53 million in 2013, \$49 million in 2014, and \$1 billion for the period remaining thereafter.

In October 2010, SCE completed its 2010 annual request for offers and entered into new power purchase contracts with commitments estimated to be: \$35 million in 2011, \$122 million in 2012, \$163 million in 2013, and \$69 million in 2014.

At September 30, 2010, EMG's subsidiaries had firm commitments to spend approximately \$199 million during the remainder of 2010 and \$79 million in 2011 on capital and construction expenditures. These expenditures primarily relate to the construction of wind projects. EMG intends to fund these expenditures through project-level and turbine vendor financing, U.S. Treasury grants, cash on hand and cash generated from operations.

EME has entered into various turbine supply agreements with vendors to support its wind development efforts. As of September 30, 2010, EME had commitments, excluding turbines subject to the legal dispute described below, to purchase 46 wind turbines (69 MW) and had 2 wind turbines (6 MW) in storage to be used for future wind projects. EME has payment commitments related to wind turbines of \$82 million due in 2011.

Excluded from the turbine commitments referred to above are commitments under a turbine supply agreement between Mitsubishi Power Systems Americas, Inc. and EME, which was subject to a legal dispute as of September 30, 2010. On October 8, 2010, EME and the Mitsubishi entities entered into a settlement agreement with respect to the dispute. As a result of the settlement agreement, EME's \$68 million deposit previously paid under the original contract will be applied to the purchase price for 23 wind turbines (55 MW). Within the next three years, EME may elect to deploy 60 additional wind turbines (144 MW). EME may be obligated to make a payment of up to \$30 million following the end of the three-year period if it has not elected to deploy the additional turbines and if certain other criteria apply. EME further agreed to payments of up to \$40 million for settlement of remaining disputes on turbines purchased.

At September 30, 2010, Midwest Generation and Homer City had fuel purchase commitments with various third-party suppliers for the purchase of coal. Based on the contract provisions, which consist of fixed prices, subject to adjustment clauses, these minimum commitments are estimated to aggregate \$883 million, summarized as follows: \$136 million for the remainder of 2010, \$461 million in 2011, \$253 million in 2012, and \$33 million in 2013.

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At September 30, 2010, Midwest Generation and Homer City each had contractual agreements for the transport of coal to their respective facilities. The commitments under these contracts are based on either actual coal purchases or minimum quantities. Accordingly, contractual obligations for transportation based on actual coal purchases are derived from committed coal volumes set forth in fuel supply contracts. The minimum commitments under these contracts are estimated to aggregate \$300 million, summarized as follows: \$75 million for the remainder of 2010, and \$225 million in 2011.

SCE and EME have letters of credit outstanding under their credit facilities. For further discussion, see Note 3.

Guarantees and Indemnities

Edison International's subsidiaries have various financial and performance guarantees and indemnifications which are issued in the normal course of business. As discussed below, these contracts include performance guarantees, guarantees of debt and indemnifications.

Environmental Indemnities Related to the Midwest Generation Plants

In connection with the acquisition of the Midwest Generation plants, EME agreed to indemnify Commonwealth Edison with respect to specified environmental liabilities before and after December 15, 1999, the date of sale. The indemnification claims are reduced by any insurance proceeds and tax benefits related to such claims and are subject to a requirement that Commonwealth Edison takes all reasonable steps to mitigate losses related to any such indemnification claim. This indemnification for environmental liabilities is not limited in term and would be triggered by a valid claim from Commonwealth Edison. Also, in connection with the sale-leaseback transaction related to the Powerton and Joliet Stations in Illinois, EME agreed to indemnify the lessors for specified environmental liabilities. Due to the nature of the obligations under these indemnities, a maximum potential liability cannot be determined. Commonwealth Edison has advised EME that Commonwealth Edison believes it is entitled to indemnification for all liabilities, costs, and expenses that it may be required to bear as a result of the litigation discussed below under "Contingencies Midwest Generation New Source Review Lawsuit." The sale-leaseback participants have requested similar indemnification. Except as discussed below, EME has not recorded a liability related to these environmental indemnities.

Midwest Generation entered into a supplemental agreement with Commonwealth Edison and Exelon Generation Company LLC on February 20, 2003 to resolve a dispute regarding interpretation of its reimbursement obligation for asbestos claims under the environmental indemnities set forth in the Asset Sale Agreement. Under this supplemental agreement, Midwest Generation agreed to reimburse Commonwealth Edison and Exelon Generation for 50% of specific asbestos claims pending as of February 2003 and related expenses less recovery of insurance costs, and agreed to a sharing arrangement for liabilities and expenses associated with future asbestos-related claims as specified in the agreement. As a general matter, Commonwealth Edison and Midwest Generation apportion responsibility for future asbestos-related claims based upon the number of exposure sites that are Commonwealth Edison locations or Midwest Generation locations. The obligations under this agreement are not subject to a maximum liability. The supplemental agreement had an initial five-year term with an automatic renewal provision for subsequent one-year terms (subject to the right of either party to terminate); pursuant to the automatic renewal provision, it has been extended until February 2011. There were approximately 220 cases for which Midwest Generation was potentially liable and that had not been settled and dismissed at September 30, 2010. Midwest Generation had recorded a \$57 million liability at September 30, 2010 for previous, pending and future claims.

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The amounts recorded by Midwest Generation for the asbestos-related liability are based upon a number of assumptions. Future events, such as the number of new claims to be filed each year, the average cost of disposing of claims, as well as the numerous uncertainties surrounding asbestos litigation in the United States, could cause the actual costs to be higher or lower than projected.

Environmental Indemnity Related to the Homer City Facilities

In connection with the acquisition of the Homer City facilities, Homer City agreed to indemnify the sellers with respect to specified environmental liabilities before and after the date of sale. Payments would be triggered under this indemnity by a valid claim from the sellers. EME guaranteed this obligation of Homer City. Also, in connection with the sale-leaseback transaction related to the Homer City facilities, Homer City agreed to indemnify the lessors for specified environmental liabilities. Due to the nature of the obligation under this indemnity provision, it is not subject to a maximum potential liability and does not have an expiration date. For discussion of the NOV received by Homer City and associated indemnity claims, see "Contingencies Homer City New Source Review Notice of Violation." EME has not recorded a liability related to this indemnity.

Indemnities Provided under Asset Sale and Sale-Leaseback Agreements

The asset sale agreements for the sale of EME's international assets contain indemnities from EME to the purchasers, including indemnification for taxes imposed with respect to operations of the assets prior to the sale and for pre-closing environmental liabilities. Not all indemnities under the asset sale agreements have specific expiration dates. Payments would be triggered under these indemnities by valid claims from the sellers or purchasers, as the case may be. At September 30, 2010, EME had recorded a liability of \$42 million related to these matters.

In connection with the sale of various domestic assets, EME has from time to time provided indemnities to the purchasers for taxes imposed with respect to operations of the asset prior to the sale. EME has also provided indemnities to purchasers for items specified in each agreement (for example, specific pre-existing litigation matters and/or environmental conditions). Due to the nature of the obligations under these indemnity agreements, a maximum potential liability cannot be determined.

Not all indemnities under the asset sale agreements have specific expiration dates. Payments would be triggered under these indemnities by valid claims from the sellers or purchasers, as the case may be. No significant amounts are recorded as a liability for these matters.

In connection with the sale-leaseback transactions related to the Homer City facilities in Pennsylvania, the Powerton and Joliet Stations in Illinois and, previously, the Collins Station in Illinois, EME and several of its subsidiaries entered into tax indemnity agreements. Although the Collins Station lease terminated in April 2004, Midwest Generation's tax indemnity agreement with the former lease equity investor is still in effect. Under these tax indemnity agreements, these entities agreed to indemnify the lessors in the sale-leaseback transactions for specified adverse tax consequences that could result in certain situations set forth in each tax indemnity agreement, including specified defaults under the respective leases. The potential indemnity obligations under these tax indemnity agreements could be significant. Due to the nature of these potential obligations, EME cannot determine a maximum potential liability which would be triggered by a valid claim from the lessors. No significant amounts are recorded as a liability for these matters.

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Indemnity Provided as Part of the Acquisition of Mountainview

In connection with the acquisition of the Mountainview power plant, SCE agreed to indemnify the seller with respect to specific environmental claims related to SCE's previously owned San Bernardino Generating Station, divested by SCE in 1998 and reacquired as part of the Mountainview acquisition. SCE retained certain responsibilities with respect to environmental claims as part of the original divestiture of the station. The aggregate liability for either party to the purchase agreement for damages and other amounts is a maximum of \$60 million. This indemnification for environmental liabilities expires on or before March 12, 2033. SCE has not recorded a liability related to this indemnity.

Mountainview Filter Cake Indemnity

The Mountainview power plant utilizes water from on-site groundwater wells and City of Redlands ("City") recycled water for cooling purposes. Unrelated to the operation of the plant, the groundwater contains perchlorate. The pumping of the water removes perchlorate from the aquifer beneath the plant and concentrates it in the plant's wastewater treatment "filter cake." Use of this impacted groundwater for cooling purposes was mandated by Mountainview's California Energy Commission permit. SCE has indemnified the City for cleanup or associated actions related to groundwater contaminated by perchlorate due to the disposal of filter cake at the City's solid waste landfill. The obligations under this agreement are not limited to a specific time period or subject to a maximum liability. SCE has not recorded a liability related to this indemnity.

Other Edison International Indemnities

SCE provides other indemnifications through contracts entered into in the normal course of business. These are primarily indemnifications against adverse litigation outcomes in connection with underwriting agreements, and specified environmental indemnities and income taxes with respect to assets sold. SCE's obligations under these agreements may be limited in terms of time and/or amount, and in some instances SCE may have recourse against third parties for certain indemnities. The obligated amounts of these indemnifications often are not explicitly stated, and the overall maximum amount of the obligation under these indemnifications cannot be reasonably estimated. SCE has not recorded a liability related to these indemnities.

Contingencies

In addition to the matters disclosed in these Notes, Edison International is involved in other legal, tax and regulatory proceedings before various courts and governmental agencies regarding matters arising in the ordinary course of business.

Environmental Developments

Edison International is subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations, which typically require a lengthy and complex process for obtaining licenses, permits and approvals and require it to incur substantial costs to operate existing facilities, construct and operate new facilities, and mitigate or remove the effect of past operations on the environment.

Possible developments, such as the enactment of more stringent environmental laws and regulations, proceedings that may be initiated by environmental and other regulatory authorities, cases in which new theories of liability are recognized, and settlements agreed to by other companies that establish precedent or expectations for the power industry, could affect the costs and the manner in which

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business is conducted, and could cause substantial additional capital expenditures or operational expenditures or the ceasing of operations at certain facilities. There is no assurance that any additional costs arising from such developments would be recovered from customers or that Edison International's financial position, results of operations and cash flows would not be materially affected by these developments.

Midwest Generation Environmental Compliance Plans and Costs

During the third quarter of 2010, Midwest Generation continued its permitting and planning activities for NO_x and SO₂ controls to meet the requirements of the CPS. Midwest Generation has received all necessary permits from the Illinois EPA allowing the installation of selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) technology on multiple units to meet the NO_x portion of the CPS, and is engaged with the Illinois EPA with respect to permitting the installation of equipment to meet required reductions for SO₂.

Work continued on the possible use of flue gas desulfurization (FGD) technology using dry scrubbing with sodium-based sorbents as a method to comply with the SO₂ portion of the CPS. Testing of this technology demonstrated significant reductions in SO₂ emissions when using the type of coal used by Midwest Generation. Use of this technology in combination with the type of coal employed by Midwest Generation is expected to require substantially less capital and installation time than the spray dryer absorber technology originally contemplated, but would likely result in higher ongoing operating costs and may consequently result in lower dispatch rates and competitiveness of Midwest Generation's plants, depending on competitors' costs. Also, the use of dry scrubbing with sodium-based sorbents to meet environmental regulations will likely require Midwest Generation to incur the costs of upgrading its particulate removal systems.

Based on the work to date, Midwest Generation estimates the cost of retrofitting all units, using dry scrubbing with sodium-based sorbents to comply with CPS requirements for SO₂ emissions, and associated upgrading of particulate removal systems, would be approximately \$1.2 billion in 2010 dollars. If completed, these expenditures would be incurred over multiple years.

Decisions regarding whether or not to proceed with the above projects or other approaches to compliance remain subject to a number of factors, such as market conditions, regulatory and legislative developments, and forecasted commodity prices and capital and operating costs applicable at the time decisions are required or made. Midwest Generation could also elect to shut down units, instead of installing controls, to be in compliance with the CPS. Therefore, decisions about any particular combination of retrofits and shutdowns it may ultimately employ also remain subject to conditions applicable at the time decisions are required or made. Due to existing uncertainties about these factors, Midwest Generation may defer final decisions about particular units for the maximum time available. Accordingly, final decisions on whether to install controls, to install particular kinds of controls, and to actually expend capital that is budgeted may not occur until 2012 for some of the units and potentially later for others.

Homer City Environmental Issues and Capital Resource Limitations

Homer City operates selective catalytic reduction equipment on all three units to reduce NO_x emissions, operates FGD equipment on Unit 3 to reduce SO₂ emissions, and uses coal-cleaning equipment on site to reduce the ash and sulfur content of raw coal to meet both combustion and environmental requirements. Homer City may be required to install additional environmental equipment on Unit 1 and Unit 2 to comply with environmental regulations for future operations. For further information, see "Transport Rule" and "Homer City New Source Review Notice of

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Violation." Restrictions under the agreements entered into as part of Homer City's 2001 sale-leaseback transaction could affect, and in some cases significantly limit or prohibit, Homer City's ability to incur indebtedness or make capital expenditures. Homer City will have limited ability to obtain additional outside capital for such projects without amending its lease and related agreements. EME is under no contractual obligation to provide funding to Homer City.

Greenhouse Gas Regulation

In June 2010, the US EPA finalized the Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") and Title V GHG tailoring rule. The effective date of the final rule is August 2, 2010. The emissions thresholds for CO₂ equivalents in the final rule are as follows:

January	June 2011	75,000 tons per year for new and modified sources already subject to PSD for pollutants other than GHGs
July 2011	June 2013	100,000 tons per year for new sources, and 75,000 tons per year for modified sources

Numerous legal challenges to the greenhouse gas tailoring rule have been filed. As written, the rule applies to all sources meeting the thresholds that are built or modified after January 1, 2011. If controls are required to be installed at the facilities of Edison International subsidiaries in the future in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to regulations issued by the US EPA or others, the potential impact will depend on the nature of the controls applied, which remains uncertain.

Transport Rule

In July 2010, the US EPA issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for a proposed rule, known as the Transport Rule, which would require 31 eastern states (including Pennsylvania and Illinois) and the District of Columbia to reduce power plant emissions of NO_x and SO₂ substantially, starting in 2012, with additional reductions in 2014. The Transport Rule would replace the Clean Air Interstate Rule, which had been remanded to the US EPA in 2008 for revision.

The US EPA has proposed three possible approaches to emissions allowance trading. Under its preferred approach, a pollution limit would be set for each state, intrastate trading would be permitted among power plants, and limited interstate trading would also be permitted consistent with the requirement that each state meet its own pollution control obligations. Under the first alternative, a pollution limit would be set for each state, and only intrastate trading of allowances would be permitted. Under the second alternative, a pollution limit would be set for each state, an emissions limit would be set for each power plant, and limited emissions averaging would be permitted among affected units.

Under the Transport Rule, each covered state would initially be subject to a federal implementation plan designed to reduce pollution that significantly contributed to nonattainment of, or interferes with the maintenance of, NAAQS in other states. States would be able to choose to develop state implementation plans to replace the federal implementation plans.

The Transport Rule is scheduled to be finalized in 2011. The Clean Air Interstate Rule will remain in place until that time. EME believes that the US EPA's preferred approach to emissions allowance trading would provide allowance allocations which are adequate for the Midwest Generation plants based on projected emissions using the Illinois CPS allowable emission rates. If adopted as proposed,

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the Transport Rule may require the installation of additional environmental equipment to reduce SO₂ emissions at Units 1 and 2 of the Homer City facilities.

National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Sulfur Dioxide

In June 2010, the US EPA finalized the primary NAAQS for SO₂ by establishing a new one-hour standard at a level of 75 parts per billion. The final standard is in line with EME's expectations and is being taken into account in EME's environmental compliance strategy. Revisions to state implementation plans to achieve compliance with the new standard are due to be submitted to the US EPA by February 2014. The US EPA anticipates that the deadline for attainment with the SO₂ NAAQS will be August 2017 (five years after the US EPA intends to finalize initial determinations as to the areas of the country that are and are not in attainment with the primary SO₂ NAAQS).

Hazardous Substances and Hazardous Waste Laws

In June 2010, the US EPA published proposed regulations relating to coal combustion wastes. Two different proposed approaches are under consideration. The first approach, under which the US EPA would list these wastes as special wastes subject to regulation under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (the section for hazardous wastes), could require EME to incur additional capital and operating costs. The second approach, under which the US EPA would regulate these wastes under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (the section for nonhazardous wastes), is substantially similar to the requirements of existing regulations. Comments on the proposed regulations are due November 19, 2010.

California Renewable Energy Developments

In September 2010, CARB voted to adopt a Renewable Electricity Standard regulation, which would require most retail sellers of electricity in California to procure 33% of their electricity from eligible renewable energy resources by 2020. The potential impact of the Standard will depend on provisions, which have not yet been finalized, and therefore remains uncertain. SCE believes that achieving a 33% renewables portfolio standard in this timeframe will be highly ambitious, given the magnitude of the infrastructure build-out required and the slow pace of transmission permitting and approvals.

Once-Through Cooling

In May 2010, the California State Water Resources Board issued a final policy, which establishes closed-cycle wet cooling as required technology for retrofitting existing once-through cooled plants like San Onofre and many of the existing fossil-fueled power plants along the California coast. The final policy requires an independent engineering study to be completed prior to the fourth quarter of 2013 regarding the feasibility of compliance by California's two coastal nuclear power plants. Depending on the results of the study, the required compliance may result in significant capital expenditures at San Onofre and may affect its operations. The policy may also significantly impact SCE's ability to procure generating capacity from fossil-fueled plants that use ocean water in once-through cooling systems, system reliability and the cost of electricity to the extent other coastal power plants in California are forced to shut down or limit operations. The policy has the potential to adversely affect California's nineteen once-through cooled power plants, which provide over 21,000 MW of combined, in-state generation capacity, including over 9,100 MW of capacity interconnected within SCE's service territory.

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Environmental Remediation

Edison International records its environmental remediation liabilities when site assessments and/or remedial actions are probable and a range of reasonably likely cleanup costs can be estimated. Edison International reviews its sites and measures the liability quarterly, by assessing a range of reasonably likely costs for each identified site using currently available information, including existing technology, presently enacted laws and regulations, experience gained at similar sites, and the probable level of involvement and financial condition of other potentially responsible parties. These estimates include costs for site investigations, remediation, operations and maintenance, monitoring and site closure. Unless there is a probable amount, Edison International records the lower end of this reasonably likely range of costs (reflected in "Other long-term liabilities") at undiscounted amounts.

As of September 30, 2010, Edison International's recorded estimated minimum liability to remediate its 29 identified sites at SCE (23 sites) and EME (6 sites primarily related to Midwest Generation) was \$42 million, of which \$38 million was related to SCE. Edison International's other subsidiaries have no identified remediation sites. The ultimate costs to clean up Edison International's identified sites may vary from its recorded liability due to numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, such as: the extent and nature of contamination; the scarcity of reliable data for identified sites; the varying costs of alternative cleanup methods; developments resulting from investigatory studies; the possibility of identifying additional sites; and the time periods over which site remediation is expected to occur. Edison International believes that, due to these uncertainties, it is reasonably possible that cleanup costs at these identified sites could exceed its recorded liability by up to \$228 million, all of which is related to SCE. The upper limit of this range of costs was estimated using assumptions least favorable to Edison International among a range of reasonably possible outcomes. In addition to its identified sites (sites in which the upper end of the range of costs is at least \$1 million), SCE also has 34 immaterial sites for which total liability ranges from \$5 million (the recorded minimum liability) to \$10 million.

The CPUC allows SCE to recover 90% of its environmental remediation costs at certain sites, representing \$34 million of its recorded liability, through an incentive mechanism (SCE may request to include additional sites). Under this mechanism, SCE will recover 90% of cleanup costs through customer rates; shareholders fund the remaining 10%, with the opportunity to recover these costs from insurance carriers and other third parties. SCE has successfully settled insurance claims with all responsible carriers. SCE expects to recover costs incurred at its remaining sites through customer rates. SCE has recorded a regulatory asset of \$39 million for its estimated minimum environmental cleanup costs expected to be recovered through customer rates.

Edison International's identified sites include several sites for which there is a lack of currently available information, including the nature and magnitude of contamination, and the extent, if any, that Edison International may be held responsible for contributing to any costs incurred for remediating these sites. Thus, no reasonable estimate of cleanup costs can be made for these sites.

SCE expects to clean up its identified sites over a period of up to 30 years. Remediation costs in each of the next several years are expected to range from \$3 million to \$18 million. Recorded costs were \$3 million and \$2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and were \$7 million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

Based on currently available information, Edison International believes it is unlikely that it will incur amounts in excess of the upper limit of the estimated range for its identified sites and, based upon the CPUC's regulatory treatment of environmental remediation costs incurred at SCE, Edison International believes that costs ultimately recorded will not materially affect its results of operations, financial

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position or cash flows. There can be no assurance, however, that future developments, including additional information about existing sites or the identification of new sites, will not require material revisions to such estimates.

Federal and State Income Taxes

Edison International's federal income tax returns are currently under examination by the IRS for tax years 2003 through 2006 and are subject to examination through tax year 2009. Edison International's combined California state franchise tax returns are subject to examination for tax years 1991 through 2009. For further discussion, see Note 4.

2010 FERC Rate Case

In September 2009, the FERC issued an order allowing SCE to implement its proposed 2010 rates effective March 1, 2010, subject to refund. The proposed rates would increase SCE's FERC revenue requirement by \$107 million, or 24%, over the 2009 FERC revenue requirement primarily due to an increase in transmission rate base, and would result in an approximate 1% increase to SCE's overall system average rate. SCE has terminated settlement negotiations and begun the litigation process for the proposed 2010 rates. A final decision is expected in the second half of 2011.

FERC Transmission Incentives and CWIP Proceedings

In November 2007, the FERC issued an order granting ROE incentive adders, recovery of the ROE and incentive adders in the CWIP proceedings, and 100% recovery of abandoned plant costs (if any) for three of SCE's transmission projects. The current ROE incentive adders are: 100 basis point adder for DCR, 125 basis point adder for Tehachapi, and 75 basis point adder for Rancho Vista. The CPUC filed an appeal of the November order, which had been stayed pending final resolution by the FERC of the 2008 CWIP proceeding. In April 2010, the FERC issued an order on SCE's 2008 CWIP proceeding. The order sets SCE's 2008 base ROE (before incentives) at 9.54% and establishes a methodology for determining the base ROE for 2009 and 2010 CWIP incentives. In May 2010, SCE filed an application for rehearing with the FERC. The order did not have a material impact on SCE's earnings or cash flows. The collected 2008 through 2010 CWIP revenue requirements are subject to refund, pending a final FERC order on these matters.

Homer City New Source Review Notice of Violation

Recent Developments

In May 2010, Homer City received an NOV from the US EPA. The new NOV alleges claims similar to those in the 2008 NOV, but it adds nonattainment New Source Review requirements to the alleged PSD violations. It also adds two prior owners of the Homer City facilities as parties.

In July 2010, Homer City received a 60-day Notice of Intent to Sue signed by the State of New York and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), stating their intent to file a citizen suit based on the same or similar theories advanced by the US EPA in the NOV. The Notice of Intent to Sue also named the sale-leaseback owner participants of the Homer City facilities, Homer City's general partner and limited partner, and two prior owners of the Homer City facilities.

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Background

In June 2008, Homer City received an NOV from the US EPA alleging that, beginning in 1988, Homer City (or former owners of the Homer City facilities) performed repair or replacement projects at Homer City Units 1 and 2 without first obtaining construction permits as required by the PSD requirements of the CAA. The US EPA also alleges that Homer City has failed to file timely and complete Title V permits. The NOV does not specify the penalties or other relief that the US EPA seeks for the alleged violations. On June 30, 2009 and January 2, 2010, the US EPA issued requests for information to Homer City under Section 114 of the CAA. Homer City is working on a response to the requests. Homer City has met with the US EPA and has expressed its intent to explore the possibility of a settlement. If no settlement is reached and the U.S. Department of Justice files suit, litigation could take many years to resolve the issues alleged in the NOV. EME cannot predict the outcome of this matter or estimate the impact on its facilities, its results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Homer City has sought indemnification for liability and defense costs associated with the NOV from the sellers under the asset purchase agreement pursuant to which Homer City acquired the Homer City facilities. The sellers responded by denying the indemnity obligation, but accepting a portion of defense costs related to the claims.

Homer City notified the sale-leaseback owner participants of the Homer City facilities of the NOV under the operative indemnity provisions of the sale-leaseback documents. The owner participants of the Homer City facilities, in turn, sought indemnification and defense from Homer City for costs and liabilities associated with the Homer City NOV. Homer City responded by recognizing its indemnity obligation and defense of the claims on terms consistent with its contractual obligations.

Midwest Generation New Source Review Lawsuit

Recent Developments

In March 2010, the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Illinois dismissed nine of the ten counts related to PSD requirements in the complaint filed by the US EPA and the State of Illinois against Midwest Generation, holding that, as a subsequent owner, Midwest Generation could not be held liable under the PSD provisions for modifications allegedly made by Commonwealth Edison, the prior owner of the Midwest Generation plants. The Court also dismissed the tenth count to the extent it sought civil penalties under the CAA, as barred by the applicable statute of limitations. The decision did not address (i) other counts in the complaint that allege violations of opacity and particulate matter limitations under the Illinois State Implementation Plan and Title V of the CAA, or (ii) the complaint in intervention filed by a group of Chicago-based environmental action groups, which also alleges opacity and particulate matter violations.

In April 2010, the US EPA formally issued to EME the same NOV that was issued to Midwest Generation in 2007. The transmittal letter stated that the action was based on a review of the asset purchase agreement for the Midwest Generation plants and that the NOV was being issued to EME as a successor in interest to Commonwealth Edison.

In June 2010, the US EPA, the State of Illinois, and several environmental groups filed amended complaints in the New Source Review litigation. The amended complaints are similar to the prior complaints, but seek to add Commonwealth Edison and EME as defendants and introduce new legal theories to impose liability on Midwest Generation and EME. Midwest Generation and EME have

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filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaints, and a status hearing has been scheduled for February 2011.

Background

In August 2007, Midwest Generation received an NOV from the US EPA alleging that, beginning in the early 1990s and into 2003, Midwest Generation or Commonwealth Edison performed repair or replacement projects at six Illinois coal-fired electric generating stations in violation of the PSD requirements and of the New Source Performance Standards of the CAA, including alleged requirements to obtain a construction permit and to install controls sufficient to meet best available control technology (BACT) emissions rates. The US EPA also alleged that Midwest Generation and Commonwealth Edison violated certain operating permit requirements under Title V of the CAA. Finally, the US EPA alleged violations of certain opacity and particulate matter standards at the Midwest Generation plants. At approximately the same time, Commonwealth Edison received an NOV substantially similar to the Midwest Generation NOV. Midwest Generation, Commonwealth Edison, the US EPA, and the U.S. Department of Justice, along with several Chicago-based environmental action groups, had discussions designed to explore the possibility of a settlement but no settlement resulted.

In August 2009, the US EPA and the State of Illinois filed a complaint in the Northern District of Illinois against Midwest Generation, but not Commonwealth Edison, alleging claims substantially similar to those in the NOV. In addition to seeking penalties ranging from \$25,000 to \$37,500 per violation, per day, the complaint calls for an injunction ordering Midwest Generation to install controls sufficient to meet BACT emissions rates at all units subject to the complaint; to obtain new PSD or New Source Review permits for those units; to amend its applications under Title V of the CAA; to conduct audits of its operations to determine whether any additional modifications have occurred; and to offset and mitigate the harm to public health and the environment caused by the alleged CAA violations. The remedies sought by the plaintiffs in the lawsuit could go well beyond those required under the CPS. By order dated January 19, 2010, the Court allowed a group of Chicago-based environmental action groups to intervene in the case.

The owner participants of the Powerton and Joliet Stations have sought indemnification and defense from Midwest Generation and/or EME for costs and liabilities associated with these matters. EME responded by recognizing its indemnity obligation and defense of the claims on terms consistent with its contractual obligations.

An adverse decision could involve penalties and remedial actions that could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition and results of operations of EME at such time. EME cannot predict the outcome of these matters or estimate the impact on its facilities, its results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Navajo Nation Litigation

The Navajo Nation filed a complaint in June 1999 against SCE, among other defendants, arising out of the coal supply agreement for Mohave. Subsequently, the Hopi Tribe was added as an additional plaintiff. As amended in April 2010, the Navajo Nation's complaint asserts claims for, among other things, interference with fiduciary duties and contractual relations, fraudulent misrepresentations by nondisclosure, and various contract-related claims. The complaint claims that the defendants' actions prevented the Navajo Nation from obtaining the full value in royalty rates for the coal supplied to Mohave. The complaint seeks damages of not less than \$600 million, plus interest thereon, and punitive damages of not less than \$1 billion. No trial date has been set for this litigation. In April 2009, in a related case filed in December 1993 against the U.S. Government, the U.S. Supreme Court found that

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the Navajo Nation did not have a claim for compensation. In September 2010, the Hopi Tribe settled all of its claims and the remaining parties agreed to engage in mediation. SCE cannot predict the outcome of the Navajo Nation's complaint against SCE.

Nuclear Insurance

Federal law limits public liability claims from a nuclear incident to the amount of available financial protection, which is currently approximately \$12.6 billion. SCE and other owners of San Onofre and Palo Verde have purchased the maximum private primary insurance available (\$375 million). The balance is covered by a loss sharing program among nuclear reactor licensees. If a nuclear incident at any licensed reactor in the United States results in claims and/or costs which exceed the primary insurance at that plant site, all nuclear reactor licensees could be required to contribute their share of the liability in the form of a deferred premium.

Based on its ownership interests, SCE could be required to pay a maximum of approximately \$235 million per nuclear incident. However, it would have to pay no more than approximately \$35 million per incident in any one year. If the public liability limit above is insufficient, federal law contemplates that additional funds may be appropriated by Congress. This could include an additional assessment on all licensed reactor operators as a measure for raising further federal revenue.

Property damage insurance covers losses up to \$500 million, including decontamination costs, at San Onofre and Palo Verde. Decontamination liability and property damage coverage exceeding the primary \$500 million also has been purchased in amounts greater than federal requirements. Additional insurance covers part of replacement power expenses during an accident-related nuclear unit outage. A mutual insurance company owned by entities with nuclear facilities issues these policies. If losses at any nuclear facility covered by the arrangement were to exceed the accumulated funds for these insurance programs, SCE could be assessed retrospective premium adjustments of up to approximately \$43 million per year. Insurance premiums are charged to operating expense.

Spent Nuclear Fuel

Under federal law, the DOE is responsible for the selection and construction of a facility for the permanent disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. The DOE did not meet its contractual obligation to begin acceptance of spent nuclear fuel by January 31, 1998. Extended delays by the DOE have led to the construction of costly alternatives and associated siting and environmental issues. Currently, both San Onofre and Palo Verde have interim storage for spent nuclear fuel on site sufficient for the current license period.

In January 2004, SCE, as operating agent of San Onofre, filed a complaint against the DOE in the United States Court of Federal Claims seeking damages for the DOE's failure to meet its obligation to begin accepting spent nuclear fuel from San Onofre. In June 2010, the United States Court of Federal Claims issued a decision granting SCE damages of approximately \$142 million to recover costs incurred through December 31, 2005, which has been appealed by the DOE. Additional legal action would be necessary to recover damages incurred after that date. Any damages recovered would be returned to SCE ratepayers or used to offset past or future fuel decommissioning or storage costs for the benefit of the ratepayer.

Table of Contents**Note 7. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity**

The following table provides the changes in equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2010:

(in millions)	Equity Attributable to Edison International				Noncontrolling Interests		
	Common Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Subtotal	Other	Preferred and Preference Stock	Total Equity
	(Unaudited)						
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 2,304	\$ 37	\$ 7,500	\$ 9,841	\$ 258	\$ 907	\$ 11,006
Net income			1,090	1,090		39	1,129
Other comprehensive loss		(11)		(11)			(11)
Deconsolidation of variable interest entities					(249)		(249)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax			15	15			15
Common stock dividends declared (\$0.945 per share)			(308)	(308)			(308)
Dividends, distributions to noncontrolling interests and other					(4)	(39)	(43)
Stock-based compensation net	5		(12)	(7)			(7)
Noncash stock-based compensation and other	16		(2)	14			14
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$ 2,325	\$ 26	\$ 8,283	\$ 10,634	\$ 5	\$ 907	\$ 11,546

The following table provides the changes in equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2009:

(in millions)	Equity Attributable to Edison International				Noncontrolling Interests		
	Common Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Subtotal	Other	Preferred and Preference Stock	Total Equity
	(Unaudited)						
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 2,272	\$ 167	\$ 7,078	\$ 9,517	\$ 285	\$ 907	\$ 10,709
Net income			637	637	44	38	719
Other comprehensive loss		(39)		(39)			(39)
Common stock dividends declared (\$0.93 per share)			(303)	(303)			(303)
Dividends, distributions to noncontrolling interests and other					(54)	(38)	(92)
Stock-based compensation net	6		(3)	3			3
Noncash stock-based compensation and other	16		(8)	8			8

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Balance at September 30, 2009 \$ 2,294 \$ 128 \$ 7,401 \$ 9,823 \$ 275 \$ 907 \$ 11,005

Table of Contents**Note 8. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income**

Edison International's accumulated other comprehensive income consists of:

(in millions)	Cash Flow Hedges Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Pension and PBOP Net Gain (Loss)	Pension and PBOP Prior Service Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	(Unaudited)			
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 105	\$ (70)	\$ 2	\$ 37
Current period change	(19)	8		(11)
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$ 86	\$ (62)	\$ 2	\$ 26

Included in accumulated other comprehensive income at September 30, 2010 was \$104 million, net of tax, in unrealized gains on EMG's commodity-based cash flow hedges; and an \$18 million, net of tax, unrealized loss related to interest rate hedges. The maximum period over which a cash flow hedge is designated is through March 31, 2026.

EMG's unrealized gains on commodity hedges consist of futures and forward electricity contracts that qualify for hedge accounting. These gains arise because current forecasts of future electricity prices in these markets are lower than the contract prices. Approximately \$89 million of unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax, are expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next 12 months. Management expects that reclassification of net unrealized gains will increase energy revenues recognized at market prices. Actual amounts ultimately reclassified into earnings over the next 12 months could vary materially from this estimated amount as a result of changes in market conditions. The maximum period over which a commodity cash flow hedge is designated is through May 31, 2014.

Table of Contents**Note 9. Supplemental Cash Flows Information**

Edison International's supplemental cash flows information is:

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)	
Cash payments for interest and taxes		
Interest net of amounts capitalized	\$ 486	\$ 485
Tax payments	44	393
Noncash investing and financing activities		
Details of debt exchange:		
Pollution-control bonds redeemed	\$ (303)	\$
Pollution-control bonds issued	303	
Consolidation of variable interest entities:		
Assets other than cash	\$ 94	\$
Liabilities and non-controlling interests	99	
Deconsolidation of variable interest entities:		
Assets other than cash	\$ 380	\$
Liabilities and non-controlling interests	476	
Dividends declared but not paid		
Common stock	\$ 103	\$ 101
Preferred and preference stock of utility not subject to mandatory redemption	9	8

Note 10. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (referred to as an "exit price"). Fair value for a liability should reflect the entity's nonperformance risk. Fair value is determined using a hierarchy to prioritize the inputs to valuation models. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2 Pricing inputs that include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the derivative instrument; and

Level 3 Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurements and unobservable.

Edison International's assets and liabilities carried at fair value primarily consist of derivative contracts, SCE nuclear decommissioning trust investments and money market funds. Derivative contracts are primarily commodity contracts for the purchase and sale of power and gas and include contracts for

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forward physical sales and purchases, options and forward price swaps which settle only on a financial basis (including futures contracts). Derivative contracts can be exchange or over-the-counter traded.

The fair value of derivative contracts takes into account quoted market prices, time value of money, volatility of the underlying commodities and other factors. Derivatives that are exchange traded in active markets for identical assets or liabilities are classified as Level 1. Investments in money market funds are generally classified as Level 1, as fair value is determined by observable market prices in active markets.

EMG's derivative contracts, valued based on forward market prices in active markets (PJM West Hub, Northern Illinois Hub peak and AEP/Dayton) adjusted for nonperformance risks, are classified as Level 2. EMG obtains forward market prices from traded exchanges (Intercontinental Exchange Futures U.S. or New York Mercantile Exchange) and available broker quotes. Then, EMG selects a primary source that best represents traded activity for each market to develop observable forward market prices in determining the fair value of these positions. Broker quotes or prices from exchanges are used to validate and corroborate the primary source. These price quotations reflect mid-market prices (average of bid and ask) and are obtained from sources that EMG believes to provide the most liquid market for the commodity. EMG considers broker quotes to be observable when corroborated with other information which may include a combination of prices from exchanges, other brokers and comparison to executed trades.

SCE's Level 2 derivatives primarily consist of natural gas financial swaps and natural gas physical trades for which SCE obtains the applicable Henry Hub, basis, index, or forward market prices from the New York Mercantile Exchange and Intercontinental Exchange.

Level 3 includes the majority of SCE's derivatives, including over-the-counter options, bilateral contracts, capacity contracts, and QF contracts. The fair value of these derivatives is determined using uncorroborated non-binding broker quotes and models which may require SCE to extrapolate short-term observable inputs in order to calculate fair value. Broker quotes are obtained from several brokers and compared against each other for reasonableness.

Level 3 also includes derivatives that trade infrequently (such as firm transmission rights and CRRs in the California market, financial transmission rights traded in markets outside California and over-the-counter derivatives at illiquid locations) and long-term power agreements. For illiquid financial transmission rights and CRRs, objective criteria are reviewed, including system congestion and other underlying drivers, and fair value is adjusted when it is concluded that a change in objective criteria would result in a new valuation that better reflects fair value.

Changes in fair values are based on the hypothetical sale of illiquid positions. For illiquid long-term power agreements, fair value is based upon a discounting of future electricity and natural gas prices derived from a proprietary model using the risk free discount rate for a similar duration contract, adjusted for credit risk and market liquidity. Changes in fair value are based on changes to forward market prices, including forecasted prices for illiquid forward periods. In circumstances where Edison International cannot verify fair value with observable market transactions, it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value. As markets continue to develop and more pricing information becomes available, Edison International continues to assess valuation methodologies used to determine fair value. Derivative contracts with counterparties that have significant nonperformance risks are classified as Level 3.

The fair value of the derivative assets and liabilities are adjusted for nonperformance risk. To assess nonperformance risk, SCE considers default risk and the loss incurred if a counterparty defaults. EME

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reviews credit ratings of counterparties (and related default rates based on such credit ratings) and prices of credit default swaps. The market price (or premium) for credit default swaps represents the price that a counterparty would pay to transfer the risk of default, typically bankruptcy, to another party. A credit default swap is not directly comparable to the credit risks of derivative contracts, but provides market information of the related risk of nonperformance. The fair value of derivative assets and derivative liabilities nonperformance risk was \$3 million and \$9 million, respectively, at September 30, 2010 and was \$4 million and \$7 million, respectively, at December 31, 2009.

The SCE nuclear decommissioning trust investments include equity securities, U.S. treasury securities and other fixed-income securities. Equity and treasury securities are classified as Level 1 as fair value is determined by observable market prices in active or highly liquid and transparent markets. The remaining fixed-income securities are classified as Level 2. The fair value of these financial instruments is based on evaluated prices that reflect significant observable market information such as reported trades, actual trade information of similar securities, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, bids, offers and relevant credit information.

The following tables set forth assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy:

(in millions)	As of September 30, 2010					Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and collateral ¹		
(Unaudited)						
Assets at Fair Value						
Money market funds ²	\$ 1,724	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,724
Derivative contracts						
Electricity		195	312	(148)		359
Natural gas	3	65	16	(3)		81
Fuel oil	10			(10)		
Subtotal of commodity contracts	13	260	328	(161)		440
Long-term disability plan	9					9
Nuclear decommissioning trusts						
Stocks ³	1,840					1,840
Municipal bonds		733				733
Corporate bonds ⁴		418				418
U.S. government and agency securities	260	60				320
Short-term investments, primarily cash equivalents ⁵	3	13				16
Subtotal of nuclear decommissioning trusts	2,103	1,224				3,327
Total assets ⁶	\$ 3,849	\$ 1,484	\$ 328	\$ (161)	\$	\$ 5,500
Liabilities at Fair Value						
Derivative contracts:						
Electricity	\$	\$ (37)	\$ (1,203)	\$ 44	\$	\$ (1,196)
Natural gas		(323)	(18)	5		(336)
Coal		(3)		3		
Subtotal of commodity contracts		(363)	(1,221)	52		(1,532)
Interest rate contracts		(29)				(29)

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Net assets (liabilities)	\$	3,849	\$	1,092	\$	(893)	\$	(109)	\$	3,939
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(in millions)	As of December 31, 2009					Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral ¹		
(Unaudited)						
Assets at Fair Value						
Money market funds ²	\$ 1,526	\$	\$	\$	\$	1,526
Derivative contracts						
Electricity		235	440	(136)		539
Natural gas	2	10	76	(2)		86
Fuel oil	15			(15)		
Subtotal of commodity contracts	17	245	516	(153)		625
Long-term disability plan	8					8
Nuclear decommissioning trusts						
Stocks ³	1,772					1,772
Municipal bonds		634				634
Corporate bonds ⁴		393				393
U.S. government and agency securities	240	68				308
Short-term investments, primarily cash equivalents ⁵	1	14				15
Subtotal of nuclear decommissioning trusts	2,013	1,109				3,122
Total assets ⁶	\$ 3,564	\$ 1,354	\$ 516	\$ (153)	\$	5,281
Liabilities at Fair Value						
Derivative contracts:						
Electricity	\$	\$ (85)	\$ (433)	\$ 73	\$	(445)
Natural gas	(3)	(150)	(21)	4		(170)
Subtotal of commodity contracts	(3)	(235)	(454)	77		(615)
Foreign currency and interest rate contracts		(21)				(21)
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 3,561	\$ 1,098	\$ 62	\$ (76)	\$	4,645

¹ Represents cash collateral and the impact of netting across the levels of the fair value hierarchy. Netting among positions classified within the same level is included in that level.

² At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, included in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and at December 31, 2009, also included in prepaid expenses and other on Edison International's consolidated balance sheets.

³ At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, approximately 67% of the equity investments were located in the United States.

⁴ Corporate bonds are diversified. This category included \$38 million and \$50 million at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, for collateralized mortgage obligations and other asset backed securities.

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Excludes net assets of \$20 million and \$18 million of interest and dividend receivables and receivables related to pending securities sales and payables related to pending securities purchases at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

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Excludes \$31 million and \$32 million of cash surrender value of life insurance investments for deferred compensation at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

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The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)			
Fair value, net asset (liability) at beginning of period	\$ (703)	\$ 357	\$ 62	\$ (302)
Total realized/unrealized gains (losses):				
Included in earnings ¹	24	30	51	127
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities ²	(142)	(322)	(924)	270
Included in accumulated other comprehensive income	1		5	
Purchases and settlements, net	(61)	(49)	(80)	(67)
Transfers into or out of Level 3	(12)	26	(7)	14
Fair value, net asset (liability) at end of period	\$ (893)	\$ 42	\$ (893)	\$ 42
Change during the period in unrealized gains (losses) related to assets and liabilities held at the end of the period ³	\$ (163)	\$ (281)	\$ (882)	\$ 377

¹ Reported in "Competitive power generation" revenue on Edison International's consolidated statements of income.

² Due to regulatory mechanisms, SCE's realized and unrealized gains and losses are recorded as regulatory assets and liabilities.

³ Amounts reported in "Competitive power generation" revenue on Edison International's consolidated statements of income were \$(3) million and \$38 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and were \$1 million and \$75 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The remainder of the unrealized gains and losses relate to SCE. See (2) above.

Edison International determines the fair value for transfers in and transfers out of each level at the end of each reporting period. There were no significant transfers between levels during 2010 and 2009.

Nuclear Decommissioning Trusts

SCE is collecting in rates amounts for the future costs of removal of its nuclear assets, and has placed those amounts in independent decommissioning trusts. Contributions are approximately \$31 million per year. Funds collected, together with accumulated earnings, will be utilized solely for decommissioning. The CPUC has set certain restrictions related to the investments of these trusts.

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The following table sets forth amortized cost and fair value of the trust investments:

(in millions)	Maturity Dates ¹		Amortized Cost		Fair Value	
			September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
(Unaudited)						
Stocks			\$ 848	\$ 822	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,772
Municipal bonds	2010	2049	618	545	733	634
Corporate bonds	2010	2044	327	309	418	393
U.S. government and agency securities	2010	2040	284	287	320	308
Short-term investments and receivables/payables	2010		34	33	36	33
Total			\$ 2,111	\$ 1,996	\$ 3,347	\$ 3,140

¹ Maturity dates as of September 30, 2010.

Trust fund earnings (based on specific identification) increase the trust fund balance and the ARO regulatory liability. Proceeds from sales of securities (which are reinvested) were \$302 million and \$503 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$902 million and \$1.8 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Unrealized holding gains, net of losses, were \$1.2 billion and \$1.1 billion at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Approximately 92% of the cumulative trust fund contributions were tax-deductible.

The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the trust:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
(Unaudited)				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 3,083	\$ 2,673	\$ 3,140	\$ 2,524
Realized gains	14	35	52	223
Realized losses		(3)	(4)	(142)
Unrealized gains (losses) net	233	296	90	444
Other-than-temporary impairment	(5)	(2)	(16)	(105)
Interest, dividends, contributions and other	22	26	85	81
Balance at end of period	\$ 3,347	\$ 3,025	\$ 3,347	\$ 3,025

Due to regulatory mechanisms, earnings and realized gains and losses (including other-than-temporary impairments) have no impact on operating revenue or earnings.

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The carrying amounts and fair values of long-term debt are:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(Unaudited)				
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 12,160	\$ 12,334	\$ 10,814	\$ 10,452

Fair values of long-term debt are based on evaluated prices that reflect significant observable market information such as reported trades, actual trade information of similar securities, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes of new issue prices and relevant credit information.

The carrying value of trade receivables, payables and short-term debt approximate fair value and therefore are not included in the table above.

Note 11. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets included on the consolidated balance sheets are:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
(Unaudited)		
Current:		
Regulatory balancing accounts	\$ 207	\$ 94
Energy derivatives	197	25
Other		1
	404	120
Long-term:		
Regulatory balancing accounts	52	43
Deferred income taxes net	1,838	1,561
Unamortized nuclear investment net	301	340
Nuclear-related ARO investment net	243	258
Unamortized coal plant investment net	70	73
Unamortized loss on reacquired debt	273	287
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	999	1,014
Energy derivatives	1,201	357
Environmental remediation	39	36
Other	211	170
	5,227	4,139
Total regulatory assets	\$ 5,631	\$ 4,259

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Regulatory liabilities included on the consolidated balance sheets are:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
(Unaudited)		
Current:		
Regulatory balancing accounts	\$ 798	\$ 363
Other	6	4
	804	367
Long-term:		
Regulatory balancing accounts	846	642
ARO	220	171
Costs of removal	2,597	2,515
	3,663	3,328
Total regulatory liabilities	\$ 4,467	\$ 3,695

Note 12. Other Income and Expenses

Other income and expenses are as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
(Unaudited)				
Other Income:				
Equity AFUDC	\$ 24	\$ 60	\$ 76	\$ 95
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance policies	7	4	19	17
Other	2	5	8	14
Total utility other income	33	69	103	126
Competitive power generation and parent		5		5
Total other income	\$ 33	\$ 74	\$ 103	\$ 131
Other Expenses:				
Civic, political and related activities and donations	\$ 7	\$ 11	\$ 21	\$ 19
Marketing services	2	1	5	6
Other	1	1	13	8
Total utility other expenses	10	13	39	33
Competitive power generation and parent	2	3		8
Total other expenses	\$ 12	\$ 16	\$ 39	\$ 41

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In July 2009, the Mountainview power plant was transferred to utility rate base pursuant to CPUC and FERC approvals which resulted in recognition of \$50 million in Equity AFUDC during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009.

Note 13. Variable Interest Entities

Effective January 1, 2010, Edison International adopted the FASB's new guidance regarding variable interest entities ("VIEs"). A VIE is defined as a legal entity whose equity owners do not have sufficient

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equity at risk, or, as a group, the holders of the equity investment at risk lack any of the following three characteristics: decision-making rights, the obligation to absorb losses, or the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. The new guidance replaces the predominantly quantitative model for determining which reporting entity, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a VIE with a qualitative approach. Under this new qualitative model, the primary beneficiary is identified as the variable interest holder that has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the VIE unless specific exceptions or exclusions are met. Commercial and operating activities are generally the factors that most significantly impact the economic performance of VIEs in which Edison International has a variable interest. Commercial and operating activities include construction, operation and maintenance, fuel procurement, dispatch and compliance with regulatory and contractual requirements.

Projects or Entities that are Consolidated

At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, EMG had majority interests in 15 wind projects with a total generating capacity of 700 MW that have minority interests held by others. The projects are located in Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nebraska and Texas. As of December 31, 2009, all of these projects were consolidated by EMG. Upon the application of the new guidance effective January 1, 2010, EMG deconsolidated two of these projects. See further discussion in " Variable Interests in VIEs that are not Consolidated Equity Interests." In determining that EMG was the primary beneficiary of the 13 projects consolidated at September 30, 2010, the key factors considered were EMG's ability to direct commercial and operating activities and EMG's obligation to absorb losses and right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entities.

The following table presents summarized financial information of the wind projects that had minority interests held by others and were consolidated by Edison International:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
Current assets	\$ 22	\$ 73
Net property, plant and equipment ¹	669	944
Other long-term assets	2	2
 Total assets ¹	 \$ 693	 \$ 1,019
Current liabilities	\$ 15	\$ 17
Long-term obligations net of current maturities	17	20
Deferred revenues	57	58
Other long-term liabilities	19	21
 Total liabilities	 \$ 108	 \$ 116
 Noncontrolling interests	 \$ 4	 \$ 76

¹

Amounts included assets of \$253 million (\$247 million of net property, plant and equipment) that were deconsolidated on January 1, 2010.

Assets serving as collateral for the debt obligations had a carrying value of \$75 million and \$81 million at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and primarily consist of property, plant and equipment.

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EMG has a 50% partnership interest in the Ambit project. EMG has the power to direct the commercial and operating activities of the project pursuant to the existing contracts and has the obligation to absorb losses and right to receive benefits from the project. Therefore, under the new guidance, EMG is the primary beneficiary which resulted in the consolidation of the Ambit project by Edison International. Total assets consolidated at September 30, 2010 and January 1, 2010 were \$99 million at both dates. Substantially all of the assets of the Ambit project are pledged as collateral for the partnership's debt obligations.

Variable Interests in VIEs that are not Consolidated*Power Purchase Contracts*

SCE has power purchase agreements ("PPAs") in which it has a variable interest in 17 VIEs, including 6 tolling agreements where SCE provides the natural gas to operate the plants and 11 contracts with QFs (including the Big 4 projects) that contain variable pricing provisions based on the price of natural gas. SCE has concluded that it is not the primary beneficiary of these VIEs since it does not control the commercial and operating activities of these entities. In general, because payments for capacity are the primary source of income, the most significant economic activity for SCE's VIEs is the operation and maintenance of the power plants. SCE does not have control over the operation and maintenance of the facilities considered VIEs and it does not bear operational risk of the facilities. See further discussion of the Big 4 projects below.

As of the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in SCE's consolidated balance sheet that relate to its involvement with VIEs result from amounts due under the PPAs or the fair value of those derivative contracts, which are accounted for at fair value. See Note 10 for a discussion on nonperformance risk. Further, SCE has no residual interest in the entities and has not provided or guaranteed any debt or equity support, liquidity arrangements, performance guarantees or other commitments associated with these contracts other than the purchase commitments described in Note 6. The aggregate capacity dedicated to SCE for these VIE projects was 4,045 MW at September 30, 2010 and the amounts that SCE paid to these projects were \$205 million and \$184 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$447 million and \$414 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These amounts are recoverable in customer rates.

The following table summarizes as of September 30, 2010, SCE's assets and liabilities and exposure to loss associated with SCE's variable interests in the VIEs described above:

(in millions)	Assets		Liabilities		Maximum Exposure
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Short-Term	Long-Term	
			(Unaudited)		
Derivatives	\$	\$	\$ 50	\$ 1,064	\$
Accounts payable			63		
Total	\$	\$	\$ 113	\$ 1,064	\$

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The following table summarizes as of December 31, 2009, SCE's assets and liabilities and exposure to loss associated with SCE's variable interests in the VIEs described above:

(in millions)	Assets		Liabilities		Maximum Exposure
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Short-Term	Long-Term	
			(Unaudited)		
Derivatives	\$	\$ 43	\$ 17	\$ 385	\$ 43
Accounts payable			39		
Total	\$	\$ 43	\$ 56	\$ 385	\$ 43

Realized and unrealized losses are recovered or expected to be recovered from ratepayers in rates, subject to reasonableness review, and therefore are not reflected in earnings.

Equity Interests

EMG accounts for domestic energy projects in which it has a 50% or less ownership interest, and cannot exercise unilateral control, under the equity method. As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, EMG had significant variable interests in projects that are not consolidated consisting of the Big 4 projects and the Sunrise project. A subsidiary of EMG operates the Big 4 projects and EMG's partner provides the fuel management services. In addition, the executive director of these projects is provided by EMG's partner. Commercial and operating activities are jointly controlled by a management committee of each VIE. Accordingly, EMG continues to account for its variable interests under the equity method.

As noted previously in "Projects or Entities that are Consolidated," EMG deconsolidated two renewable wind energy generating facilities, the Elkhorn Ridge wind project and San Juan Mesa wind project, on January 1, 2010. The commercial and operating activities of these entities are directed by a management committee comprised of representatives of each partner. Thus, EMG is not the primary beneficiary of these projects. Accordingly, effective January 1, 2010, EMG accounts for its interests in these projects under the equity method.

The following table presents the carrying amount of EMG's investments in unconsolidated variable interest entities and the maximum exposure to loss for each investment:

(in millions)	As of September 30, 2010	
	Investment	Maximum Exposure
	(Unaudited)	
Natural gas-fired projects	\$ 360	\$ 360
Wind projects	218	218

EMG's maximum exposure to loss in its variable interest entities accounted for under the equity method is generally limited to its investment in these entities. Two of EMG's domestic energy projects have long-term debt that is secured by a pledge of assets of the project entity, but does not provide for recourse to EMG. Accordingly, a default on a long-term financing of a project could result in foreclosure on the assets of the project entity resulting in a loss of some or all of EMG's investment, but would not require EMG to contribute additional capital. At September 30, 2010, entities which EMG has accounted for under the equity method had indebtedness of \$141 million, of which \$53 million is proportionate to EMG's ownership interest in these projects.

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Edison International has variable interests in the Big 4 Projects through equity interests held by EMG and power contracts between SCE and the Big 4 Projects that contain variable contract pricing provisions based on the price of natural gas. Prior to 2010, Edison International had determined that SCE was the primary beneficiary of these four VIEs and, therefore, consolidated these projects. Edison International deconsolidated the Big 4 Projects at January 1, 2010 since it did not control the commercial and operating activities of these projects through EMG and SCE. Commercial and operating activities are jointly controlled by a management committee of each VIE. Therefore, neither EMG, SCE nor Edison International on a consolidated basis has control of the entities. In addition, EMG's partner provides the executive director and fuel management services and the steam supply is based on the needs of EMG's partner. The deconsolidation did not result in a gain or loss.

The following table presents the carrying amounts of VIEs consolidated by Edison International at December 31, 2009 (these balances were deconsolidated at January 1, 2010):

(in millions)	December 31, 2009	
	(Unaudited)	
Cash	\$	92
Other current assets		81
Competitive power generation and other property, plant and equipment net		253
Other long-term assets		4
Total assets	\$	430
Current liabilities	\$	64
Asset retirement obligations		17
Noncontrolling interest		349
Total liabilities and equity	\$	430

Note 14. Business Segments

Edison International's reportable business segments include its electric utility operation segment (SCE) and a competitive power generation segment (EMG). Prior to January 1, 2010, Edison International reported three business segments: electric utility operations segment, competitive power generation segment and financial services segment. As a result of termination of the cross-border leases during 2009 and the continued decline of the remaining portfolio of the financial services segment, the remaining business activity is no longer significant enough to report separately. Accordingly, the financial services segment has been combined into the competitive power generation segment for all periods presented. The combination of these business activities is consistent with the management structure of EMG and evaluation of performance by Edison International. The significant accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1.

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Segment income statement information was:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)			
Operating Revenue (Loss):				
Electric utility	\$ 3,098	\$ 3,069	\$ 7,504	\$ 7,531
Competitive power generation	691	596	1,838	1,782
Parent and other ²	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Consolidated Edison International	\$ 3,788	\$ 3,664	\$ 9,340	\$ 9,310
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Edison International:				
Electric utility ³	\$ 394	\$ 346	\$ 858	\$ 1,053
Competitive power generation ^{1,4}	110	60	214	(450)
Parent and other ^{2,5}	6	(3)	18	34
Consolidated Edison International	\$ 510	\$ 403	\$ 1,090	\$ 637

Segment balance sheet information was:

(in millions)	September 30,	December 31,
	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)	
Total Assets:		
Electric utility	\$ 36,227	\$ 32,474
Competitive power generation	9,407	9,543
Parent and other ²	(68)	(573)
Consolidated Edison International	\$ 45,566	\$ 41,444

¹ Includes earnings (losses) from discontinued operations of \$(4) million and \$(1) million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$4 million and \$(5) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

² Includes amounts from Edison International (parent) and other Edison International subsidiaries that are not significant as a reportable segment, as well as intercompany eliminations.

³ Includes earnings of \$42 million and \$95 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, and \$300 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, related to the federal and state impacts of the Global Settlement. See Note 4.

⁴ Includes earnings (losses) of \$(6) million and \$52 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, and \$(624) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, related to termination of Edison Capital's cross-border leases and the federal and state impacts of the Global Settlement on EMG. See Note 4.

⁵ Includes earnings of \$1 million and \$28 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, and \$50 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, related to the federal and state impacts of the Global Settlement. See Note 4.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements reflect Edison International's current expectations and projections about future events based on Edison International's knowledge of present facts and circumstances and assumptions about future events and include any statement that does not directly relate to a historical or current fact. Other information distributed by Edison International that is incorporated in this report, or that refers to or incorporates this report, may also contain forward-looking statements. In this report and elsewhere, the words "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "estimates," "projects," "intends," "plans," "probable," "may," "will," "could," "would," "should," and variations of such words and similar expressions, or discussions of strategy or of plans, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements necessarily involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. Some of the risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause results to differ from those currently expected, or that otherwise could impact Edison International, include, but are not limited to:

environmental laws and regulations, at both state and federal levels, or changes in the application of those laws, that could require additional expenditures or otherwise affect the cost and manner of doing business;

cost of capital and the ability to borrow funds and access the capital markets on reasonable terms;

cost and availability of electricity, including the ability to procure sufficient resources to meet expected customer needs in the event of significant counterparty defaults under power-purchase agreements;

changes in the fair value of investments and other assets;

ability of SCE to recover its costs in a timely manner from its customers through regulated rates;

decisions and other actions by the CPUC, the FERC and other regulatory authorities and delays in regulatory actions;

changes in interest rates and rates of inflation, including those rates which may be adjusted by public utility regulators;

governmental, statutory, regulatory or administrative changes or initiatives affecting the electricity industry, including the market structure rules applicable to each market and price mitigation strategies adopted by Independent System Operators and Regional Transmission Organizations;

risks associated with operating nuclear and other power generating facilities, including operating risks; nuclear fuel storage issues; failure, availability, efficiency, output, cost of repairs and retrofits of equipment; and availability and cost of spare parts;

availability and creditworthiness of counterparties and the resulting effects on liquidity in the power and fuel markets and/or the ability of counterparties to pay amounts owed in excess of collateral provided in support of their obligations;

cost and availability of labor, equipment and materials;

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ability to obtain sufficient insurance, including insurance relating to SCE's nuclear facilities and wildfire-related liability, and to recover the costs of such insurance;

ability to recover uninsured losses in connection with wildfire-related liability;

effects of legal proceedings, changes in or interpretations of tax laws, rates or policies, and changes in accounting standards;

potential for penalties or disallowances caused by non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

outcome of disputes with state tax authorities regarding tax positions taken by Edison International;

cost and availability of coal, natural gas, fuel oil, and nuclear fuel, and related transportation to the extent not recovered through regulated rate cost escalation provisions or balancing accounts;

cost and availability of emission credits or allowances for emission credits;

transmission congestion in and to each market area and the resulting differences in prices between delivery points;

ability to provide sufficient collateral in support of hedging activities and power and fuel purchased;

weather conditions and natural disasters;

risks inherent in the development of generation projects and transmission and distribution infrastructure replacement and expansion projects, including those related to project site identification, construction, permitting, and governmental approvals; and

risks that competing transmission systems will be built by merchant transmission providers in SCE's territory.

Additional information about risks and uncertainties, including more detail about the factors described above, are discussed throughout this MD&A and in the "Risk Factors" section included in Part I, Item 1A of the 2009 Form 10-K. Readers are urged to read this entire report, including the information incorporated by reference, and carefully consider the risks, uncertainties and other factors that affect Edison International's business. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and Edison International is not obligated to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements. Readers should review future reports filed by Edison International with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This MD&A for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 discusses material changes in the consolidated financial condition, results of operations and other developments of Edison International since December 31, 2009, and as compared to the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009. This discussion presumes that the reader has read or has access to Edison International's MD&A for the calendar year 2009 (the "year-ended 2009 MD&A"), which was included in the 2009 Form 10-K.

Except when otherwise stated, references to each of Edison International, SCE and EMG mean each such company with its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. References to "Edison International (parent)" or "parent company" mean Edison International on a stand-alone basis, not consolidated with its subsidiaries.

Table of Contents**EDISON INTERNATIONAL OVERVIEW****Introduction**

This overview is presented in six sections:

Highlights of operating results,

SCE capital program,

SCE 2012 General Rate Case,

Environmental developments,

EMG renewables program, and

Parent company liquidity.

The overview is presented as an update to the overview presented in the 2009 Form 10-K. See pages 62 to 69 of the 2009 Form 10-K for additional information on these topics.

Highlights of Operating Results

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Edison International						
SCE	\$ 394	\$ 346	\$ 48	\$ 858	\$ 1,053	\$ (195)
EMG	110	60	50	214	(450)	664
Edison International Parent and Other	6	(3)	9	18	34	(16)
Edison International Consolidated	510	403	107	1,090	637	453
Non-Core Earnings (Loss)						
Global Settlement ¹ :						
SCE	42		42	95	300	(205)
EMG ²	(6)		(6)	52	(624)	676
Edison International Parent and Other	1		1	28	50	(22)
SCE tax impact of health care legislation				(39)		(39)

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SCE regulatory items		46	(46)		46	(46)
EMG discontinued operations	(4)	(1)	(3)	4	(5)	9
Edison International Consolidated	33	45	(12)	140	(233)	373
Core Earnings (Loss)						
SCE	352	300	52	802	707	95
EMG	120	61	59	158	179	(21)
Edison International Parent and Other	5	(3)	8	(10)	(16)	6
Edison International Consolidated	\$ 477	\$ 358	\$ 119	\$ 950	\$ 870	\$ 80

¹ Includes the impact of state taxes related to issues resolved as part of the Global Settlement.

² Includes termination of Edison Capital's cross-border leases.

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Edison International's earnings are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles used in the United States. Management uses core earnings by principal operating subsidiary internally for financial planning and for analysis of performance. Core earnings by principal operating subsidiary are also used when communicating with analysts and investors regarding Edison International's earnings results to facilitate comparisons of the performance from period to period. Core earnings are a non-GAAP financial measure and may not be comparable to those of other companies. Core earnings are defined as earnings attributable to Edison International shareholders excluding income or loss from discontinued operations and income or loss from significant discrete items that management does not consider representative of ongoing earnings, such as: settlement of prior year tax liabilities and changes in tax law; exit activities, including lease terminations, asset impairments, sale of certain assets, early debt extinguishment costs and other activities that are no longer continuing; and non-recurring regulatory or legal proceedings.

SCE's 2010 core earnings increased \$52 million and \$95 million for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively. The quarter increase was primarily due to higher authorized revenue to support rate base growth and higher capitalized financing costs (AFUDC). The year-to-date increase was due to higher authorized revenue to support rate base growth, lower income tax expense and higher capitalized financing costs (AFUDC). The year-to-date increase was partially offset by higher operating expenses that continue to reflect the impact of curtailed spending last year due to the timing of the 2009 CPUC GRC decision. The year-to-date lower tax expense includes a change in method of tax accounting for asset removal costs primarily related to SCE's infrastructure replacement program.

EMG's 2010 core earnings increased \$59 million and decreased \$21 million for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively. EMG's third quarter 2010 core earnings were higher than third quarter 2009 core earnings primarily due to higher operating revenues from Midwest Generation and Homer City mostly from higher average realized energy prices, higher capacity revenues, and a gain from the sale of bankruptcy claims. EMG's core earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were lower than core earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 primarily as a result of higher plant maintenance costs in 2010 due to scheduled plant outages, partially offset by higher energy trading revenues. Energy and fuel related unrealized losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were \$30 million compared to unrealized gains of \$45 million during the same period last year.

Edison International Parent and Other 2010 core earnings included consolidated state income tax benefits of \$14 million during the third quarter. Taxes are provided by SCE and EMG based on tax allocation agreements. Any remaining difference from the consolidated income tax provision and the separate tax provisions of SCE and EMG are reflected in Edison International Parent and Other.

Consolidated non-core items for Edison International included:

An earnings benefit of \$175 million recorded in 2010 relating to the California impact of the federal Global Settlement, including \$138 million in the second quarter resulting from acceptance by the California Franchise Tax Board of the tax positions finalized with the IRS in 2009 and revision to interest recorded on the federal Global Settlement, and \$37 million in the third quarter resulting from receipt of the final interest determination from the California Franchise Tax Board. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, Edison International recorded a consolidated after-tax earnings charge of \$274 million related to the Global Settlement finalized with the IRS and termination of Edison Capital's cross-border leases (\$920 million pre-tax loss). For further discussion of Global Settlement, see "Item 8. Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4. Income Taxes" of the 2009 Form 10-K.

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A non-cash charge of \$39 million in the first quarter of 2010 to reverse previously recognized federal tax benefits eliminated by the federal health care legislation. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as modified by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act, was enacted in March 2010. The new health care legislation includes a provision that eliminates the federal tax deduction of retiree health care costs to the extent those costs are eligible for federal Medicare Part D subsidies.

An after-tax benefit of \$46 million recorded in the third quarter of 2009 resulting from the transfer of the Mountainview power plant to utility rate base pursuant to CPUC and FERC approvals.

SCE Capital Program

SCE's capital program continues to be focused primarily in five areas:

Upgrading and constructing new transmission lines to strengthen system reliability and increase access to renewable energy, including the Tehachapi, Devers-Colorado River and Eldorado-Ivanpah projects.

Maintaining reliability and expanding capability of SCE's transmission and distribution system.

Developing and installing up to 250 MW of utility-owned solar photovoltaic generating facilities (generally ranging in size from 1 to 2 MW each) on commercial and industrial rooftops and other space in SCE's service territory.

Replacing steam generators at San Onofre intended to enable operations until at least the end of its initial license period in 2022. During the first quarter of 2010, SCE completed the replacement of the steam generators at San Onofre Unit 2, which was subsequently returned to service on April 11, 2010. In October 2010, SCE began the process of installing the final two steam generators at San Onofre Unit 3 which are expected to be placed in service in early 2011. See "SCE: Results of Operations - Electric Utility Results of Operations - Utility Earning Activities" for discussion of the extended outage at San Onofre Unit 2.

Installing "smart" meters in approximately 5.3 million households and small businesses, which is referred to as EdisonSmartConnect . During the first nine months of 2010, SCE installed approximately 1.4 million smart meters, with cumulative installations totaling over 1.5 million.

SCE plans to utilize cash generated from its operations and issuance of additional debt and preferred equity for its capital program. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, SCE issued long-term debt of \$1.1 billion to fund its capital program (see "SCE: Liquidity and Capital Resources - Historical Consolidated Cash Flows - Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows - Cash Flows Provided (Used) by Financing Activities" for further information).

SCE's capital investments (including accruals) during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 totaled \$2.4 billion. SCE projects that capital investments will be in the range of \$3.3 billion to \$4.0 billion in 2010 and in the range of \$18 billion to \$21.5 billion for 2010 - 2014. The rate of actual capital spending will be affected by permitting, regulatory, market and other factors as discussed further under "SCE: Liquidity and Capital Resources - Capital Investment Plan" in the 2009 Form 10-K.

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SCE 2012 General Rate Case

On July 19, 2010, SCE submitted to the CPUC's Division of Ratepayer Advocates its notice of intent ("NOI") to file a 2012 GRC. The NOI indicates that SCE's GRC application, expected to be filed by year-end 2010, will request a 2012 base rate revenue requirement of \$6.3 billion. After considering the effects of sales growth, SCE's request would be a \$903 million increase over projected 2011 base rate revenue. If the CPUC approves the requested rate increase and allocates the increase to ratepayer groups on a system average percentage change basis, the percentage increases over current base rates and total rates are estimated to be 16.9% and 7.9%, respectively. The requested revenue requirement increase is driven by the need to maintain system reliability, accommodate customer load growth, and increase operation and maintenance expenses primarily for capital-related projects, information technology, insurance and pension contributions. The NOI also indicates that SCE's application will propose a post-test year ratemaking mechanism which would result in 2013 and 2014 incremental base revenue requirement increases, net of sales growth, of \$305 million and \$542 million, respectively, for the same reasons. The current schedule anticipates a final decision on SCE's 2012 GRC by the end of 2011. SCE cannot predict the revenue requirement the CPUC will ultimately authorize or precisely when a final decision will be adopted.

Environmental Developments

Midwest Generation Environmental Compliance Plans and Costs

During the third quarter of 2010, Midwest Generation continued its permitting and planning activities for NO_x and SO₂ controls to meet the requirements of the Combined Pollutant Standard ("CPS"). Midwest Generation has received all necessary permits from the Illinois EPA allowing the installation of selective non-catalytic reduction ("SNCR") technology on multiple units to meet the NO_x portion of the CPS, and is engaged with the Illinois EPA with respect to permitting the installation of equipment to meet required reductions for SO₂.

Work continued on the possible use of flue gas desulfurization ("FGD") technology using dry scrubbing with sodium-based sorbents as a method to comply with the SO₂ portion of the CPS. Testing of this technology demonstrated significant reductions in SO₂ emissions when using the type of coal used by Midwest Generation. Use of this technology in combination with the type of coal employed by Midwest Generation is expected to require substantially less capital and installation time than the spray dryer absorber technology originally contemplated, but would likely result in higher ongoing operating costs and may consequently result in lower dispatch rates and competitiveness of Midwest Generation's plants, depending on competitors' costs. Also, the use of dry scrubbing with sodium-based sorbents to meet environmental regulations will likely require Midwest Generation to incur the costs of upgrading its particulate removal systems.

Based on the work to date, Midwest Generation estimates the cost of retrofitting all units, using dry scrubbing with sodium-based sorbents to comply with CPS requirements for SO₂ emissions, and associated upgrading of particulate removal systems, would be approximately \$1.2 billion in 2010 dollars. If completed, these expenditures would be incurred over multiple years.

Decisions regarding whether or not to proceed with the above projects or other approaches to compliance remain subject to a number of factors, such as market conditions, regulatory and legislative developments, and forecasted commodity prices and capital and operating costs applicable at the time decisions are required or made. Midwest Generation could also elect to shut down units, instead of installing controls, to be in compliance with the CPS. Therefore, decisions about any particular combination of retrofits and shutdowns it may ultimately employ also remain subject to conditions

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applicable at the time decisions are required or made. Due to existing uncertainties about these factors, Midwest Generation may defer final decisions about particular units for the maximum time available. Accordingly, final decisions on whether to install controls, to install particular kinds of controls, and to actually expend capital that is budgeted may not occur until 2012 for some of the units and potentially later for others.

Environmental Regulation Developments

For a discussion of environmental regulation developments regarding Greenhouse Gas Regulation, the Transport Rule, Coal Combustion Waste Regulation, California Renewable Electricity Standard, and California Once-Through Cooling Policy, see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies Contingencies Environmental Developments."

EMG Renewables Program

EMG has five projects totaling 630 MW under construction. In the third quarter, the Community Wind North project, which EME refers to as the CWN project, was moved into construction. The CWN project, a 30 MW wind project in Minnesota, utilizes 28 MW of turbines previously in storage and one turbine on order. In addition to the projects in construction mentioned above, EMG anticipates that construction will begin in 2011 on the Pinnacle project, a 55 MW wind project in West Virginia.

EMG had a development pipeline of potential wind projects with projected installed capacity of approximately 3,700 MW at September 30, 2010. EMG has entered into various turbine supply agreements with vendors to support its wind development efforts. Adjusted for the turbines which EMG may elect to deploy related to the Mitsubishi agreement described below, EMG has commitments to purchase 46 wind turbines (69 MW) to be used for future wind projects. During the second quarter of 2010, EMG deferred the delivery and \$82 million in payments for 69 MW of turbines to January 2011. If EMG is unable to develop new projects on acceptable terms and conditions, EMG may terminate the turbine order for these 69 MW, which would result in a material charge related to deposits previously made with the vendor.

The pace of additional growth in EMG's renewables program will be subject to the availability of projects that meet EMG's requirements and the capital needed for development, which will be affected by the extent of internally generated cash flow and future decisions about capital expenditures for environmental compliance by its coal fleet. Consequently, pending substantial progress on or financing of the environmental retrofits, growth of the renewables program may depend upon the availability of third-party capital.

Mitsubishi Lawsuit

On October 8, 2010, an agreement was reached to settle disputes included in the complaint filed by EME against Mitsubishi Power Systems Americas, Inc. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. with respect to a wind turbine generator supply agreement. As a result of this agreement, EME committed to purchase on amended terms 23 wind turbines (55 MW), agreed to certain price adjustments on the turbines purchased under the original contract, may elect to deploy 60 additional wind turbines (144 MW) that were part of the original contract, and may be obligated to make a payment of up to \$30 million following the end of the three-year period if it has not elected to deploy the additional turbines and if certain other criteria apply. For additional information regarding the settlement, see "Legal Proceedings" in Part II of this quarterly report.

Table of Contents**Parent Company Liquidity**

The parent company's liquidity and its ability to pay operating expenses and dividends to common shareholders have historically been dependent on dividends from SCE, tax-allocation payments under its tax-allocation agreements with its subsidiaries, and access to bank and capital markets. Given its subsidiaries' plans to use their cash flows for their respective capital needs, Edison International (parent) may incur additional borrowings to fund its dividends to common shareholders and operating expenses. In the third quarter of 2010, Edison International issued \$400 million of long-term debt with the proceeds used to repay short-term borrowings under its credit facility, and the remainder for corporate liquidity purposes.

At September 30, 2010, Edison International (parent) had approximately \$17 million of cash and equivalents. The following table summarizes the status of the Edison International (parent) credit facility at September 30, 2010:

(in millions)	Edison International (parent)
Commitment	\$ 1,426
Outstanding borrowings	
Outstanding letters of credit	
Amount available	\$ 1,426

Edison International has a debt covenant in its credit facility that requires a consolidated debt to total capitalization ratio of less than or equal to 0.65 to 1. At September 30, 2010, Edison International's consolidated debt to total capitalization ratio was 0.53 to 1.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SCE's results of operations are derived mainly through two sources:

Utility earning activities, which mainly represent CPUC- and FERC-authorized base rates, which allow a reasonable return, and CPUC-authorized incentive mechanisms; and

Utility cost-recovery activities, which mainly represent CPUC-authorized balancing accounts, which allow recovery of costs incurred (including carrying costs) or provide mechanisms to track and recover or refund differences in forecasted and actual amounts. Balancing accounts (except for certain capital-related projects) do not allow for a return.

Utility earning activities include base rates that are designed to recover forecasted operation and maintenance costs, certain capital-related carrying costs, interest, taxes and a return, including the return and taxes on capital projects recovered through balancing account mechanisms. Differences between authorized and actual results impact earnings. Also included in utility earning activities are revenues or penalties related to incentive mechanisms, other operating revenue, and regulatory charges or disallowances, if any.

Utility cost-recovery activities include rates which provide for recovery, subject to reasonableness review, of fuel costs, purchased power costs, certain operation and maintenance expenses (including public purpose related program costs), and depreciation expense related to certain projects. There is no return earned on cost-recovery expenses.

Electric Utility Results of Operations

The following table is a summary of SCE's results of operations for the periods indicated. The presentation below separately identifies utility earning activities and utility cost-recovery activities.

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Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 versus September 30, 2009

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010			Three Months Ended September 30, 2009		
	Utility Earning Activities	Utility Cost- Recovery Activities ^{1,2}	Total Consolidated	Utility Earning Activities	Utility Cost- Recovery Activities ^{1,2}	Total Consolidated
Operating revenue	\$ 1,601	\$ 1,497	\$ 3,098	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,575	\$ 3,069
Fuel and purchased power		1,218	1,218		1,209	1,209
Operation and maintenance	541	262	803	506	296	802
Depreciation, decommissioning and amortization	300	16	316	288	14	302
Property and other taxes	64	1	65	60		60
Total operating expenses	905	1,497	2,402	854	1,519	2,373
Operating income	696		696	640	56	696
Net interest expense and other	(84)		(84)	(45)		(45)
Income before income taxes	612		612	595	56	651
Income tax expense	205		205	236		236
Net income	407		407	359	56	415
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests					56	56
Dividends on preferred and preference stock not subject to mandatory redemption	13		13	13		13
Net income available for common stock	\$ 394	\$	\$ 394	\$ 346	\$	\$ 346
Core Earnings ³			\$ 352			\$ 300
Non-Core Earnings:						
Global Settlement			42			
Regulatory items ⁴						46
Total SCE GAAP Earnings			\$ 394			\$ 346

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1

Effective January 1, 2010, SCE deconsolidated the Big 4 projects which affects comparability of cost-recovery activities (see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 13. Variable Interest Entities" for further discussion). Included in the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, respectively, were the following amounts (including elimination entries) related to the Big 4 projects:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
Operating revenue	\$ 48	\$ 154
Fuel	80	257
Purchased power	(118)	(286)
Operation and maintenance	22	68
Depreciation	8	25
Total operating expenses	(8)	64
Net income	\$ 56	\$ 90

2

Effective July 1, 2009, SCE transferred Mountainview Power Company, LLC to SCE (see "Note 8. Property and Plant" in the 2009 Form 10-K for further discussion). As a result of the transfer and for comparability purposes, Mountainview's 2009 activities (zero for both operating revenue and total expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and \$49 million for both operating revenue and total expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009) were reclassified from cost-recovery activities to utility earning activities consistent with the 2010 regulatory recovery mechanism.

3

See use of Non-GAAP financial measures in "Edison International Overview Highlights of Operating Results."

4

The \$46 million non-core earnings benefit related to the transfer of the Mountainview power plant to utility rate base in the third quarter of 2009 is reflected in the following captions: operating revenue of \$(13) million; operation and maintenance of \$(14) million; depreciation expense of \$7 million; net interest expense and other of \$50 million; and an income tax benefit of \$2 million.

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Utility Earning Activities

Utility earning activities were primarily affected by the following:

Higher operating revenue of \$107 million primarily due to an increase related to implementation of the 2009 GRC (effective January 1, 2009), which authorized a 4.25% increase in 2010 authorized revenue and an increase related to revenue requirements for capital projects recovered through CPUC-authorized balancing accounts primarily related to the steam generator replacement project and the EdisonSmartConnectTM project.

Higher operation and maintenance expense of \$35 million primarily resulting from higher transmission and distribution expenses primarily related to higher costs to support system reliability and infrastructure replacement and an increase in right of way costs.

Higher net interest expense and other of \$39 million primarily related to a decrease in AFUDC equity earnings due to the transfer of the Mountainview power plant to utility rate base in the third quarter of 2009, partially offset by a higher capitalized cost of equity (AFUDC) resulting from a higher capitalization rate and level of construction in progress. See "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 12. Other Income and Expenses" for further detail of other income and expenses.

See "Income Taxes" below for discussion of lower income taxes during the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

Utility Cost-Recovery Activities

Excluding the impact of deconsolidation of the Big 4 projects (see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 13. Variable Interest Entities"), utility cost-recovery activities were affected by lower purchased power expense of \$32 million related to: lower realized losses of \$60 million reflecting the impact of higher natural gas prices and changes in SCE's hedge portfolio mix; and lower ISO-related and other energy costs of \$45 million. These decreases were partially offset by: higher QF purchased power expense of \$35 million primarily due to higher kWh purchases and higher natural gas prices; and higher bilateral energy purchase expense of \$25 million, primarily resulting from a new contract.

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 versus September 30, 2009

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		
	Utility Earning Activities	Utility Cost- Recovery Activities ^{1,2}	Total Consolidated	Utility Earning Activities	Utility Cost- Recovery Activities ^{1,2}	Total Consolidated
Operating revenue	\$ 4,175	\$ 3,329	\$ 7,504	\$ 3,951	\$ 3,580	\$ 7,531
Fuel and purchased power		2,612	2,612		2,688	2,688
Operation and maintenance	1,598	674	2,272	1,464	758	2,222
Depreciation, decommissioning and amortization	905	40	945	836	41	877
Property and other taxes	193	2	195	187		187
Gain on sale of assets		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)
Total operating expenses	2,696	3,327	6,023	2,487	3,486	5,973
Operating income	1,479	2	1,481	1,464	94	1,558
Net interest expense and other	(244)	(2)	(246)	(214)	(4)	(218)
Income before income taxes	1,235		1,235	1,250	90	1,340
Income tax expense	338		338	159		159
Net income	897		897	1,091	90	1,181
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests					90	90
Dividends on preferred and preference stock not subject to mandatory redemption	39		39	38		38
Net income available for common stock	\$ 858	\$	\$ 858	\$ 1,053	\$	\$ 1,053
Core Earnings ³			\$ 802			\$ 707
Non-Core Earnings:						
Global Settlement			95			300
Tax impact of health care legislation			(39)			
Regulatory items ⁴						46
Total SCE GAAP Earnings			\$ 858			\$ 1,053

¹ See footnote 1 under " Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 versus September 30, 2009" table above.

² See footnote 2 under " Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 versus September 30, 2009" table above.

³ See use of Non-GAAP financial measures in "Edison International Overview Highlights of Operating Results."

⁴ See footnote 4 under " Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 versus September 30, 2009" table above.

Utility Earning Activities

Utility earning activities were primarily affected by the following:

Higher operating revenue of \$224 million primarily due to the following:

\$140 million increase related to implementation of the 2009 GRC (effective January 1, 2009), which authorized a 4.25% increase in 2010 authorized revenue.

\$35 million increase related to the 2009 and 2010 FERC rate cases effective March 1, 2009 and March 1, 2010, respectively (see "SCE: Liquidity and Capital Resources Regulatory Proceedings 2010 FERC Rate Case" for further discussion).

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\$30 million increase related to revenue requirements for capital projects recovered through CPUC-authorized balancing accounts primarily related to the steam generator replacement project and the EdisonSmartConnect™ project.

Higher operation and maintenance expense of \$134 million including the impact of curtailed spending last year due to the timing of the 2009 GRC decision. The increase in operation and maintenance expense was primarily in the following areas:

\$60 million of higher transmission and distribution expenses. In addition to the impact of curtailed spending, the 2010 increase reflects higher costs to support system reliability and infrastructure replacement, increase in right of way costs, increases in preventive maintenance work costs, and line clearing costs.

\$40 million of higher expenses related to higher general liability insurance, higher information technology costs, a nuclear insurance refund received in 2009, and higher injury and damage claims.

\$15 million of higher generation expenses primarily resulting from a \$10 million increase at San Onofre mostly due to additional work identified during the Unit 2 scheduled outage and a \$10 million increase primarily due to overhaul and outage costs at Four Corners. These increases were partially offset by a \$15 million hydrogen energy project payment made in the second quarter of 2009, which was subsequently approved for recovery through customer rates in December 2009. During the San Onofre Unit 2 scheduled outage, SCE identified and completed additional work unrelated to the steam generator replacement that resulted in increased operation and maintenance expense and extended the outage beyond SCE's initial estimated timeframe. San Onofre Unit 2 was subsequently returned to service on April 11, 2010.

The first two of the four replacement steam generators were installed in San Onofre Unit 2 in the first quarter of 2010. In October 2010, SCE began the process of installing the final two steam generators at San Onofre Unit 3 which are expected to be placed in service in early 2011. The CPUC has previously adopted a mechanism establishing thresholds for recovery of SCE's incurred costs for the steam generator replacements. Costs above an established threshold will require a reasonableness review. No cost recovery will be allowed for costs incurred that exceed an authorized cap. The determination of whether a reasonableness review of costs is necessary will be made after the steam generator replacement project is completed.

As discussed in the 2009 Form 10-K, the NRC has continued to affirm that San Onofre is being operated safely. However, SCE has had to address a number of regulatory and performance issues for which further corrective action is required to mitigate exposure to events that could have safety significance. In its 2010 mid-cycle performance review letter on September 1st, the NRC noted that although San Onofre had developed corrective actions to resolve previously noted human performance and problem identification and resolution problems, the corrective actions that had been implemented had not been fully effective. The NRC is conducting additional inspections over its baseline program, including inspections to evaluate progress on these matters, and to assess actions taken to improve the working environment for employees to feel free to raise safety concerns. The NRC is also conducting additional public meetings to discuss these issues. SCE continues to implement plans to address the identified issues; however, a number of these issues remain outstanding, and additional issues continue to be identified. To address these regulatory and performance issues, SCE has applied increased management focus and other resources to San Onofre, with an associated

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impact on operations and maintenance costs, as described in the 2009 Form 10-K. On September 2, 2010, SCE appointed a new Chief Nuclear Officer on an interim basis, pending the search for a permanent replacement. SCE anticipates that its corrective actions, and related additional management focus and operations and maintenance costs, will continue beyond 2010. If issues identified by the NRC remain uncorrected, these matters could have a material adverse effect on SCE.

Higher depreciation expense of \$69 million primarily related to increased capital investments, including capitalized software costs.

Higher net interest expense and other of \$30 million primarily related to a decrease in AFUDC equity earnings due to the transfer of the Mountainview power plant to utility rate base in the third quarter of 2009, partially offset by a higher capitalized cost of equity (AFUDC) resulting from a higher capitalization rate and level of construction in progress.

See " Income Taxes" below for discussion of higher income taxes during the nine-months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

Utility Cost-Recovery Activities

Excluding the impact of deconsolidation of the Big 4 projects (see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 13. Variable Interest Entities"), utility cost-recovery activities were primarily affected by:

Lower purchased power expense of \$104 million related to: lower realized losses of \$191 million reflecting the impact of higher natural gas prices and changes in SCE's hedge portfolio mix; and lower bilateral energy purchase expense of \$70 million primarily due to decreased kWh purchases. These decreases were partially offset by: higher QF purchased power expense of \$115 million primarily due to higher kWh purchases and higher natural gas prices; and higher ISO-related and other energy costs of \$30 million, including replacement power costs related to the San Onofre Unit 2 scheduled outage.

Fuel expense reflects lower costs at Four Corners (coal) of \$20 million primarily resulting from the planned outage and higher costs at Mountainview of \$25 million resulting from higher natural gas prices.

Supplemental Operating Revenue Information

SCE's retail billed and unbilled revenue (excluding wholesale sales and balancing account (over)/undercollections) was \$3.4 billion and \$7.8 billion for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010, respectively, compared to \$3.3 billion and \$7.5 billion for the respective periods in 2009. The quarter and year-to-date increases reflect a rate increase of \$312 million and \$591 million, respectively, and a sales volume decrease of \$226 million and \$314 million, respectively. The rate increase was due to higher system average rates for 2010 compared to the same periods in 2009 mainly due to the implementation of the CPUC 2009 GRC decision and approved FERC transmission rate changes. The sales volume decrease was due to milder weather experienced during 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 and economic conditions. As a result of the CPUC-authorized decoupling mechanism, SCE does not bear the volumetric risk related to electricity sales (see "Overview of Ratemaking Mechanisms" in the 2009 Form 10-K).

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Due to warmer weather during the summer months and SCE's rate design, operating revenue during the third quarter of each year is generally higher than other quarters.

Amounts SCE bills and collects from its customers for electric power purchased and sold by the CDWR to SCE's customers, CDWR bond-related costs and a portion of direct access exit fees are remitted to the CDWR and are not recognized as revenue by SCE. The amounts collected and remitted to CDWR were \$315 million and \$896 million for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010, respectively, and \$493 million and \$1.4 billion for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, respectively. Effective January 1, 2010, the CDWR-related rates were decreased to reflect lower power procurement expenses and to refund CDWR overcollections to customers.

Income Taxes

SCE's income tax expense from continuing operations decreased \$31 million and increased \$179 million during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010, respectively. The 2010 income tax expense reflects: a \$95 million earnings benefit relating to the California impact of the federal Global Settlement, including \$53 million in the second quarter resulting from the acceptance by the Franchise Tax Board of the tax positions finalized with the IRS in 2009 and \$42 million in the third quarter resulting from receipt of the final interest determination from the Franchise Tax Board; \$39 million non-cash charge recorded in the first quarter related to the federal health care legislation enacted in March 2010; and a \$40 million earnings benefit due to a change in method of tax accounting for asset removal costs primarily related to SCE's infrastructure replacement program. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, SCE recognized a \$300 million earnings benefit related to the federal Global Settlement finalized with the IRS. See "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4. Income Taxes" for further discussion.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

SCE expects to fund its continuing obligations and projected capital investments for 2010 through cash and equivalents on hand, operating cash flows and incremental capital market financings of debt and preferred equity. SCE also has availability under its credit facilities if additional funding and liquidity are necessary to meet operating and capital requirements.

Available Liquidity

As of September 30, 2010, SCE had approximately \$861 million of cash and equivalents and short-term investments. As of September 30, 2010, SCE's long-term debt, including current maturities of long-term debt, was \$7.6 billion.

The following table summarizes the status of SCE's credit facilities at September 30, 2010:

(in millions)	Credit Facilities ¹
Commitment	\$ 2,894
Outstanding borrowings	
Outstanding letters of credit	(11)
Amount available	\$ 2,883

¹ SCE has two revolving credit facilities with various banks; a \$2.4 billion five-year credit facility that terminates in February 2013, with four one-year options to extend by mutual consent, and a \$500 million three-year credit facility that terminates in March 2013.

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Debt Covenant

SCE has a debt covenant in its credit facilities that limits its debt to total capitalization ratio to less than or equal to 0.65 to 1. At September 30, 2010, SCE's debt to total capitalization ratio was 0.46 to 1.

Regulatory Proceedings

Energy Efficiency Risk/Reward Incentive Mechanism

As discussed in the year-ended 2009 MD&A, the CPUC adopted an Energy Efficiency Risk/Reward Incentive Mechanism applicable to the 2006 - 2008 performance period. In September 2010, the CPUC issued a proposed decision and an alternate proposed decision for the final payment. The proposed decision, if adopted, would result in no final payment, whereas, the alternate proposed decision, if adopted, would result in SCE receiving the previously projected \$27 million final payment. SCE expects a CPUC decision on the final payment, if any, in late 2010. There is no assurance that SCE will receive a final payment.

2010 FERC Rate Case

In September 2009, the FERC issued an order allowing SCE to implement its proposed 2010 rates effective March 1, 2010, subject to refund. The proposed rates would increase SCE's FERC revenue requirement by \$107 million, or 24%, over the 2009 FERC revenue requirement primarily due to an increase in transmission rate base, and would result in an approximate 1% increase to SCE's overall system average rate. SCE has terminated settlement negotiations and begun the litigation process for the proposed 2010 rates. A final decision is expected in the second half of 2011.

Dividend Restrictions

The CPUC regulates SCE's capital structure and limits the dividends it may pay Edison International. In SCE's most recent cost of capital proceeding, the CPUC set an authorized capital structure for SCE which included a common equity component of 48%. SCE may make distributions to Edison International as long as the common equity component of SCE's capital structure remains at or above the 48% authorized level on a 13-month weighted-average basis. At September 30, 2010, SCE's 13-month weighted-average common equity component of total capitalization was 51.1% resulting in the capacity to pay \$502 million in additional dividends.

SCE paid dividends to its parent, Edison International, of \$100 million in both January 2010 and in September 2010. Future dividend amounts and timing of distributions are dependent upon several factors, including the actual level of capital investments, operating cash flows and earnings.

Income Tax Matters

In September 2010, President Obama signed the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which extended the 50% bonus depreciation provision for an additional year to include property purchased and placed into service by December 31, 2010. SCE expects that certain capital expenditures incurred during 2010 will qualify for the accelerated bonus depreciation, which would provide additional cash flow benefits in 2010, estimated to be in the range of approximately \$250 million to \$300 million.

Margin and Collateral Deposits

Certain derivative instruments and power procurement contracts under SCE's power and natural gas hedging activities contain collateral requirements. The table below illustrates the amount of collateral

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posted by SCE to its counterparties, as well as the potential collateral that would be required if SCE's credit rating fell below investment grade.

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	
Collateral posted as of September 30, 2010 ¹	\$	18
Incremental collateral requirements if SCE's credit rating was downgraded below investment grade		201
Total posted and potential collateral requirements²	\$	219

¹ Collateral posted consisted of \$5 million which was offset against net derivative liabilities and \$13 million provided to counterparties and other brokers (consisting of \$2 million in cash reflected in "Other current assets" on the consolidated balance sheets and \$11 million in letters of credit).

² Total posted and potential collateral requirements may increase by an additional \$11 million, based on SCE's forward position as of September 30, 2010, due to adverse market price movements over the remaining life of the existing contracts using a 95% confidence level.

Historical Consolidated Cash Flows

This section discusses consolidated cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 2,656	\$ 3,281
Cash flows provided (used) by financing activities	622	(1,854)
Cash flows used by investing activities	(2,883)	(2,284)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	\$ 395	\$ (857)

Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities decreased \$625 million for the nine months ended 2010, compared to the same period in 2009 reflects lower net tax receipts in 2010 primarily resulting from the impacts of the Global Settlement. As a result of the Global Settlement, SCE received net tax allocation payments from Edison International of approximately \$295 million and \$875 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. The 2010 change was also due to the timing of cash receipts and disbursements related to working capital items.

Cash Flows Provided (Used) by Financing Activities

Financing activities for the first nine months of 2010 were as follows:

Issued \$1 billion of first refunding mortgage bonds due in 2040 to fund SCE's capital program.

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Reissued \$144 million of tax-exempt pollution control bonds due in 2035 to fund SCE's capital program.

Repaid \$250 million of senior unsecured notes.

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Paid \$200 million in dividends to Edison International.

Financing activities for the first nine months of 2009 were as follows:

Issued \$500 million of first refunding mortgage bonds due in 2039 and \$250 million of first and refunding mortgage bonds due in 2014. The bond proceeds were used for general corporate purposes and to finance fuel inventories.

Repaid a net \$1.9 billion of short-term debt.

Repaid \$150 million of first and refunding mortgage bonds.

Purchased \$219 million of two issues of tax-exempt pollution control bonds and converted the issues to a variable rate structure. As discussed above, SCE reissued \$144 million of these bonds during the first nine months of 2010. SCE continues to hold the remaining \$75 million of these bonds which are outstanding and have not been retired or cancelled.

Paid \$200 million in dividends to Edison International.

Cash Flows Used by Investing Activities

Cash flows from investing activities are driven primarily by capital expenditures and funding of nuclear decommissioning trusts. Cash paid for capital expenditures was \$2.7 billion and \$2.1 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, primarily related to transmission and distribution investments. Net purchases of nuclear decommissioning trust investments and other were \$133 million and \$163 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

Contractual Obligations

SCE's long-term principal debt maturities plus interest payments as of September 30, 2010 are estimated to be: \$102 million for the remainder of 2010, \$408 million in 2011, \$408 million in 2012, \$408 million in 2013, \$1.4 billion in 2014, and \$13 billion for the period remaining thereafter. These amounts have been updated to reflect SCE's financing activities completed during 2010. For a discussion of issuances of long-term debt, see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 3. Liabilities and Lines of Credit Long-Term Debt."

For a discussion of purchase obligations and capital lease obligations, see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies Lease Commitments and Other Commitments."

Contingencies

Developments related to SCE's 2010 FERC Rate Case, FERC Transmission Incentives and CWIP Proceedings, Navajo Nation Litigation and Spent Nuclear Fuel are discussed in "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies Contingencies."

Environmental Remediation

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As of September 30, 2010, SCE identified 23 sites for remediation and recorded an estimated minimum liability of \$38 million. SCE expects to recover 90% of its remediation costs at certain sites. SCE expects to clean up its identified sites over a period of up to 30 years. Remediation costs in each of the

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next several years are expected to range from \$3 million to \$18 million. See "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies Contingencies" for further discussion.

MARKET RISK EXPOSURES

For a detailed discussion of SCE's market risk exposures, including commodity price risk, credit risk and interest rate risk, see "SCE: Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk" in the year-ended 2009 MD&A.

Interest Rate Risk

At September 30, 2010, the fair market value of SCE's long-term debt (including current portion of long-term debt) was \$8.7 billion, compared to a carrying value of \$7.6 billion. At September 30, 2010, SCE did not believe that its short-term debt was subject to interest rate risk due to the fair value being approximately equal to the carrying value.

Commodity Price Risk*Natural Gas and Electricity Price Risk*

The following table summarizes the fair values of outstanding derivative instruments used at SCE to mitigate its exposure to spot market prices. For further discussion on fair value measurements, see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 10. Fair Value Measurements."

(in millions)	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Electricity options, swaps and forward arrangements	\$ 3	\$ 75	\$ 1	\$ 25
Natural gas options, swaps and forward arrangements	81	338	86	171
Congestion revenue rights	177		217	
Tolling arrangements ¹		1,115	43	402
Netting and collateral		(5)		
Total	\$ 261	\$ 1,523	\$ 347	\$ 598

¹

In compliance with a CPUC mandate, SCE held an open, competitive solicitation that produced agreements with different project developers who have agreed to construct new southern California generating resources. The contracts provide for fixed capacity payments as well as pricing for energy delivered based on a heat rate and contractual operation and maintenance prices. However, due to uncertainty regarding the availability of required emission credits, some of the generating resources may not be constructed and the contracts associated with these resources could therefore terminate, at which time SCE would no longer account for these contracts as derivatives.

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The change in the fair value of derivative contracts for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was as follows:

(in millions)

Fair value of derivative contracts, net liability at January 1, 2010	\$	(251)
Total realized/unrealized net losses:		
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities ¹		(1,138)
Purchases and settlements, net		122
Netting and collateral		5
Fair value of derivative contracts, net liability at September 30, 2010	\$	(1,262)

¹ Due to regulatory mechanisms, SCE's realized and unrealized gains and losses are recorded as regulatory assets and liabilities.

SCE recognizes realized gains and losses on derivative instruments as purchased power expense and recovers these costs, subject to reasonableness review, from ratepayers. As a result, realized gains and losses are not reflected in earnings, but may temporarily affect cash flows. Due to expected future recovery from ratepayers, unrealized gains and losses are recorded as regulatory assets or liabilities and therefore are not reflected in earnings. Realized losses on economic hedging activities were primarily due to settled natural gas prices being lower than contract prices. Unrealized losses on economic hedging activities were primarily due to the declining gas and power prices related to SCE's new generation contracts and the decreasing forward natural gas prices related to financial natural gas contracts.

Credit Risk

Credit risk exposure from counterparties for power and gas trading activities is measured as the sum of net accounts receivable (accounts receivable less accounts payable) and the current fair value of net derivative assets (derivative assets less derivative liabilities) reflected on the consolidated balance sheets. SCE enters into master agreements which typically provide for a right of setoff. Accordingly, SCE's credit risk exposure from counterparties is based on a net exposure under these arrangements. As of September 30, 2010, the amount of balance sheet exposure as described above broken down by the credit ratings of SCE's counterparties, was as follows:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010		
	Exposure²	Collateral	Net Exposure
S&P Credit Rating ¹			
A or higher	\$ 187	\$	\$ 187
A-			
BBB+			
BBB			
BBB-			
Below investment grade and not rated			
Total	\$ 187	\$	\$ 187

¹ SCE assigns a credit rating based on the lower of a counterparty's S&P or Moody's rating. For ease of reference, the above table uses the S&P classifications to summarize risk, but reflects the lower of the two credit ratings.

² Exposure excludes amounts related to contracts classified as normal purchases and sales and non-derivative contractual commitments that are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheets, except for any related net accounts receivable.

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The credit risk exposure set forth in the above table is composed of less than \$1 million of net account receivables and \$187 million representing the fair value, adjusted for counterparty credit reserves, of derivative contracts.

The CAISO comprises 94% of the total net exposure above and is mainly related to the CRRs' fair value (see " Commodity Price Risk" for further information).

Table of Contents**EDISON MISSION GROUP****RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following table is a summary of EMG's results of operations. Effective January 1, 2010, Edison International combined the competitive power generation and financial services segments into one business segment. The change resulted from termination of cross-border leases during 2009 and the continued decline of the remaining portfolio of the financial services segment. Accordingly, the financial services segment has been combined retroactively for all periods presented into one business segment. The combination of these business activities is consistent with the management structure of EMG and evaluation of performance by Edison International.

Results of Continuing Operations

This section discusses operating results for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009. EMG's continuing operations include the fossil-fueled facilities, renewable energy and gas-fired projects, energy trading, and gas-fired projects under contract, corporate interest expense and general and administrative expenses. EMG's discontinued operations include all international operations, except the Doga project.

The following table is a summary of competitive power generation results of operations for the periods indicated.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Competitive power generation operating revenue	\$ 691	\$ 596	\$ 1,838	\$ 1,782
Fuel	228	228	602	587
Other operation and maintenance	224	227	794	710
Depreciation, decommissioning and amortization	62	62	182	176
Lease terminations and other		(1)	3	888
Total operating expenses	514	516	1,581	2,361
Operating income (loss)	177	80	257	(579)
Interest and dividend income	4	5	28	26
Equity in income from partnerships and unconsolidated subsidiaries net	62	63	101	78
Other income		4		6
Interest expense net of amounts capitalized	(65)	(80)	(198)	(232)
Other expenses		(5)		(9)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	178	67	188	(710)

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Income tax expense (benefit)	64	7	(22)	(263)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	114	60	210	(447)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations net of tax	(4)	(1)	4	(5)
Net income (loss)	110	59	214	(452)
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests		(1)		(2)
Net income (loss) available for common stock	\$ 110	\$ 60	\$ 214	\$ (450)
Core Earnings ¹	\$ 120	\$ 61	\$ 158	\$ 179
Non-Core Earnings (Loss):				
Global Settlement ²	(6)		52	(624)
Discontinued Operations	(4)	(1)	4	(5)
Total EMG GAAP Earnings (Loss)	\$ 110	\$ 60	\$ 214	\$ (450)

¹ See use of Non-GAAP financial measures in "Edison International Overview Highlights of Operating Results."

² Includes termination of Edison Capital's cross-border leases.

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EMG's third quarter 2010 core earnings were higher than third quarter 2009 core earnings primarily due to the following:

\$77 million increased pre-tax income from Midwest Generation and Homer City mostly from higher average realized energy prices, higher capacity revenues and a gain from the sale of bankruptcy claims against Lehman Brothers Commodity Services, Inc. and Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., collectively referred to as Lehman. Energy and fuel related unrealized losses during the third quarter of 2010 were \$13 million compared to unrealized gains of \$6 million during the same period last year.

EMG's core earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were lower than core earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 primarily due to the following pre-tax items:

\$109 million decreased income from Midwest Generation and Homer City primarily as a result of higher plant maintenance costs during the first half of 2010. In addition, operating revenues were lower due to lower realized energy prices and unrealized losses in 2010 compared to unrealized gains in 2009, partially offset by higher capacity revenues and the sale of the bankruptcy claims discussed above. Plant maintenance and overhaul related expenses were higher in 2010 due to the deferral of plant outages in 2009. Energy and fuel related unrealized losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were \$30 million compared to unrealized gains of \$45 million during the same period last year. Results for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 included the benefit of power hedge contracts entered into during earlier periods at higher prices than current energy prices. For additional information about market conditions, see "EMG: Market Risk Exposures."

\$33 million gain in the second quarter of 2009 from the sale of an interest in a leverage lease (Midlands Cogeneration Ventures) and lower lease income from termination of cross-border leveraged leases in 2009.

The decreases were partially offset by the following pre-tax items:

\$65 million increased energy trading revenues due to congestion and basis trading.

\$34 million decreased interest expense primarily due to the increase in the capitalization of interest on projects under construction.

\$17 million increased income from distributions received from the March Point and Doga projects.

\$17 million decreased corporate expenses due primarily to lower renewable energy development expenses.

Consolidated non-core items for EMG included:

An earnings benefit of \$52 million recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 resulting from acceptance by the California Franchise Tax Board of the tax positions finalized with the IRS in 2009 as part of the Global Settlement for tax years 1986 through 2002 and revision to interest on federal disputed tax items.

Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) ("AOI") Overview

The following section and table provide a summary of results of EMG's operating projects and corporate expenses for the third quarters of 2010 and 2009 and nine months ended September 30, 2010

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and 2009, together with discussions of the contributions by specific projects and of other significant factors affecting these results.

The following table shows the adjusted operating income (loss) of EMG's projects:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Midwest Generation plants	\$ 150	\$ 69	\$ 198	\$ 257
Homer City facilities	48	52	85	135
Renewable energy projects	8		37	37
Energy trading	27	13	105	40
Big 4 projects	33	27	49	44
Sunrise	27	30	30	31
Doga			15	8
March Point		4	17	7
Westside projects		(1)	1	2
Leveraged lease income	2	1	4	13
Lease terminations and other		1	(3)	(888)
Other projects		(1)	6	3
Other operating income (expense)	(3)	7	1	(3)
	292	202	545	(314)
Corporate administrative and general	(37)	(44)	(111)	(128)
Corporate depreciation and amortization	(5)	(4)	(13)	(10)
AOI ¹	\$ 250	\$ 154	\$ 421	\$ (452)

¹ AOI is equal to operating income (loss) under GAAP, plus equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates, dividend income from projects, production tax credits, other income and expenses, and net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests. Production tax credits are recognized as wind energy is generated based on a per-kilowatt-hour rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes. AOI is a non-GAAP performance measure and may not be comparable to those of other companies. Management believes that inclusion of earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, dividend income from projects, production tax credits, other income and expenses, and net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in AOI is meaningful for investors as these components are integral to the operating results of EMG.

The following table reconciles AOI to operating income as reflected on EMG's consolidated statements of income:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
AOI	\$ 250	\$ 154	\$ 421	\$ (452)
Less:				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	61	63	100	78
Dividend income from projects		1	18	11
Production tax credits	12	10	45	40
Other income (expense), net		(2)	1	(4)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests		2		2
Operating Income	\$ 177	\$ 80	\$ 257	\$ (579)

Table of Contents*Adjusted Operating Income from Consolidated Operations**Midwest Generation Plants*

The following table presents additional data for the Midwest Generation plants:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Operating Revenues	\$ 444	\$ 372	\$ 1,104	\$ 1,096
Operating Expenses				
Fuel ¹	151	164	390	397
Plant operations	93	89	361	291
Plant operating leases	19	18	56	56
Depreciation and amortization	28	27	84	81
Administrative and general	3	5	15	15
Total operating expenses	294	303	906	840
Operating Income	150	69	198	256
Other Income				1
AOI	\$ 150	\$ 69	\$ 198	\$ 257
Statistics				
Generation (in GWh)				
Energy contracts	8,449	8,272	22,091	20,389
Load requirements services contract				1,333
Total	8,449	8,272	22,091	21,722

¹

Included in fuel costs were \$5 million and \$19 million during the third quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$10 million and \$52 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to the net cost of emission allowances. Transfers of emission allowances between Midwest Generation and Homer City are made at fair market value. Transfers of NO_x emission allowances to Midwest Generation were \$0.4 million and \$1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Transfers of SO₂ emission allowances from Midwest Generation were \$5 million during the first nine months of 2010. For more information regarding the price of emission allowances, see "EMG: Market Risk Exposures - Commodity Price Risk - Emission Allowances Price Risk."

AOI from the Midwest Generation plants increased \$81 million for the third quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to the corresponding period of 2009. The third quarter increase in AOI was primarily attributable to an increase in realized energy prices, a gain from the sale of the bankruptcy claims against Lehman, and higher capacity revenues, partially offset by unrealized losses in 2010 compared to unrealized gains in 2009. Average realized fuel costs were lower due to lower emission allowance costs.

During the third quarter of 2010, EMG sold its claims against Lehman and recorded a gain of \$24 million. The claims originated from power contracts that were terminated in 2008 due to the bankruptcy of Lehman. During 2008, EMG dedesignated the contracts as cash flow hedges due to nonperformance risks and recorded unrealized losses of \$24 million.

AOI from the Midwest Generation plants decreased \$59 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the corresponding period of 2009. The 2010 decrease in AOI was primarily attributable to an increase in plant maintenance costs during the first half of 2010, lower

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realized energy prices and unrealized losses in 2010 compared to unrealized gains in 2009, partially offset by higher capacity revenues, a gain from the sale of the bankruptcy claims discussed above, and lower emission allowance costs. Plant maintenance and overhaul related expenses were higher in 2010 due to the deferral of plant outages in 2009. Average realized fuel costs were lower in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009 due to lower emission allowance costs partially offset by higher costs related to activated carbon, which is used to reduce mercury emissions.

Included in operating revenues were unrealized gains (losses) of \$(16) million and \$2 million for the third quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$(12) million and \$22 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Unrealized gains (losses) in 2010 and 2009 were primarily due to economic hedge contracts that are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis.

Included in fuel costs were unrealized gains (losses) of \$2 million and \$(2) million for the third quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$(5) million and \$12 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Unrealized gains (losses) were due to oil futures contracts which were accounted for as economic hedges related to a fuel adjustment mechanism of a rail transportation contract.

For more information regarding forward market prices and unrealized gains (losses), see "EMG: Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk" and " Derivative Instruments," respectively.

Homer City Facilities

The following table presents additional data for the Homer City facilities:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Operating Revenues	\$ 173	\$ 170	\$ 477	\$ 496
Operating Expenses				
Fuel ¹	74	65	201	192
Plant operations	20	22	96	78
Plant operating leases	25	26	77	76
Depreciation and amortization	5	4	14	12
Administrative and general	1	1	4	3
Total operating expenses	125	118	392	361
Operating Income	48	52	85	135
AOI	\$ 48	\$ 52	\$ 85	\$ 135
Statistics				
Generation (in GWh)	2,984	2,994	8,227	8,677

¹

Included in fuel costs were \$1 million and \$5 million during the third quarters of 2010 and 2009, and \$6 million and \$13 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to the net cost of emission allowances. Transfers of emission allowances between Midwest Generation and Homer City are made at fair market value. Transfers of SO₂ emission allowances to Homer City were \$5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Transfers of NO_x emission allowances from Homer City were \$0.4 million and \$1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For more information regarding the price of emission allowances, see "EMG: Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk Emission Allowances Price Risk."

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AOI from the Homer City facilities decreased \$4 million for the third quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to the corresponding period of 2009. The third quarter decrease in AOI was primarily attributable to lower unrealized gains and higher coal costs, partially offset by higher average realized energy prices. Forced outages were higher in the third quarter of 2010 due to opacity-related deratings and unscheduled outages. Higher average fuel costs compared to 2009 were attributable to higher coal costs, partially offset by lower emission allowance costs.

AOI from the Homer City facilities decreased \$50 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the corresponding period of 2009. The 2010 decrease in AOI was primarily attributable to unrealized losses in 2010 compared to unrealized gains in 2009, an increase in plant operations costs related to scheduled plant outages, and lower realized energy revenues, partially offset by higher capacity revenues. The Homer City facilities experienced increased forced outages in 2010 compared to 2009 due to opacity-related deratings and unscheduled outages. Plant maintenance and overhaul related expenses were higher in 2010 due to the deferral of plant outages in 2009. Higher average fuel costs compared to 2009 were attributable to higher coal costs.

Included in operating revenues were unrealized gains (losses) from hedge activities of \$1 million and \$6 million for the third quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$(13) million and \$11 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Unrealized gains (losses) in 2010 and 2009 were primarily attributable to the ineffective portion of forward and futures contracts which are derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges. The ineffective portion of hedge contracts at Homer City was attributable to changes in the difference between energy prices at the PJM West Hub (the settlement point under forward contracts) and the energy prices at the Homer City busbar (the delivery point where power generated by the Homer City facilities is delivered into the transmission system). For more information regarding forward market prices and unrealized gains (losses), see "EMG: Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk" and " Derivative Instruments."

Non-GAAP Disclosures Fossil-Fueled Facilities

Adjusted Operating Income

AOI is equal to operating income (loss) plus other income (expense) for the fossil-fueled facilities. AOI is a non-GAAP performance measure and may not be comparable to those of other companies. Management believes that inclusion of other income (expense) is meaningful for investors as the components of other income (expense) are integral to the operating results of the fossil-fueled facilities.

Seasonal Disclosure Fossil-Fueled Facilities

Due to fluctuations in electric demand resulting from warmer weather during the summer months and cold weather during the winter months, electric revenues from the fossil-fueled facilities normally vary substantially on a seasonal basis. In addition, maintenance outages generally are scheduled during periods of lower projected electric demand (spring and fall), further reducing generation and increasing major maintenance costs which are recorded as an expense when incurred. Accordingly, AOI from the fossil-fueled facilities is seasonal and has significant variability from quarter to quarter. Seasonal fluctuations may also be affected by changes in market prices. For further discussion regarding market prices, see "EMG: Market Risk Exposures Commodity Price Risk Energy Price Risk Affecting Sales from the Fossil-Fueled Facilities."

Table of Contents*Renewable Energy Projects*

The following table presents additional data for EMG's renewable energy projects:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Operating Revenues	\$ 29	\$ 26	\$ 93	\$ 101
Production Tax Credits	12	10	45	40
	41	36	138	141
Operating Expenses				
Plant operations	11	12	35	38
Depreciation and amortization	21	24	64	65
Administrative and general	1	1	2	3
Total operating expenses	33	37	101	106
Net Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest		1		2
AOI ¹	\$ 8	\$	\$ 37	\$ 37
Statistics				
Generation (in GWh) ²	764	635	2,599	2,173

¹ AOI is equal to operating income (loss) plus equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates, production tax credits, other income and expense, and net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests. Production tax credits are recognized as wind energy is generated based upon a per-kilowatt-hour rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes. Under GAAP, production tax credits generated by wind projects are recorded as a reduction in income taxes. Accordingly, AOI represents a non-GAAP performance measure which may not be comparable to those of other companies. Management believes that inclusion of production tax credits in AOI for wind projects is meaningful for investors as federal and state subsidies are an integral part of the economics of these projects. The following table reconciles AOI as shown above to operating income (loss) under GAAP:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
AOI	\$ 8	\$	\$ 37	\$ 37
Less:				
Production tax credits	12	10	45	40
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest		1		2
Operating Loss	\$ (4)	\$ (11)	\$ (8)	\$ (5)

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Includes renewable energy projects that are unconsolidated at EMG. Generation excluding unconsolidated projects was 643 GWh and 2,156 GWh for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively.

AOI from renewable energy projects increased \$8 million for the third quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to the corresponding periods of 2009. The third quarter increase in AOI was primarily attributable to higher generation resulting from an increase in projects in operation. AOI in the third quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2009 included \$1 million and \$17 million, respectively, of liquidated damages from availability guarantees provided by a wind turbine supplier, which compensated EMG for lower generation (none recorded in 2010). During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, EMG received \$92 million in U.S. Treasury grants, which was recorded as deferred revenue and is recognized as revenue over the life of the project.

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Energy Trading

EMG seeks to generate profit by utilizing its subsidiary, EMMT, to engage in trading activities in those markets in which it is active as a result of its management of the merchant power plants of Midwest Generation and Homer City. EMMT trades power, fuel, coal, and transmission congestion primarily in the eastern U.S. power grid using products available over the counter, through exchanges, and from independent system operators.

AOI from energy trading activities increased \$14 million and \$65 million for the third quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of 2009. The 2010 increases in AOI from energy trading activities were attributable to increased revenues in congestion and basis trading.

Adjusted Operating Income from Leveraged Lease Activities

AOI from leveraged lease income increased \$1 million and decreased \$9 million for the third quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of 2009 due to the termination of the cross-border leases and the sale of a lease investment during the first half of 2009.

Adjusted Operating Income from Lease Terminations and Other

AOI from lease terminations and other included gains of \$1 million and losses of \$888 million for the third quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, due to the termination of the cross-border leases (see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4. Income Taxes" of the 2009 Form 10-K for further information).

Adjusted Operating Income from Unconsolidated Affiliates

Doga

AOI from the Doga project increased \$7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the corresponding period of 2009 due to the timing of distributions. AOI is recognized when cash is distributed from the project since the Doga project is accounted for on the cost method.

March Point

AOI from the March Point project decreased \$4 million and increased \$10 million for the third quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively