

EDISON INTERNATIONAL
Form 10-Q
July 31, 2012

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 June 30, 2012

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) 91770
Rosemead, California
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(626) 302-2222
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 S 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 S 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. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer S Accelerated filer £ Non-accelerated filer £
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company £

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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	Outstanding at July 27, 2012
Common Stock, no par value	325,811,206

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SIGNATURE

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GLOSSARY

The following terms and abbreviations appearing in the text of this report have the meanings indicated below.

2011 Form 10-K	Edison International's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended December 31, 2011
2010 Tax Relief Act	Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010
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
CDWR	California Department of Water Resources
CEC	California Energy Commission
coal plants	Midwest Generation coal plants and Homer City plant
Commonwealth Edison	Commonwealth Edison Company
CPS	Combined Pollutant Standard
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CSAPR	Cross-State Air Pollution Rule
CRRs	congestion revenue rights
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EME	Edison Mission Energy
EMG	Edison Mission Group Inc.
EMMT	Edison Mission Marketing & Trading, Inc.
EPS	earnings per share
ERRA	energy resource recovery account
Exelon Generation	Exelon Generation Company LLC
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGIC	Financial Guarantee Insurance Company
FIP(s)	federal implementation plan(s)
Four Corners	coal fueled electric generating facility located in Farmington, New Mexico in which SCE holds a 48% ownership interest
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles
GECC	General Electric Capital Corporation
GHG	greenhouse gas

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., a Pennsylvania limited partnership that leases and operates three coal-fired electric generating units and related facilities located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania
Illinois EPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISO	Independent System Operator
kWh(s)	kilowatt-hour(s)
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
MATS	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this report
Midwest Generation	Midwest Generation, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company that owns and/or leases, and that operates, the Midwest Generation plants
Midwest Generation plants	Midwest Generation'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
NOx	nitrogen oxide
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSR	New Source Review
NYISO	New York Independent System Operator
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
PRB	Powder River Basin
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
QF(s)	qualifying facility(ies)
ROE	return on equity
RPM	Reliability Pricing Model

RTO(s)	Regional Transmission Organization(s)
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
SCE	Southern California Edison Company
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
US EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VIE(s)	variable interest entity(ies)

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statements of Income

Edison International

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(in millions, except per-share amounts, unaudited)	2012	2011	2012	2011
Electric utility	\$2,650	\$2,445	\$5,061	\$4,676
Competitive power generation	407	538	851	1,090
Total operating revenue	3,057	2,983	5,912	5,766
Fuel	276	256	559	515
Purchased power	822	649	1,437	1,158
Operation and maintenance	1,209	1,255	2,393	2,404
Depreciation, decommissioning and amortization	467	435	924	852
Asset impairments and other	11	8	26	8
Total operating expenses	2,785	2,603	5,339	4,937
Operating income	272	380	573	829
Interest and dividend income	13	30	16	34
Equity in income from unconsolidated affiliates – net	18	18	17	12
Other income	38	42	68	83
Interest expense	(218)	(203)	(430)	(398)
Other expenses	(19)	(13)	(26)	(25)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	104	254	218	535
Income tax expense	1	62	2	127
Income from continuing operations	103	192	216	408
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(1)	(1)	(3)
Net income	103	191	215	405
Dividends on preferred and preference stock of utility	23	15	41	29
Other noncontrolling interests	6	—	7	—
Net income attributable to Edison International common shareholders	\$74	\$176	\$167	\$376
Amounts attributable to Edison International common shareholders:				
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	\$74	\$177	\$168	\$379
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(1)	(1)	(3)
Net income attributable to Edison International common shareholders	\$74	\$176	\$167	\$376
Basic earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Edison International common shareholders:				
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	326	326	326	326
Continuing operations	\$0.23	\$0.54	\$0.51	\$1.16
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	(0.01)
Total	\$0.23	\$0.54	\$0.51	\$1.15
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Edison International common shareholders:				
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding, including effect of dilutive securities	334	329	333	328
Continuing operations	\$0.22	\$0.54	\$0.50	\$1.16
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	(0.01)

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Total	\$0.22	\$0.54	\$0.50	\$1.15
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.325	\$0.320	\$0.650	\$0.640

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

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Edison International

(in millions, unaudited)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2012	2011	June 30, 2012	2011
Net income	\$103	\$191	\$215	\$405
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Pension and postretirement benefits other than pensions:				
Net loss arising during the period, net of income tax benefit of \$2 for both the three and six months ended 2012	(4	) —	(3) —
Amortization of net loss included in net income, net of income tax expense of \$1 and \$1 for the three months and \$5 and \$3 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	3	1	9	4
Unrealized loss on derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges:				
Unrealized holding loss arising during the period, net of income tax benefit of \$19 and \$9 for the three months and \$2 and \$5 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(28	) (14	) (3	) (8
Reclassification adjustments included in net income, net of income tax benefit of \$6 and \$6 for the three months and \$13 and \$12 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(9	) (7	) (20	) (17
Other comprehensive loss	(38	) (20	) (17	) (21
Comprehensive income	65	171	198	384
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	29	15	48	29
Comprehensive income attributable to Edison International	\$36	\$156	\$150	\$355

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

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Consolidated Balance Sheets	Edison International	
(in millions, unaudited)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,175	\$1,469
Receivables, less allowances of \$74 and \$75 for uncollectible accounts at respective dates	864	908
Accrued unbilled revenue	726	519
Inventory	567	624
Prepaid taxes	91	88
Derivative assets	91	106
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	110	103
Margin and collateral deposits	84	58
Regulatory assets	583	494
Other current assets	147	115
Total current assets	4,438	4,484
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	3,810	3,592
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	530	525
Other investments	220	211
Total investments	4,560	4,328
Utility property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$7,153 and \$6,894 at respective dates	28,708	27,569
Competitive power generation and other property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$1,548 and \$1,408 at respective dates	4,535	4,547
Total property, plant and equipment	33,243	32,116
Derivative assets	111	128
Restricted deposits	97	51
Rent payments in excess of levelized rent expense under plant operating leases	798	760
Regulatory assets	5,424	5,466
Other long-term assets	717	706
Total long-term assets	7,147	7,111
Total assets	\$49,388	\$48,039

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

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Consolidated Balance Sheets	Edison International	
(in millions, except share amounts, unaudited)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Short-term debt	\$327	\$429
Current portion of long-term debt	565	57
Accounts payable	1,140	1,419
Accrued taxes	32	52
Accrued interest	227	205
Customer deposits	195	199
Derivative liabilities	170	268
Regulatory liabilities	721	670
Other current liabilities	846	1,049
Total current liabilities	4,223	4,348
Long-term debt	13,658	13,689
Deferred income taxes	5,465	5,396
Deferred investment tax credits	86	89
Customer advances	150	138
Derivative liabilities	558	547
Pensions and benefits	2,854	2,912
Asset retirement obligations	2,771	2,688
Regulatory liabilities	5,038	4,670
Other deferred credits and other long-term liabilities	2,640	2,476
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	19,562	18,916
Total liabilities	37,443	36,953
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Common stock, no par value (800,000,000 shares authorized; 325,811,206 shares issued and outstanding at each date)	2,371	2,360
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(156	) (139
Retained earnings	7,730	7,834
Total Edison International's common shareholders' equity	9,945	10,055
Preferred and preference stock of utility	1,760	1,029
Other noncontrolling interests	240	2
Total noncontrolling interests	2,000	1,031
Total equity	11,945	11,086
Total liabilities and equity	\$49,388	\$48,039

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

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	Edison International	
(in millions, unaudited)	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$215	\$405
Less: Loss from discontinued operations	(1	) (3
Income from continuing operations	216	408
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, decommissioning and amortization	924	852
Regulatory impacts of net nuclear decommissioning trust earnings	114	75
Other amortization	49	75
Asset impairments and other	26	7
Stock-based compensation	18	15
Equity in income from unconsolidated affiliates	(17	) (12
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	6	15
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	(93	) 223
Income from leveraged leases	(3	) (3
Proceeds from U.S. treasury grants	29	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	10	64
Inventory	57	(21
Margin and collateral deposits – net of collateral received	(20	) 1
Prepaid taxes	(3	) 34
Other current assets	(217	) (189
Rent payments in excess of levelized rent expense	(38	) (101
Accounts payable	—	66
Accrued taxes	(15	) (19
Other current liabilities	(115	) (212
Derivative assets and liabilities – net	(92	) 303
Regulatory assets and liabilities – net	252	(260
Other assets	(7	) (38
Other liabilities	80	(58
Operating cash flows from discontinued operations	(1	) (3
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,160	1,222
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Long-term debt issued	495	592
Long-term debt issuance costs	(11	) (5
Long-term debt repaid	(29	) (30
Bonds purchased	—	(56
Preference stock issued – net	805	123
Preference stock redeemed	(75) —
Short-term debt financing – net	(112	) 292
Settlements of stock-based compensation – net	(41	) (13
Cash contributions from noncontrolling interests	238	—
Dividends and distributions to noncontrolling interests	(36	) (28
Dividends paid	(212	) (209
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$1,022	\$666

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

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in millions, unaudited)	Edison International	
	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	\$(2,291)	\$(2,256)
Proceeds from sale of nuclear decommissioning trust investments	1,097	1,146
Purchases of nuclear decommissioning trust investments and other	(1,222)	(1,230)
Proceeds from partnerships and unconsolidated subsidiaries, net of investment	5	5
Restricted deposits and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(69)	19
Customer advances for construction and other investments	4	(16)
Net cash used by investing activities	(2,476)	(2,332)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(294)	(444)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,469	1,389
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$1,175	\$945

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Edison International has two business segments for financial reporting purposes: an electric utility segment (SCE) and a competitive power generation segment (EMG). SCE is an investor-owned public utility primarily engaged in the business of supplying electricity to an approximately 50,000 square mile area of southern California. EMG is the holding company for its principal wholly owned subsidiary, EME. EME is a holding company with subsidiaries and affiliates engaged in the business of developing, acquiring, owning or leasing, operating and selling energy and capacity from independent power production facilities. EME also engages in hedging and energy trading activities in competitive power markets through its Edison Mission Marketing & Trading, Inc. ("EMMT") subsidiary.

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 2011 Form 10-K. The same accounting policies are followed for interim reporting purposes, with the exception of accounting principles adopted as of January 1, 2012, discussed below in "—New Accounting Guidance." This quarterly report should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes included in the 2011 Form 10-K.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of 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 six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

The December 31, 2011 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.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents included investments in money market funds totaling \$982 million and \$1.3 billion at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Generally, the carrying value of cash equivalents equals the fair value, as these investments have original maturities of three months or less.

Edison International temporarily invests the ending daily cash balance in its primary disbursement accounts until required for check clearing. Edison International reclassified \$132 million and \$220 million of checks issued, but not yet paid by the financial institution, from cash to accounts payable at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Deposits

Restricted cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 included \$97 million received from a wind project financing that was held in escrow at those dates. At June 30, 2012, restricted deposits included \$51 million to support outstanding letters of credit issued under EME's letter of credit facilities.

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 consisted of the following:

(in millions)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Coal, gas, fuel oil and other raw materials	\$ 160	\$ 211
Spare parts, materials and supplies	407	413
Total inventory	\$ 567	\$ 624

Revenue Recognition

Electric Utility Revenue

Operating revenue is recognized when electricity is delivered and includes amounts for services rendered but unbilled at the end of each reporting period. During the first six months of 2012, pending the outcome of the 2012 GRC, SCE recognized GRC-related revenue based on the 2011 authorized revenue requirement included in customer rates. A GRC memorandum account has been established for SCE, which will make the 2012 revenue requirement ultimately adopted by the CPUC effective as of January 1, 2012.

Earnings Per Share

Edison International computes earnings per share ("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. EPS attributable to Edison International common shareholders was computed as follows:

(in millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2012	2011	June 30, 2012	2011
Basic earnings per share – continuing operations:				
Income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders, net of tax	\$74	\$177	\$168	\$379
Participating securities dividends	—	—	—	—
Income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$74	\$177	\$168	\$379
Weighted average common shares outstanding	326	326	326	326
Basic earnings per share – continuing operations	\$0.23	\$0.54	\$0.51	\$1.16
Diluted earnings per share – continuing operations:				
Income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$74	\$177	\$168	\$379
Income impact of assumed conversions	—	1	—	1
Income from continuing operations available to common shareholders and assumed conversions	\$74	\$178	\$168	\$380
Weighted average common shares outstanding	326	326	326	326
Incremental shares from assumed conversions	8	3	7	2
Adjusted weighted average shares – diluted	334	329	333	328
Diluted earnings per share – continuing operations	\$0.22	\$0.54	\$0.50	\$1.16

Stock-based compensation awards to purchase 3,266,857 and 5,896,940 shares of common stock for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and 4,928,510 and 5,896,940 shares of common stock for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, 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.

New Accounting Guidance

Accounting Guidance Adopted in 2012

Fair Value Measurement

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an accounting standards update modifying the fair value measurement and disclosure guidance. This guidance prohibits grouping of financial instruments for purposes of fair value measurement and requires the value be based on the individual security. This amendment also results in new disclosures primarily related to Level 3 measurements including quantitative disclosure about unobservable inputs and

assumptions, a description of the valuation processes and a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs. Edison International adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2012. For further information, see Note 4.

Presentation of Comprehensive Income

In June 2011 and December 2011, the FASB issued accounting standards updates on the presentation of comprehensive income. An entity can elect to present items of net income and other comprehensive income in one continuous statement, referred to as the statement of comprehensive income, or in two separate but consecutive statements. Edison International adopted this guidance January 1, 2012, and elected to present two separate but consecutive statements. The adoption of these accounting standards updates did not change the items that constitute net income and other comprehensive income.

Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

In December 2011, the FASB issued an accounting standards update modifying the disclosure requirements about the nature of an entity's rights of offsetting assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position under master netting agreements and related arrangements associated with financial and derivative instruments. The guidance requires increased disclosure of the gross and net recognized assets and liabilities, collateral positions and narrative descriptions of setoff rights. Edison International will adopt this guidance effective January 1, 2013.

Note 2. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

The following table provides the changes in equity for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

(in millions)	Equity Attributable to Edison International				Noncontrolling Interests		
	Common Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Subtotal	Other	Preferred and Preference Stock	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$2,360	\$ (139)	) \$7,834	\$10,055	\$2	\$1,029	\$11,086
Net income	—	—	167	167	7	41	215
Other comprehensive loss	—	(17)	) —	(17)	—	—	(17)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests ¹	—	—	—	—	238	—	238
Transfer of assets to Capistrano Wind Partners ²	(21)	) —	—	(21)	—	—	(21)
Common stock dividends declared (\$0.65 per share)	—	—	(212)	(212)	—	—	(212)
Dividends, distributions to noncontrolling interests and other	—	—	—	—	(7)	(41)	(48)
Stock-based compensation and other	15	—	(56)	(41)	—	—	(41)
Noncash stock-based compensation and other	17	—	(2)	15	—	—	15
Issuance of preference stock	—	—	—	—	—	805	805
Redemption of preference stock	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	(74)	(75)
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$2,371	\$ (156)	) \$7,730	\$9,945	\$240	\$1,760	\$11,945

¹ Funds contribution by third-party investors related to the Capistrano Wind equity capital raise are reported in noncontrolling interest. For further information, see Note 3.

² Common stock was reduced by \$21 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012 due to a new tax basis in the assets transferred to Capistrano Wind Partners. The tax basis allocation to the transferred assets was updated during the three months ended June 30, 2012. For further information, see Note 3.

The following table provides the changes in equity for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

(in millions)	Equity Attributable to Edison International				Noncontrolling Interests		
	Common Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Subtotal	Other	Preferred and Preference Stock	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$2,331	\$ (76)	\$ 8,328	\$ 10,583	\$4	\$ 907	\$ 11,494
Net income	—	—	376	376	—	29	405
Other comprehensive loss	—	(21)	—	(21)	—	—	(21)
Common stock dividends declared (\$0.64 per share)	—	—	(209)	(209)	—	—	(209)
Dividends, distributions to noncontrolling interests and other	—	—	—	—	(2)	(29)	(31)
Stock-based compensation and other	4	—	(17)	(13)	—	—	(13)
Noncash stock-based compensation and other	12	—	(2)	10	—	(1)	9
Issuance of preference stock	—	—	—	—	—	123	123
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$2,347	\$ (97)	\$ 8,476	\$ 10,726	\$2	\$ 1,029	\$ 11,757

Note 3. Variable Interest Entities

Categories of Variable Interest Entities

Projects or Entities that are Consolidated

At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, 16 and 13 wind projects were consolidated with a total generating capacity of 861 MW and 570 MW, respectively, that have noncontrolling interests held by others. The increase from the projects consolidated after December 31, 2011 was due to the Capistrano Wind equity capital transaction discussed below. In determining that Edison International's subsidiary, EME was the primary beneficiary of the projects that are consolidated, key factors considered were EME's ability to direct commercial and operating activities and EME's obligation to absorb losses of the variable interest entities.

The following table presents summarized financial information of the projects that were consolidated by EMG:

(in millions)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current assets	\$ 118	\$ 36
Net property, plant and equipment	1,107	675
Other long-term assets	22	5
Total assets	\$ 1,247	\$ 716
Current liabilities	\$ 34	\$ 28
Long-term debt net of current portion	175	57
Deferred revenues	173	69
Long-term derivative liabilities	22	—
Other long-term liabilities	37	22
Total liabilities	\$ 441	\$ 176
Noncontrolling interests	\$ 240	\$ 2

Assets serving as collateral for the debt obligations had a carrying value of \$472 million and \$136 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and primarily consist of property, plant and equipment.

Capistrano Wind Equity Capital

As part of its plan to obtain third-party equity capital to finance the development of a portion of EME's wind portfolio, on February 13, 2012, Edison Mission Wind Inc. (Edison Mission Wind) sold its indirect equity interests in the Cedro Hill wind project (150 MW in Texas), the Mountain Wind Power I project (61 MW in Wyoming) and the Mountain Wind Power II project (80 MW in Wyoming) to a new venture, Capistrano Wind Partners. Outside investors provided \$238 million of the funding. Capistrano Wind Partners also agreed to acquire the Broken Bow I wind project (80 MW in Nebraska) and the Crofton Bluffs wind project (40 MW in Nebraska) for consideration expected to include \$140 million from the same outside investors upon the satisfaction of specified conditions, including commencement of commercial operation and conversion of project debt financing to term loans. In March 2012, EME received a distribution of the proceeds from outside investors, which will be used for general corporate purposes. Through their ownership of Capistrano Wind Holdings, an indirect subsidiary of EME, Edison Mission Wind, and EME's parent company, Mission Energy Holding Company (MEHC), own 100% of the Class A equity interests in Capistrano Wind Partners, and the Class B preferred equity interests are held by outside investors. Under the terms of the formation documents, preferred equity interests receive 100% of the cash available for distribution, up to a scheduled amount to target a certain return and thereafter cash distributions are shared. Cash available for distribution includes 90% of the tax benefits realized by MEHC and contributed to Capistrano Wind Partners.

Edison Mission Wind retains indirect beneficial ownership of the common equity in the projects, net of a \$4 million preferred investment made by MEHC, and retains responsibilities for managing the operations of Capistrano Wind Holdings and its projects, and accordingly, EME will continue to consolidate these projects. The \$238 million contributed by the third-party interests is reflected in "Other noncontrolling interests" on Edison International's consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2012. This transaction was accounted for as a transfer among entities under common control and, therefore, resulted in no change in the book basis of the transferred assets. However, the transaction did trigger a taxable gain and new tax basis in the assets with a corresponding adjustment to deferred taxes and a reduction to equity of \$21 million.

Variable Interest in VIEs that are not Consolidated

Power Purchase Contracts

SCE has 16 power purchase agreements ("PPAs") that have variable interests in VIEs, including 6 tolling agreements through which SCE provides the natural gas to fuel the plants and 10 contracts with qualifying facilities ("QFs") 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 these VIEs is the operation and maintenance of the power plants.

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. Under these contracts, SCE recovers the costs incurred through demonstration of compliance with its CPUC-approved long-term power procurement plans. 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 9. As a result, there is no significant potential exposure to loss as a result of SCE's involvement with these VIEs. The aggregate capacity dedicated to SCE for these VIE projects was 3,820 MW at June 30, 2012 and the amounts that SCE paid to these projects were \$57 million and \$83 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$134 million and \$169 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. These amounts are recoverable in customer rates, subject to reasonableness review.

Unconsolidated Trust

In May 2012, SCE Trust I issued 5.625% trust securities cumulative, liquidation amount of \$25 per share (\$475 million aggregate liquidation preference) to the public and \$10,000 of common stock (100%) to SCE. The trust invested the proceeds of these trust securities in Series F Preference Stock issued by SCE in the principal amount of \$475 million (cumulative, \$2,500 per share liquidation value) and which have substantially the same payment terms as the trust securities. The trust securities or the Series F Preference Stock do not have a maturity date. Upon any

redemption of the Series F Preference Stock, a corresponding dollar amount of trust securities will be redeemed (for further information see Note 12). SCE Trust I will pay dividends at the same rate and on the same dates on the trust securities when, and if the SCE board of directors declare and make dividend payments on the Series F Preference Stock. The trust will use the dividends, if any, it receives on the Series F Preference Stock to make its corresponding dividend payments on the trust securities. If SCE does not make dividend payments to the trust, SCE would be prohibited from paying dividends on its common stock. SCE has fully and

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unconditionally guaranteed the payment of trust securities and also its dividends, if and when, SCE pays dividends on the Series F Preference Stock.

SCE Trust I was formed for the exclusive purpose of issuing trust preference securities (“trust securities”). The trust is a VIE. SCE has concluded that it is not the primary beneficiary of this VIE as it does not have the obligation to absorb the expected losses or the right to receive the expected residual returns of the trust. The trust's balance sheet as of June 30, 2012 consisted of an investment of \$475 million in the preference stock, \$475 million of trust securities and \$10,000 of common stock. The trust's income statement for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 consisted of dividend income and accrued dividend payments of \$3 million.

Note 4. Fair Value Measurements

Recurring 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 of an asset or liability considers assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about nonperformance risk which was not material as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

Assets and liabilities are categorized into a three-level fair value hierarchy based on valuation inputs used to determine fair value. 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 following table sets forth assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy:

(in millions)	June 30, 2012			Netting and Collateral ¹	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Assets at Fair Value					
Money market funds ²	\$982	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$982
Derivative contracts:					
Electricity	—	108	164	(70)	202
Natural gas	4	—	—	(4)	—
Subtotal of derivative contracts	4	108	164	(74)	202
Long-term disability plan	8	—	—	—	8
Nuclear decommissioning trusts:					
Stocks ³	2,090	—	—	—	2,090
Municipal bonds	—	714	—	—	714
U.S. government and agency securities	389	160	—	—	549
Corporate bonds ⁴	—	382	—	—	382
Short-term investments, primarily cash equivalents ⁵	2	90	—	—	92
Subtotal of nuclear decommissioning trusts	2,481	1,346	—	—	3,827
Total assets ⁶	3,475	1,454	164	(74)	5,019
Liabilities at Fair Value					
Derivative contracts:					
Electricity	—	7	31	(28)	10
Natural gas	—	194	28	(66)	156
Tolling	—	—	448	—	448
Subtotal of derivative contracts	—	201	507	(94)	614
Interest rate contracts	—	114	—	—	114
Total liabilities	—	315	507	(94)	728
Net assets (liabilities)	\$3,475	\$1,139	\$(343)	\$20	\$4,291

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(in millions)	December 31, 2011			Netting and Collateral ¹	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Assets at Fair Value					
Money market funds ²	\$1,321	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,321
Derivative contracts:					
Electricity	—	66	218	(62)	222
Natural gas	4	5	—	(7)	2
Fuel oil	4	—	—	(4)	—
Tolling	—	—	10	—	10
Subtotal of commodity contracts	8	71	228	(73)	234
Long-term disability plan	8	—	—	—	8
Nuclear decommissioning trusts:					
Stocks ³	1,899	—	—	—	1,899
Municipal bonds	—	756	—	—	756
U.S. government and agency securities	433	147	—	—	580
Corporate bonds ⁴	—	317	—	—	317
Short-term investments, primarily cash equivalents ⁵	—	15	—	—	15
Subtotal of nuclear decommissioning trusts	2,332	1,235	—	—	3,567
Total assets ⁶	3,669	1,306	228	(73)	5,130
Liabilities at Fair Value					
Derivative contracts:					
Electricity	—	13	77	(21)	69
Natural gas	—	234	23	(52)	205
Tolling	—	—	451	—	451
Subtotal of commodity contracts	—	247	551	(73)	725
Interest rate contracts	—	90	—	—	90
Total liabilities	—	337	551	(73)	815
Net assets (liabilities)	\$3,669	\$969	\$(323)	\$—	\$4,315

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

² Money market funds are included in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents on Edison International's consolidated balance sheets.

³ Approximately 67% and 70% of the equity investments were located in the United States at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

⁴ At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, corporate bonds were diversified and included collateralized mortgage obligations and other asset backed securities of \$44 million and \$22 million, respectively.

⁵ Excludes net payables of \$17 million and net receivables of \$25 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, of interest and dividend receivables as well as receivables and payables related to pending securities sales and purchases.

⁶ Excludes other investments of \$98 million and \$81 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, primarily related to the cash surrender value of company owned life insurance investments which are used to fund certain executive benefits including deferred compensation. Also excludes other investments of \$110 million and \$118 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, primarily related to leveraged leases.

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

(in millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,	2011	June 30,	2011
Fair value of net assets (liabilities) at beginning of period	\$ (662)	\$ (44)	\$ (323)	\$ 97
Total realized/unrealized gains (losses):				
Included in earnings ¹	23	18	8	18
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities ²	285	³ (247)	(16) ³	(382)
Included in accumulated other comprehensive income ⁴	—	(4)	2	(3)
Purchases	42	22	69	28
Settlements	(31)	(20)	(32)	(31)
Transfers out of Level 3 ⁵	—	—	(51)	(2)
Fair value of net liabilities at end of period	\$ (343)	\$ (275)	\$ (343)	\$ (275)
Change during the period in unrealized losses related to assets and liabilities held at the end of the period ⁶	\$ 293	\$ (226)	\$ 7	\$ (368)

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 Includes the elimination of the fair value of derivatives with SCE's consolidated affiliates.

⁴ Included in reclassification adjustments in Edison International's consolidated statements of other comprehensive income.

⁵ Transfers out of Level 3 into Level 2 occurred due to significant observable inputs becoming available as the transactions near maturity.

Amounts reported in "Competitive power generation" revenue on Edison International's consolidated statements of income were \$14 million and for both the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, and were \$8 million for both the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. The remainder of the unrealized losses relate to SCE. See 2 above.

The fair value for transfers in and transfers out of each level is determined at the end of each reporting period. There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the three- and six-months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Fair Value

Level 1

The fair value of Level 1 assets and liabilities is determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are available at the measurement date for identical assets and liabilities. This level includes exchange-traded equity securities and derivatives, U.S. treasury securities and money market funds.

Level 2

The fair value of Level 2 assets and liabilities is determined using the income approach by obtaining quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the instrument. This level includes fixed income securities, over-the-counter derivatives and interest rate swaps. For further discussion on fixed income securities, see "—Nuclear Decommissioning Trusts" below.

Over-the-counter derivative contracts are valued using standard pricing models to determine the net present value of estimated future cash flows. Inputs to the pricing models include forward published or posted clearing prices from exchanges (New York Mercantile Exchange and Intercontinental Exchange) for similar instruments and discount rates. A primary price source that best represents trade activity for each market is used to develop observable forward market prices in determining the fair value of these positions. Broker quotes, prices from exchanges or comparison to executed trades are used to validate and corroborate the primary price source. These price quotations reflect mid-market prices (average of bid and ask) and are obtained from sources believed to provide the most liquid market for the commodity.

Level 3

The fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities is determined using the income approach through various models and techniques that require significant unobservable inputs. This level includes over-the-counter options, tolling arrangements and derivative contracts that trade infrequently such as congestion revenue rights ("CRRs") and long-term power agreements.

Assumptions are made in order to value derivative contracts in which observable inputs are not available. Changes in fair value are based on changes to forward market prices, including extrapolation of short-term observable inputs into forecasted prices for illiquid forward periods. In circumstances where fair value cannot be verified with observable market transactions, it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value. Modeling methodologies, inputs and techniques are reviewed and assessed as markets continue to develop and more pricing information becomes available and the fair value is adjusted when it is concluded that a change in inputs or techniques would result in a new valuation that better reflects the fair value of those derivative contracts.

Level 3 Valuation Process

The process of determining fair value is the responsibility of the risk department which reports to the chief financial officer. This department obtains observable and unobservable inputs through broker quotes, exchanges and internal valuation techniques that use both standard and proprietary models to determine fair value. Each reporting period, the risk and finance departments collaborate to determine the appropriate fair value methodologies and classifications for each derivative. Inputs are validated for reasonableness by comparison against prior prices, other broker quotes and volatility fluctuation thresholds. Inputs used and valuations are reviewed period-over-period and compared with market conditions to determine reasonableness.

The following table sets forth the valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used to determine fair value for Level 3 assets and liabilities:

June 30, 2012	Quantitative Information About Level 3 Fair Value Measurements				
	Fair Value (in millions)		Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Assets	Liabilities				(Weighted Average)
Electricity:					
Options	\$42	\$40	Option model	Volatility of gas prices	24% – 57% (41%)
				Volatility of power prices	30% – 97% (54%)
				Power prices	\$34.17 – \$56.92 (\$42.70)
Forwards	21	31	Discounted cash flow	Power prices	\$13.00 – \$58.23 (\$32.61)
Congestion contracts	92	—	Market simulation model	Load forecast	7,645 MW – 26,334 MW
				Power prices	\$(46.19) – \$240.30
				Gas prices	\$3.79 – \$9.32
Congestion contracts	73	24	Discounted cash flow	Congestion prices	\$(15.52) – \$23.03 (\$0.15)
Gas options	—	28	Option model	Volatility of gas prices	27% – 57% (47%)
Tolling	—	448	Option model	Volatility of gas prices	18% – 57% (23%)
				Volatility of power prices	26% – 97% (31%)
				Power prices	\$29.89 – \$88.04 (\$57.30)
Netting	(64)	(64)			
Total derivative contracts	\$164	\$507			

Level 3 Fair Value Sensitivity

Gas Options, Electricity Options, and Tolling Arrangements

The fair values of option contracts and tolling arrangements contain intrinsic value and time value. Intrinsic value is the difference between the market price and strike price of the underlying commodity. Time value is made up of several components, including volatility, time to expiration, and interest rates. The fair value of option contracts changes as the underlying commodity price moves away or towards the strike price. The option model for tolling arrangements reflects plant specific information such as operating and start-up costs.

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For tolling arrangements and certain gas and power option contracts where Edison International subsidiaries are the buyer, increases in volatility of the underlying commodity prices would result in increases to fair value as it represents greater price movement risk. As power and gas prices increase, the fair value of the option contracts and tolling arrangements tends to increase. The valuation of power option contracts and tolling arrangements is also impacted by the correlation between gas and power prices. As the correlation increases, the fair value of power option contracts and tolling arrangements tends to decline.

Forward Power Contracts

Generally, an increase (decrease) in long-term forward power prices at illiquid locations where Edison International subsidiaries are the seller relative to the contract price will decrease (increase) fair value. Inversely as a buyer, an increase (decrease) in long-term forward power prices at illiquid locations relative to the contract price will increase (decrease) fair value.

Congestion Contracts

When valuation is based on a discounted cash flow model and Edison International subsidiaries are the buyer, generally an increase (decrease) in congestion prices in the last auction relative to the contract price will increase (decrease) fair value.

When valuation is based on a market simulation model and Edison International subsidiaries are the buyer, generally increases (decreases) in forecasted load would result in increases (decreases) to fair value. In general, increases (decreases) in electricity and gas prices at illiquid locations tends to result in increases (decreases) to fair value; however, changes in electricity and gas prices in opposite directions may have varying results on fair value.

Nuclear Decommissioning Trusts

SCE's 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.

Fair Value of Long-Term Debt Recorded at Carrying Value

The carrying value and fair value of long-term debt are:

(in millions)	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 14,223	\$ 14,160	\$ 13,746	\$ 14,264

Fair value of short-term and long-term debt is classified as Level 2 and 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 of new issue prices and relevant credit information.

The carrying value of trade receivables and payables, other investments, and short-term debt approximates fair value.

Note 5. Debt and Credit Agreements

Project Financings

Broken Bow and Crofton Bluffs

Effective March 30, 2012, EME, through its subsidiaries, Broken Bow Wind, LLC and Crofton Bluffs Wind, LLC, completed two nonrecourse financings of its interests in the Broken Bow and Crofton Bluffs wind projects. The financings included construction loans totaling \$79 million that are required to be converted to 15-year amortizing term loans by March 31, 2013, subject to meeting specified conditions, \$13 million letter of credit facilities and \$6 million working capital facilities. Interest under the construction and term loans will accrue at London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 2.875%, with the term loan rate increasing 0.125% after the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth years. As of June 30, 2012, \$9 million and \$6 million were outstanding under the construction loans included in short-term debt on EME's consolidated balance sheet, and letters of credit facilities, respectively.

Tapestry Wind

In December 2011, EME through its subsidiary, Tapestry Wind, LLC, completed a nonrecourse financing of its interests in the Taloga, Buffalo Bear and Pinnacle wind projects. A total of \$97 million of cash proceeds received from the \$214 million 10-year partially amortizing term loan was deposited into an escrow account as of December 31, 2011. On February 22, 2012, a neighbor of the Pinnacle project, filed a formal complaint with the West Virginia Public Service Commission regarding, among other things, noise emissions and shadow flicker and requested that the Commission order the project to shut down at night due to alleged noise emissions. This complaint was dismissed on June 1, 2012. On June 27, 2012 and on July 3, 2012, nearly identical complaints were filed with the West Virginia Public Service Commission by two other neighbors. In addition, on June 25, 2012, each of the three neighbors filed separate civil complaints in the Circuit Court of Mineral County, West Virginia against Pinnacle Wind, LLC, EME, Edison Mission Operations and Maintenance, Inc, and other non-affiliated defendants. The civil complaints allege, among other things, that the noise emissions and shadow flicker from the Pinnacle wind farm constitute a nuisance and seek compensatory damages, punitive damages and other equitable relief. The release of the loan proceeds in escrow is subject to resolution of the complaints or further due diligence from the lenders.

Big Sky Turbine Financing

In October 2009, EME, through its subsidiary, Big Sky Wind, LLC (Big Sky), entered into turbine financing arrangements totaling approximately \$206 million for wind turbine purchase obligations related to the 240 MW Big Sky wind project. The loan has a five-year final maturity, however, specific events, including project performance, may trigger earlier repayment which could occur as early as February 2013. Big Sky's repayment obligations were guaranteed by EME until certain conditions were met, including commercial operations. On February 1, 2012, the lender agreed that all conditions had been satisfied and released EME from such guarantee. The loan is secured by a leasehold mortgage on the project's real property assets, a pledge of all other collateral of the Big Sky wind project, as well as a cash reserve account into which one-third of distributable cash flow, if any, of the Big Sky wind project is to be deposited on a monthly basis. The loan is also secured by pledges of Big Sky's direct and indirect ownership interests in the project.

Big Sky will need to arrange alternative financing, if available, to repay the loan at maturity or reach agreement with the lender to extend the maturity date of the loan as EME does not plan to make an investment in the project and is under no obligation to do so. If these efforts are unsuccessful, the lender may foreclose on the project resulting in a write off of the entire investment in the project. At June 30, 2012, EME's net investment in the Big Sky wind project was \$135 million.

Long-Term Debt

In March 2012, SCE issued \$400 million of 4.05% first and refunding mortgage bonds due in 2042. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay commercial paper borrowings and to fund SCE's capital program.

Credit Agreements and Short-Term Debt

During the second quarter of 2012, SCE replaced its credit facilities with a \$2.75 billion five-year revolving credit facility that matures in May 2017. The credit facility is generally used to support commercial paper and letters of credit issued for procurement-related collateral requirements, balancing account undercollections and for general corporate purposes, including working capital requirements to support operations and capital expenditures. At June 30, 2012, SCE's outstanding commercial paper supported by the credit facility was \$300 million at a weighted-average interest rate of 0.43%. At June 30, 2012, letters of credit issued under SCE's credit facility aggregated \$63 million and are scheduled to expire in twelve months or less. At December 31, 2011, the outstanding commercial paper was \$419 million at a weighted-average interest rate of 0.44%.

In February 2012, EME terminated its \$564 million revolving credit facility. Midwest Generation's \$500 million credit facility expired in June 2012 as per its terms. In the first quarter of 2012, EME completed a \$100 million letter of credit facility for EME's general corporate needs and for its projects, which expires on June 30, 2014. Letters of credit issued under this facility are secured by cash collateral at least equal to the issued amount.

During the second quarter of 2012, Edison International (parent) replaced its credit facility with a \$1 billion five-year revolving credit facility that matures in May 2017. Borrowings under this credit facility are used for general corporate purposes. At June 30, 2012, Edison International (parent) outstanding short-term debt supported by this credit facility

was \$18 million at a weighted-average interest rate of 1.53%. At December 31, 2011, the outstanding short-term debt was \$10 million at a weighted-average interest rate of 0.66%.

Letters of Credit

Letters of credit under EME's and its subsidiaries' credit facilities aggregated \$165 million and were scheduled to expire as follows: \$59 million in 2012, \$75 million in 2013, \$3 million in 2014, \$10 million in 2017, and \$18 million in 2018. Standby letters of credit include \$40 million issued in connection with the power purchase agreement with SCE under the Walnut Creek credit facility. Certain letters of credit are subject to automatic annual renewal provisions. At June 30, 2012, EME had \$51 million of cash collateral supporting its letters of credit.

Note 6. 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 customer exposure to variability in market prices related to SCE's power and gas activities. As part of this program, SCE enters into options, swaps, forwards, tolling arrangements and CRRs. These transactions are approved by the CPUC or executed in compliance with CPUC-approved procurement plans. SCE recovers its related hedging costs through the energy resource recovery account ("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 purchased from and sold to wholesale markets as a result of differences between SCE's load requirements and the amount of energy delivered from its generating facilities and power purchase agreements.

SCE's natural gas price exposure arises from natural gas purchased for the Mountainview power plant and peaker plants, QF contracts where pricing is based on a monthly natural gas index and power purchase agreements 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	
		June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Electricity options, swaps and forwards	GWh	26,597	30,881
Natural gas options, swaps and forwards	Bcf	213	300
Congestion revenue rights	GWh	136,863	166,163
Tolling arrangements	GWh	102,819	104,154

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the gross and net fair values of commodity derivative instruments at June 30, 2012:

(in millions)	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities ¹			Net Liability
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Subtotal	Short-Term	Long-Term	Subtotal	
Non-trading activities							
Economic hedges	\$69	\$75	\$144	\$245	\$830	\$1,075	\$931
Netting and collateral	(24)	(16)	(40)	(72)	(34)	(106)	(66)
Total	\$45	\$59	\$104	\$173	\$796	\$969	\$865

¹ Includes the fair value of derivatives with SCE's consolidated affiliates; however, in Edison International's consolidated financial statements, the fair value of such derivatives is eliminated.

The following table summarizes the gross and net fair values of commodity derivative instruments at December 31, 2011:

(in millions)	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities			Net Liability
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Subtotal	Short-Term	Long-Term	Subtotal	
Non-trading activities							
Economic hedges	\$86	\$85	\$171	\$303	\$856	\$1,159	\$988
Netting and collateral	(21)	(15)	(36)	(37)	(51)	(88)	(52)
Total	\$65	\$70	\$135	\$266	\$805	\$1,071	\$936

Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments

SCE recognizes realized gains and losses on derivative instruments as purchased power expense and expects that such gains or losses will be part of the purchase power costs recovered from customers. As a result, realized gains and losses do not affect earnings, but may temporarily affect cash flows. Due to expected future recovery from customers, unrealized gains and losses are recorded as regulatory assets and liabilities and therefore also do not affect 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		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2012	2011	June 30, 2012	2011
Realized gains (losses)	\$(67)	\$(35)	\$(122)	\$(74)
Unrealized gains (losses)	423	(227)	62	(323)

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 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.

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 \$96 million and \$216 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, for which SCE has posted no collateral to its counterparties for the respective periods. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on June 30, 2012, SCE would be required to post \$52 million of collateral.

Counterparty Default Risk Exposure

As part of SCE's procurement activities, SCE contracts with a number of utilities, energy companies, financial institutions, and other companies, collectively referred to as counterparties. If a counterparty were to default on its contractual obligations, SCE could be exposed to potentially volatile spot markets for buying replacement power or selling excess power. In addition, SCE would be exposed to the risk of non-payment of accounts receivable, primarily related to sales of excess energy and realized gains on derivative instruments. Substantially all of the contracts that SCE has executed with counterparties are either entered into under SCE's procurement plan which has been pre-approved by the CPUC, or the contracts are approved by the CPUC before becoming effective. As a result of regulatory recovery mechanisms, losses from non-performance are not expected to affect earnings, but may temporarily affect cash flows.

To manage credit risk, SCE looks at the risk of a potential default by counterparties. Credit risk is measured by the loss that would be incurred if counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. To mitigate credit risk from counterparties, master netting agreements are used whenever possible and counterparties may be required to pledge collateral when deemed necessary.

Competitive Power Generation

EMG's subsidiary, EME uses derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to market risks that arise from price fluctuations of electricity, capacity, fuel, emission allowances, transmission rights and interest rates. The derivative financial instruments vary in duration, ranging from a few days to several years, depending upon the instrument. To the extent that EME 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 the consolidated balance sheets as derivative assets or liabilities with offsetting changes recorded on the consolidated statements of operations. For derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting treatment, the fair value is recognized on the consolidated balance sheets as derivative assets or liabilities with offsetting changes in fair value, to the extent effective, recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss until reclassified into earnings when the related forecasted transaction occurs. The portion of a cash flow hedge that does not offset the change in the fair value of the transaction being hedged, which is commonly referred to as the ineffective portion, is immediately recognized in earnings.

Derivative instruments that are utilized for trading purposes are measured at fair value and included on the consolidated balance sheets as derivative assets or liabilities, with offsetting changes recognized in operating revenues on the consolidated statements of operations.

The results of derivative activities are recorded in cash flows from operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Where EME's derivative instruments are subject to a master netting agreement and the criteria of authoritative guidance are met, derivative assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis on the consolidated balance sheets.

Notional Volumes of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the notional volumes of derivatives used for hedging and trading activities: June 30, 2012

Commodity	Instrument	Classification	Unit of Measure	Hedging Activities			
				Cash Flow Hedges	Economic Hedges	Trading Activities	
Electricity	Forwards/Futures	Sales, net	GWh	4,630	1 116	3	—
Electricity	Forwards/Futures	Purchases, net	GWh	—	—		2,201
Electricity	Capacity	Sales, net	GW-Day	37	2	—	—
Electricity	Capacity	Purchases, net	GW-Day	—	—		134 2
Electricity	Congestion	Purchases, net	GWh	—	287	4	331,418 4
Natural gas	Forwards/Futures	Purchases, net	bcf	—	—		1.7
Fuel oil	Forwards/Futures	Purchases, net	barrels	—	240,000		20,000

At June 30, 2012, EME had interest rate contracts with notional values totaling \$703 million that converted floating rate LIBOR-based debt to fixed rates ranging from 0.79% to 4.29%. These contracts expire May 2013 through March 2026. In addition, at June 30, 2012, EME had forward starting interest rate contracts with notional values totaling \$641 million that will convert floating rate LIBOR-based debt to fixed rates ranging from 0.7825% to 4.0025%. These contracts have effective dates beginning December 2012 through December 2021 and expire December 2013 through December 2029.

December 31, 2011

Commodity	Instrument	Classification	Unit of Measure	Hedging Activities			Trading Activities	
				Cash Flow Hedges	Economic Hedges			
Electricity	Forwards/Futures	Sales, net	GWh	8,320	1	425	3	—
Electricity	Forwards/Futures	Purchases, net	GWh	—	—	—	—	2,926
Electricity	Capacity	Sales, net	GW-Day	89	2	—	—	—
Electricity	Capacity	Purchases, net	GW-Day	—	—	—	—	184
Electricity	Congestion	Purchases, net	GWh	—	—	2,528	4	230,798
Natural gas	Forwards/Futures	Sales, net	bcf	—	—	—	—	0.2
Fuel oil	Forwards/Futures	Purchases, net	barrels	—	—	240,000	—	—

¹ EME's hedge products include forward and futures contracts that qualify for hedge accounting.

² EME's hedge transactions for capacity result from bilateral trades. Capacity sold in the PJM Interconnection, LLC Reliability Pricing Model (PJM RPM) auction is not accounted for as a derivative.

³ These positions adjust financial and physical positions, or day-ahead and real-time positions, to reduce costs or increase gross margin. 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.

At December 31, 2011, EME had interest rate contracts with notional values totaling \$644 million that converted floating rate LIBOR-based debt to fixed rates ranging from 0.79% to 4.29%. These contracts expire May 2013 through March 2026. In addition, EME had forward starting interest rate contracts with notional values totaling \$506 million that will convert floating rate LIBOR-based debt to fixed rates of 3.5429%, 3.57% and 4.0025%. These contracts have effective dates of June 2013 and December 2021 and expire May 2023 and December 2029.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

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

June 30, 2012

(in millions)	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities			Net Assets (Liabilities)
	Short-term	Long-term	Subtotal	Short-term	Long-term	Subtotal	
Non-trading activities							
Cash flow hedges							
Commodity contracts	\$24	\$2	\$26	\$1	\$3	\$4	\$22
Interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—	114	114	(114)
Economic hedges	28	2	30	24	2	26	4
Trading activities	329	153	482	272	92	364	118
	381	157	538	297	211	508	30
Netting and collateral received ¹	(335)	(105)	(440)	(297)	(97)	(394)	(46)
Total	\$46	\$52	\$98	\$—	\$114	\$114	\$(16)

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December 31, 2011

(in millions)	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities			Net Assets (Liabilities)
	Short-term	Long-term	Subtotal	Short-term	Long-term	Subtotal	
Non-trading activities							
Cash flow hedges							
Commodity contracts	\$41	\$1	\$42	\$2	\$3	\$5	\$37
Interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—	90	90	(90)
Economic hedges	31	1	32	26	1	27	5
Trading activities	276	142	418	232	79	311	107
	348	144	492	260	173	433	59
Netting and collateral received ¹	(308)	(85)	(393)	(259)	(83)	(342)	(51)
Total	\$40	\$59	\$99	\$1	\$90	\$91	\$8

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.

Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments

The following table provides the cash flow hedge activity as part of accumulated other comprehensive loss:

(in millions)	Cash Flow Hedge Activity ¹				
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		Six Months Ended June 30, 2011		Income Statement Location
	Commodity Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Commodity Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	
Beginning of period derivative gains (losses)	\$35	\$(90)	\$43	\$(16)	
Effective portion of changes in fair value	19	(24)	(6)	(7)	
Reclassification to earnings	(33)	—	(29)	—	Competitive power generation revenue
End of period derivative gains (losses)	\$21	\$(114)	\$8	\$(23)	

Unrealized derivative gains (losses) are before income taxes. The after-tax amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss at June 30, 2012 and 2011 for commodity and interest rate contracts were \$12 million and \$(69) million, and \$5 million and \$(14) million, respectively.

For additional information, see Note 11.

EME recorded no net gains or losses during the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, and \$1 million and \$2 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, in operating revenues on the consolidated statements of operations representing the amount of cash flow hedge ineffectiveness.

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

(in millions)	Income Statement Location	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
Economic hedges	Competitive power generation revenues	\$6	\$20	\$17	\$26
	Fuel	(6)	(2)	(1)	4
Trading activities	Competitive power generation revenues	30	41	50	57

Contingent Features

Certain derivative instruments contain margin and collateral deposit requirements. Since EME's and its subsidiaries' credit ratings are below investment grade, EME and its subsidiaries have provided collateral in the form of cash and letters of credit for the benefit of derivative counterparties.

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 fair value of the related positions. Edison International nets counterparty receivables and payables where balances exist under master netting agreements. Edison International presents the portion of its margin and collateral deposits netted 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)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Collateral provided to counterparties:		
Offset against derivative liabilities	\$ 69	\$ 53
Reflected in margin and collateral deposits	84	58
Collateral received from counterparties:		
Offset against derivative assets	49	53

Note 7. Income Taxes

Effective Tax Rate

The table below provides a reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the federal statutory income tax rate to the income tax provision.

(in millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2012	2011	June 30, 2012	2011
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$104	\$254	\$218	\$535
Provision for income tax at federal statutory rate of 35%	36	89	76	187
Increase (decrease) in income tax from:				
State tax benefit – net of federal tax expense	2	6	(7)	8
Production and housing credits	(17)	(19)	(36)	(36)
Property-related	(10)	(10)	(19)	(21)
Other	(10)	(4)	(12)	(11)
Total income tax expense from continuing operations	\$1	\$62	\$2	\$127
Effective tax rate	1	% 24	% 1	% 24

The CPUC requires flow-through ratemaking 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.

Tax Dispute

Edison International's federal income tax returns and its California combined franchise tax returns are currently open for years subsequent to 2002. In addition, specific California refund claims made by Edison International for years 1991 through

2002 are currently under review by the Franchise Tax Board. The IRS examination phase of tax years 2003 through 2006 was completed in the fourth quarter of 2010, which included proposed adjustments for the following two items: A proposed adjustment increasing the taxable gain on the 2004 sale of EME's international assets, which if sustained, would result in a federal tax payment of approximately \$196 million, including interest and penalties through June 30, 2012 (the IRS has asserted a 40% penalty for understatement of tax liability related to this matter).

A proposed adjustment to disallow a component of SCE's repair allowance deduction, which if sustained, would result in a federal tax payment of approximately \$95 million, including interest through June 30, 2012.

Edison International disagrees with the proposed adjustments and filed a protest with the IRS in the first quarter of 2011. Federal income taxes of Edison International and its consolidated subsidiaries are generally the joint and several liabilities of members of the group under applicable tax laws and are paid by Edison International as the group's consolidated taxpayer, subject to internal tax-allocation agreements.

Tax Election at Homer City

On March 15, 2012, Homer City made an election to be treated as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes. As a result of this election, Homer City is treated for tax purposes as distributing its assets and liabilities to its partners, both of which are wholly owned subsidiaries of EME, and triggering tax deductions of approximately \$1.0 billion. Such tax deductions will be included in Edison International's 2011 consolidated tax returns.

Loss and Credit Carryforwards

Including the tax deduction generated from the Homer City election, Edison International has recorded tax benefits for federal and state net operating loss carryforwards and federal tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$1.6 billion as of June 30, 2012.

Note 8. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

Pension Plans

As part of the pension funding provisions contained in the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012 passed by Congress in June 2012, Edison International's projected 2012 plan contributions have been reduced to \$192 million from \$286 million, pending a final interest rate to be issued by the IRS. Contributions of \$73 million were made during the six months ended June 30, 2012. In July 2012, SCE made a further required \$58 million contribution to the pension fund. Contributions to date for SCE exceed the \$55 million currently being collected through customer rates. In the 2012 GRC, SCE requested recovery of plan contributions of \$168 million with recovery of any undercollection through the continuation of the existing balancing account mechanism. This proposal has been challenged by intervenors and is pending the outcome of the 2012 GRC decision. Annual contributions to these plans are expected to be, at a minimum, equal to the related annual expense.

Expense components are:

(in millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,	2011	June 30,	2011
Service cost	\$43	\$43	\$86	\$86
Interest cost	49	52	98	104
Expected return on plan assets	(59)	(60)	(118)	(120)
Amortization of prior service cost	1	2	2	4
Amortization of net loss	18	6	36	12
Expense under accounting standards	52	43	104	86
Regulatory adjustment (deferred)	27	(6)	54	(12)
Total expense recognized	\$79	\$37	\$158	\$74

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

Edison International made contributions of \$12 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and expects to make \$53 million of additional contributions during the remainder of 2012. In 2012, annual contributions made to plans for SCE employees are expected to be recovered through CPUC-approved regulatory mechanisms. Annual contributions are expected to be, at a minimum, equal to the total annual expense for these plans. Benefits under these plans, with some exceptions, are generally unvested and subject to change.

Expense components are:

(in millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,	2011	June 30,	2011
Service cost	\$ 13	\$ 11	\$ 26	\$ 22
Interest cost	30	33	60	66
Expected return on plan assets	(27)	(28)	(54)	(56)
Amortization of prior service credit	(9)	(9)	(18)	(18)
Amortization of net loss	12	9	24	18
Total expense	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ 38	\$ 32

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

Third-Party Power Purchase Agreements

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, SCE had new power purchase contracts classified as operating leases. The additional commitments are estimated to be: \$21 million in 2015, \$45 million in 2016 and \$944 million for the period remaining thereafter.

In July 2012, SCE entered into new power purchase contracts with commitments estimated to be: \$51 million in 2014, \$53 million in 2015, \$50 million in 2016 and \$199 million for the period remaining thereafter.

Power Plant and Other Lease Commitments

Homer City Lease and Environmental Project

Homer City made the required April 1, 2012 senior rent payment but did not make the April 1, 2012 payment of equity rent. On March 30, 2012, Homer City was granted a waiver by the owner-lessors of any rent default event with respect to the payment of the equity rent for all purposes other than restrictions on distributions from Homer City, including repayment of its intercompany loan, and the \$48 million senior rent reserve letter of credit remains in place. For further discussion of the Homer City lease, refer to "Item 8. Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies—Power Plant and Other Lease Commitments—Sale-Leaseback Transactions" in the 2011 Form 10-K.

On March 29, 2012, Homer City and General Electric Capital Corporation ("GECC") entered into an Implementation Agreement (the "Agreement") with respect to the Homer City plant. As addressed by the Agreement, an affiliate of the GECC-controlled owner-lessors of the Homer City plant has entered into an engineering, procurement and construction agreement and has executed related agreements for the construction of environmental improvements. GECC has discretion over all decisions related to such construction agreements. Homer City agreed to conduct its business as set forth in the Agreement and to use commercially reasonable efforts to provide assistance to GECC and its affiliates in connection with the construction agreements. The estimated cost of installing sulfur dioxide ("SO₂") and particulate emissions control equipment for Units 1 and 2 of the Homer City plant is expected to be approximately \$700 million to \$750 million. On April 2, 2012, Homer City received the permit to construct such improvements from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection ("PADEP").

The Agreement also requires Homer City, at the request of GECC, to enter into one or more implementation transactions, as defined in the Agreement, for the divestiture of its leasehold interest in the Homer City plant (and, under certain circumstances, related assets and liabilities as specified) and to assist GECC in obtaining certain third-party consents or waivers. Homer City and GECC also agreed to enter into a transition services agreement in connection with any implementation transaction. There is no assurance that Homer City and GECC will actually consummate a divestiture transaction as contemplated by the Agreement.

Certain divestitures of Homer City's leasehold interest in the plant are subject to consent rights of the holders of the secured lease obligation bonds issued in connection with the original sale-leaseback transaction. GECC is currently engaged in discussions and has reached an agreement in principle on a non-binding restructuring term sheet with certain of the holders of the secured lease obligation bonds regarding amendments to the terms of the 8.137% Senior Secured Bonds due 2019 and the 8.734% Senior Secured Bonds due 2026, each issued by Homer City Funding LLC. Even though an agreement in principle has been reached with certain holders of the secured lease obligation bonds, that agreement may not be approved by the secured lease obligation bondholders as required under the operative

documents to effectuate the necessary modifications to

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the terms of the bonds. If an agreement to modify the terms of the bonds is not approved and consummated, then it is possible that Homer City could become the subject of bankruptcy proceedings.

The Agreement also contains certain indemnities by each party in favor of the other. The Agreement may be terminated by GECC in its sole discretion at any time effective immediately upon delivery of notice to Homer City. Homer City may terminate the Agreement in connection with certain terminations of the construction agreements, subject to certain conditions.

Included in the consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2012 are assets and liabilities of Homer City. In the event that Homer City completes a divestiture transaction with its owner-lessors or EME ceases to control Homer City, EME will record a loss on disposition and classify Homer City as a discontinued operation. At June 30, 2012, Homer City assets of \$181 million were composed of cash, accounts receivable, inventory, and other assets and liabilities of \$97 million were composed of accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other liabilities. In addition, EMMT had an intercompany account receivable from Homer City of \$37 million at June 30, 2012. Any loss on disposition will be determined based on the assets and liabilities as of the date of disposition, the terms and conditions of the relevant transaction and an assessment as to whether any ongoing contingencies exist.

Coal Transportation Commitments

At June 30, 2012, Midwest Generation had contractual agreements for the transportation of coal. The commitments under these contracts are based on either actual coal purchases derived from committed coal volumes set forth in fuel supply contracts or minimum quantities as set forth in the transportation agreements as adjusted for provisions that mitigate the financial exposure of Midwest Generation related to a plant closure under certain circumstances as specified in the agreements. Estimated contractual obligations for coal transportation agreements are estimated to aggregate \$2.4 billion, which consists of: \$229 million for the remainder of 2012, \$292 million for 2013, \$287 million for 2014, \$261 million for 2015, \$261 million for 2016, and \$1.1 billion thereafter. Years subsequent to 2012 reflect a reduction in minimum volumes for the shut down of the Fisk and Crawford Stations.

Guarantees and Indemnities

Edison International's subsidiaries have various financial and performance guarantees and indemnity agreements which are issued in the normal course of business. The contracts discussed below included performance guarantees.

Environmental Indemnities Related to the Midwest Generation Plants

In connection with the acquisition of the Midwest Generation plants, EME agreed to indemnify Commonwealth Edison Company ("Commonwealth Edison") with respect to specified environmental liabilities before and after December 15, 1999, the date of sale. The indemnification obligations are reduced by any insurance proceeds and tax benefits related to such indemnified claims and are subject to a requirement that Commonwealth Edison takes all reasonable steps to mitigate losses related to any such indemnification claim. Also, in connection with the sale-leaseback transaction related to the Powerton and Joliet Stations in Illinois, EME agreed to indemnify the owner-lessors for specified environmental liabilities. These indemnities are not limited in term or amount. 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 and Other Litigation," and one of the Powerton-Joliet owner-lessors has made a similar request for 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 Midwest Generation's 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. 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 2013. There were approximately 218 cases for which Midwest Generation was potentially liable that had not been settled and dismissed at June 30, 2012. Midwest Generation had recorded a liability of \$53 million at June 30, 2012 related to this contractual indemnity.

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Indemnities Related to the Homer City Plant

In connection with the acquisition of the Homer City plant, Homer City agreed to indemnify the sellers with respect to specified environmental liabilities before and after the date of sale. EME guaranteed this obligation of Homer City. Also, in connection with the sale-leaseback transaction related to the Homer City plant, Homer City agreed to indemnify the owner-lessors for specified environmental liabilities. Due to the nature of the obligations under these indemnity provisions, they are not subject to a maximum potential liability and do not have expiration dates. EME has not recorded a liability related to this indemnity. For discussion of the New Source Review lawsuit filed against Homer City, see "—Contingencies—Homer City New Source Review and Other Litigation." Also, in connection with the Implementation Agreement discussed above, Homer City has agreed to enter into one or more implementation transactions, at the request of GECC, on the terms outlined in the Implementation Agreement, which include indemnification for specified matters.

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. At June 30, 2012, EME had recorded a liability of \$27 million related to these matters.

In connection with the sale-leaseback transactions related to the Homer City plant 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. Under certain of these tax indemnity agreements, Homer City and Midwest Generation, as the lessees in the sale-leaseback transactions agreed to indemnify the respective owner-lessors for specified adverse tax consequences that could result from certain situations set forth in each tax indemnity agreement, including specified defaults under the respective leases. Although the Collins Station lease terminated in April 2004, Midwest Generation's indemnities in favor of its former lease equity investors are still in effect. EME provided similar indemnities in the sale-leaseback transactions related to the Powerton and Joliet Stations in Illinois. The potential indemnity obligations under these tax indemnity agreements could be significant. Due to the nature of these potential obligations, EME cannot determine a range of estimated obligations which would be triggered by a valid claim from the owner-lessors. EME has not recorded a liability for these matters.

In addition to the indemnity provided by Homer City, EME agreed to indemnify the owner-lessors in the sale-leaseback transaction related to the Homer City plant for certain negative federal income tax consequences should the rent payments be "levelized" for tax purposes and for potential foreign tax credit losses in the event that the owner-lessor's debt is characterized as recourse, rather than nonrecourse. This indemnity covers a limited range of possible tax consequences that are unrelated to performance under the lease.

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

SCE has indemnified the City of Redlands, California in connection with Mountainview's California Energy Commission permit 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 and Guarantees

EME guarantees Midwest Generation's payments under the Powerton and Joliet sale-leaseback agreements. A default by Midwest Generation in meeting its obligations could have an adverse impact on EME.

Edison International 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 indemnities for specified environmental liabilities and income taxes with respect to assets sold. Edison International's

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obligations under these agreements may or may not be limited in terms of time and/or amount, and in some instances Edison International may have recourse against third parties. Edison International has not recorded a liability related to these indemnities. The overall maximum amount of the obligations under these indemnifications cannot be reasonably estimated.

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.

Edison International believes the outcome of these other proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not materially affect its results of operations or liquidity.

Midwest Generation New Source Review and Other Litigation

In August 2009, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("US EPA") and the State of Illinois filed a complaint in the Northern District of Illinois alleging that Midwest Generation or Commonwealth Edison performed repair or replacement projects at six Illinois coal-fired electric generating stations in violation of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") requirements and of the New Source Performance Standards of the Clean Air Act ("CAA"), including alleged requirements to obtain a construction permit and to install controls sufficient to meet best available control technology ("BACT") emission 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. In addition to seeking penalties ranging from \$25,000 to \$37,500 per violation, per day, the complaint called for an injunction ordering Midwest Generation to install controls sufficient to meet BACT emission rates at all units subject to the complaint and other remedies. The remedies sought by the plaintiffs in the lawsuit could go well beyond the requirements of the Combined Pollutant Standard ("CPS"). Several Chicago-based environmental action groups intervened in the case.

Nine of the ten PSD claims raised in the complaint have been dismissed, along with claims related to alleged violations of Title V of the CAA, to the extent based on the dismissed PSD claims, and all claims asserted against Commonwealth Edison and EME. The court denied a motion to dismiss a claim by the Chicago-based environmental action groups for civil penalties in the remaining PSD claim, but noted that the plaintiffs will be required to convince the court that the statute of limitations should be equitably tolled. The court did not address 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. The dismissals have been certified as "partial final judgments" capable of appeal, and an appeal is pending before the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. The remaining claims have been stayed pending the appeal. In February 2012, certain of the environmental action groups that had intervened in the case entered into an agreement with Midwest Generation to dismiss without prejudice all of their opacity claims as to all defendants. The agreed upon motion to dismiss was approved by the court on March 26, 2012.

In January 2012, two complaints were filed against Midwest Generation in Illinois state court by residents living near the Crawford and Fisk Stations on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, each asserting claims of nuisance, negligence, trespass, and strict liability. The plaintiffs seek to have their suits certified as a class action and request injunctive relief, as well as compensatory and punitive damages. The complaints are similar to two complaints previously filed in the Northern District of Illinois, which were dismissed in October 2011 for lack of federal jurisdiction. In March 2012, Midwest Generation filed motions to dismiss the cases, which are pending.

Adverse decisions in these cases could involve penalties, remedial actions and damages that could have a material impact on the financial condition and results of operations of Midwest Generation and EME. EME cannot predict the outcome of these matters or estimate the impact on the Midwest Generation plants, or its and Midwest Generation's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. EME has not recorded a liability for these matters.

Homer City New Source Review and Other Litigation

In January 2011, the US EPA filed a complaint in the Western District of Pennsylvania against Homer City, the sale-leaseback owner participants of the Homer City plant, and two prior owners of the Homer City plant. The complaint alleged violations of the PSD and Title V provisions of the CAA, as a result of projects in the 1990s

performed by prior owners without PSD permits and the subsequent failure to incorporate emissions limitations that meet BACT into the station's Title V operating permit. In addition to seeking penalties ranging from \$32,500 to \$37,500 per violation, per day, the complaint called for an injunction ordering Homer City to install controls sufficient to meet BACT emission rates at all units subject to the complaint and for other remedies. The PADEP, the State of New York and the State of New Jersey intervened in the lawsuit. In October 2011, all of the claims in the US EPA's lawsuit were dismissed with prejudice. An appeal of the dismissal is pending before the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

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Also in January 2011, two residents filed a complaint in the Western District of Pennsylvania, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, against Homer City, the sale-leaseback owner participants of the Homer City plant, two prior owners of the Homer City plant, EME, and Edison International, claiming that emissions from the Homer City plant had adversely affected their health and property values. The plaintiffs sought to have their suit certified as a class action and requested injunctive relief, the funding of a health assessment study and medical monitoring, as well as compensatory and punitive damages. In October 2011, the claims in the purported class action lawsuit that were based on the federal CAA were dismissed with prejudice, while state law statutory and common law claims were dismissed without prejudice to re-file in state court should the plaintiffs choose to do so. EME does not know whether the plaintiffs will file a complaint in state court.

In February 2012, Homer City received a 60-day Notice of Intent to Sue indicating the Sierra Club's intent to file a citizen lawsuit alleging violations of emissions standards and limitations under the CAA and the Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act.

Adverse decisions in these cases could involve penalties, remedial actions and damages that could have a material impact on the financial condition and results of operations of Homer City and EME. EME cannot predict the outcome of these matters or estimate the impact on the Homer City plant, or its and Homer City's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. EME has not recorded a liability for these matters.

San Onofre Outage, Inspection and Repair Issues

SCE replaced four steam generators at San Onofre Units 2 and 3 in 2010 and 2011. In the first quarter of 2012, a water leak suddenly occurred in one of the heat transfer tubes in San Onofre's Unit 3 steam generators. Unit 3 was safely taken off-line. At the time, San Onofre Unit 2 was off-line for a planned outage when isolated areas of wear in some of its heat transfer tubes were found. Both Units remain off-line for ongoing, extensive inspections, testing and analysis of their steam generators, and will be restarted only when SCE determines that it is safe to do so and when start-up has been approved by the NRC.

In 2005, the CPUC authorized expenditures of approximately \$525 million (\$665 million after adjustment for inflation) for SCE's 78.21% share of San Onofre to purchase and install the four new steam generators in Units 2 and 3 and remove and dispose of their predecessors. SCE has spent \$593 million through June 30, 2012 on the steam generator replacement project. Those expenditures remain subject to CPUC reasonableness review upon submission of SCE's final costs for the overall project.

As a result of outages associated with the steam generator inspection and repair, electric power and capacity normally provided by San Onofre is being purchased in the market by SCE on behalf of customers (commencing on February 1 for Unit 3 and March 5 for Unit 2). Market costs through June 30, 2012 were approximately \$117 million, net of avoided nuclear fuel costs, and are recoverable through the ERRA balancing account, subject to CPUC reasonableness review. Because of the uncertainties associated with when and at what output levels the Units will or may be returned to service, total potential market power costs cannot be estimated at this time. Costs for power are likely to be higher during the summer months.

SCE's 2012 annual revenue requirement request for its direct operating and maintenance costs, depreciation and return on its investment in San Onofre Unit 2, Unit 3 and related common plant is approximately \$650 million. At June 30, 2012, San Onofre rate base was \$1.2 billion and the net investment and related inventory associated with San Onofre was \$2.0 billion. Under California Public Utilities Code Section 455.5, SCE will be required to notify the CPUC if either of the San Onofre Units has been out of service for nine consecutive months, or November 2012 for Unit 3 and December 2012 for Unit 2 (not including preplanned outages). In that event, the CPUC is required within 45 days of SCE's notice for a particular Unit to initiate an investigation to determine whether to remove from customer rates some or all of the revenue requirement associated with the portion of the facility that is out of service. From the initiation date of the investigation, such rates are collected subject to refund. Under Section 455.5 any determination to adjust rates is made after hearings are conducted in connection with the utility's next general rate case. If, after investigation and hearings, the costs associated with a Unit are disallowed recovery because it is out of service and the Unit is subsequently returned to service, rates may be readjusted to reflect that return to service after 100 continuous hours of operation. Notwithstanding the requirements of Section 455.5, the CPUC may institute other proceedings relating to the impact of the extended outage at San Onofre and its potential effects on rates, and there is currently

pending before the CPUC a proposal to initiate an Order Instituting Investigation regarding such impacts. The steam generators were designed and supplied by MHI and are warranted for an initial period of 20 years from acceptance. MHI is contractually obligated to repair or replace defective items and to pay specified damages for certain repairs. SCE's purchase contract with MHI states that MHI's liability under the purchase agreement is limited to \$137 million and excludes consequential damages, defined to include "the cost of replacement power." Such limitations in the contract are

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subject to applicable exceptions. In addition, San Onofre carries both property damage and outage insurance for San Onofre issued by Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited (“NEIL”) and has placed NEIL on notice of potential claims for loss recovery. SCE will pursue recoveries arising from available agreements and insurance, but there is no assurance that SCE will recover all of its applicable costs pursuant to these arrangements.

CPSD Investigations

San Gabriel Valley Windstorm Investigation

In November 2011, a windstorm resulted in significant damage to SCE’s electric system and service outages for SCE customers primarily in the San Gabriel Valley. The CPUC directed its Consumer Protection and Safety Division (“CPSD”) to conduct an investigation focused on the cause of the outages, SCE’s service restoration effort, and SCE’s customer communications during the outages. The CPSD issued its preliminary report on February 1, 2012. The report asserts that SCE and others with whom SCE shares utility poles violated certain CPUC safety rules applicable to overhead line construction, maintenance and operation, which may have caused the failures of affected poles and supporting cables. The report also concludes that SCE’s restoration time was not adequate and makes other assertions. Additionally, the report contends that SCE violated CPUC rules by failing to preserve evidence relevant to the investigation when it did not retain damaged poles that were replaced following the windstorm. If the CPUC issues an Order Instituting Investigation (“OII”) regarding this matter and SCE is found to have violated any CPUC rules, it could face penalties. In addition, the cost of any large scale review of poles or other equipment for safety compliance could be significant. SCE is unable to estimate a possible loss or range of loss associated with any penalties that may be imposed by the CPUC on SCE.

Malibu Fire Order Instituting Investigation

Following a 2007 wildfire in Malibu, California, the CPUC issued an OII to determine if any statutes, CPUC general orders, rules or regulations were violated by SCE or telecomm providers (“OII Respondents”) that shared the use of three failed power poles in the wildfire area. The CPSD has alleged, among other things, that the poles were overloaded, that the OII Respondents violated the CPUC’s rules governing the design, construction and inspection of poles and misled the CPUC during its investigation of the fire, and that SCE failed to preserve evidence relevant to the investigation. In October 2011, the CPSD proposed that the OII Respondents be assessed penalties of approximately \$99 million, with SCE being allocated approximately \$50 million of the total. SCE has denied the allegations and believes the proposed penalties are excessive.

Four Corners New Source Review Litigation

In October 2011, four private environmental organizations filed a CAA citizen lawsuit against the co-owners of Four Corners. The complaint alleges that certain work performed at the Four Corners generating units 4 and 5, over the approximate periods of 1985-1986 and 2007-present, constituted plant “major modifications” and the plant’s failure to obtain permits and install best available control technology (“BACT”) violated the PSD requirements and the New Source Performance Standards of the CAA. The complaint also alleges subsequent and continuing violations of BACT air emissions limits. The lawsuit seeks injunctive and declaratory relief, civil penalties, including a mitigation project and litigation costs. In November 2010, SCE entered into an agreement to sell its ownership interest in generating units 4 and 5 to APS. The sale is subject to certain closing conditions and is expected to close not earlier than December 2012. Under the agreement SCE would remain responsible for its pro rata share of certain environmental liabilities, including penalties arising from environmental violations prior to the sale, but SCE would not be liable for any costs of installing BACT or other costs related to continuing or extending Four Corners operations. SCE is unable to estimate a possible loss or range of loss associated with this matter.

Concurrently, the US EPA has proposed a regional haze federal implementation plan based on an APS proposal that would require shut down of units 1, 2 and 3 by 2016 and the installation of selective catalytic reduction technology on units 4 and 5 by 2018. APS’ proposal contemplated that these actions would both satisfy the federal regional haze requirements and resolve any New Source Review claims the US EPA might have. A final federal implementation plan is expected in 2012.

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, operation and maintenance, monitoring and site closure. Unless there is a single 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 timing of cash flows is uncertain.

At June 30, 2012, Edison International's recorded estimated minimum liability to remediate its 27 identified material sites (sites in which the upper end of the range of the costs is at least \$1 million) at SCE (25 sites) and EME (2 sites related to Midwest Generation) was \$51 million, of which \$43 million was related to SCE, including \$11 million related to San Onofre. In addition to its identified material sites, SCE also has 33 immaterial sites for which the total minimum recorded liability was \$3 million. Of the \$46 million total environmental remediation liability for SCE, \$43 million has been recorded as a regulatory asset. SCE expects to recover \$28 million through an incentive mechanism that allows SCE to recover 90% of its environmental remediation costs at certain sites (SCE may request to include additional sites) and \$15 million through a mechanism that allows SCE to recover 100% of the costs incurred at certain sites 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.

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 the identified material sites and immaterial sites could exceed its recorded liability by up to \$216 million and \$6 million, respectively, 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.

SCE expects to clean up its identified sites over a period of up to 30 years. Remediation costs in each of the next five years are expected to range from \$7 million to \$17 million. Costs incurred for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$4 million and \$7 million, respectively.

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 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 estimates.

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.

NEIL, a mutual insurance company owned by entities with nuclear facilities, issues primary property damage, decontamination and excess property damage and accidental outage insurance policies. At San Onofre and Palo Verde, property damage insurance covers losses up to \$500 million, including decontamination costs.

Decontamination liability and excess property damage coverage exceeding the primary \$500 million also has been purchased in amounts greater than the federal requirement of a minimum of approximately \$1.1 billion. Property damage insurance also covers damages caused by acts of terrorism up to specified limits. Additional outage insurance covers part of replacement power expenses during an accident-related nuclear unit outage.

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 \$49 million per year. Insurance premiums are charged to operating expense.

Wildfire Insurance

Severe wildfires in California have given rise to large damage claims against California utilities for fire-related losses alleged to be the result of the failure of electric and other utility equipment. Invoking a California Court of Appeal decision, plaintiffs

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pursuing these claims have relied on the doctrine of inverse condemnation, which can impose strict liability (including liability for a claimant's attorneys' fees) for property damage. On September 1, 2011, SCE's parent, Edison International, renewed its insurance coverage, which included coverage for SCE's wildfire liabilities up to a \$575 million limit (with a self-insured retention of \$10 million per wildfire occurrence). Various coverage limitations within the policies that make up the insurance coverage could result in additional self-insured costs in the event of multiple wildfire occurrences during the policy period (September 1, 2011 to August 31, 2012). SCE may experience coverage reductions and/or increased insurance costs in future years. No assurance can be given that future losses will not exceed the limits of SCE's insurance coverage.

Spent Nuclear Fuel

Under federal law, the Department of Energy ("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 June 2010, the United States Court of Federal Claims issued a decision granting SCE and the San Onofre co-owners damages of approximately \$142 million to recover costs incurred through December 31, 2005 for the DOE's failure to meet its obligation to begin accepting spent nuclear fuel from San Onofre. SCE received payment from the federal government in the amount of the damage award in November 2011. SCE has returned to the San Onofre co-owners their respective share of the damage award paid. SCE, as operating agent, filed a lawsuit on behalf of the San Onofre owners against the DOE in the Court of Federal Claims in December 2011 seeking damages of approximately \$98 million for the period from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2010 for the DOE's failure to meet its obligation to begin accepting spent nuclear fuel. Additional legal action would be necessary to recover damages incurred after December 31, 2010. Any damages recovered by SCE are subject to CPUC review as to how these amounts would be distributed among customers, shareholders, or to offset fuel decommissioning or storage costs.

Note 10. Environmental Developments

Hazardous Air Pollutant Regulations

In December 2011, the US EPA announced the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS") rule, limiting emissions of hazardous air pollutants from coal- and oil-fired electrical generating units. The rule was published in the Federal Register on February 16, 2012, and became effective on April 16, 2012. A number of parties have filed notices of appeal challenging the rule.

Greenhouse Gas Regulation

In March 2012, the US EPA announced proposed carbon dioxide emissions limits for new power plants. The status of the US EPA's efforts to develop greenhouse gas emissions performance standards for existing plants is unknown.

In June 2012, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit dismissed the challenge by industry groups and some states to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule, known as the "GHG tailoring rule."

In July 2012, the US EPA published a final rule maintaining the CO₂ equivalent emissions thresholds (for purposes of PSD and Title V permitting) originally established in the GHG tailoring rule.

Greenhouse Gas Litigation

In March 2012, the federal district court in Mississippi dismissed, in its entirety, the purported class action complaint filed by private citizens in May 2011, naming a large number of defendants, including SCE, EME and other Edison International subsidiaries, for damages allegedly arising from Hurricane Katrina. In April 2012, the plaintiffs filed an appeal with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Plaintiffs allege that the defendants' activities resulted in emissions of substantial quantities of greenhouse gases that have contributed to climate change and sea level rise, which in turn are alleged to have increased the destructive force of Hurricane Katrina. The lawsuit alleges causes of action for negligence, public and private nuisance, and trespass, and seeks unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. The claims in this lawsuit are nearly identical to a subset of the claims that were raised against many of the same defendants in a previous lawsuit that was filed in, and dismissed by, the same federal district court where the current case has been filed.

Note 11. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Edison International's accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of:

(in millions)	Unrealized Loss on Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and PBOP – Net Gain (Loss)	Pension and PBOP – Prior Service Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$(34)	\$(100)	\$(5)	\$(139)
Change for 2012	(23)	6	—	(17)
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$(57)	\$(94)	\$(5)	\$(156)

Included in accumulated other comprehensive loss at June 30, 2012 was \$12 million, net of tax, of unrealized gains on commodity-based cash flow hedges, and \$69 million, net of tax, of unrealized losses related to interest rate hedges.

The maximum period over which a commodity cash flow hedge is designated is through May 31, 2014.

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 \$13 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.

Note 12. Supplemental Cash Flows Information

Edison International's supplemental cash flows information is:

(in millions)	Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash payments (receipts) for interest and taxes:		
Interest – net of amounts capitalized	\$ 348	\$ 321
Tax refunds – net	(8)	(44)
Noncash investing and financing activities		
Purchase of equipment with notes payable	\$ —	\$ 56
Details of debt exchange:		
Pollution-control bonds redeemed	\$ —	\$ (56)
Pollution-control bonds issued	—	56
Dividends declared but not paid:		
Common stock	\$ 106	\$ 104
Preferred and preference stock	34	15

Accrued capital expenditures at June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$433 million and \$388 million, respectively. Accrued capital expenditures will be included as an investing activity in the consolidated statements of cash flow in the period paid.

Note 13. Preferred and Preference Stock of Utility

During the first quarter of 2012, SCE issued 350,000 shares of 6.25% Series E Preference Stock (cumulative, \$1,000 liquidation value). The Series E preference shares may not be redeemed prior to February 1, 2022. After February 1, 2022, SCE may at its option, redeem the shares, in whole or in part for a price of \$1,000 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends, if any. The shares are not subject to mandatory redemption. The proceeds from the sale of these shares were used to repay commercial paper borrowings and to fund SCE's capital program.

During the second quarter of 2012, SCE issued 190,004 shares of 5.625% Series F Preference Stock (cumulative, \$2,500 liquidation value) to SCE Trust I, a special purpose entity formed to issue trust securities as discussed in Note 3. Variable Interest Entities. The Series F Preference Stock may not be redeemed prior to June 15, 2017. After June 15, 2017, SCE may

at its option, redeem the shares, in whole or in part for a price of \$2,500 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends, if any. The shares are not subject to mandatory redemption. The proceeds from the sale of these shares were used to repay commercial paper borrowings, for general corporate purposes and to redeem and retire \$75 million of the Series A Preference Stock.

Note 14. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory Assets

Regulatory assets included on the consolidated balance sheets are:

(in millions)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current:		
Regulatory balancing accounts	\$ 351	\$ 223
Energy derivatives	224	264
Other	8	7
Total Current	583	494
Long-term:		
Deferred income taxes – net	2,097	2,020
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	1,672	1,703
Energy derivatives	457	487
Unamortized investments – net	483	484
Unamortized loss on reacquired debt	238	249
Nuclear-related investment – net	149	156
Regulatory balancing accounts	92	69
Other	236	298
Total Long-term	5,424	5,466
Total Regulatory Assets	\$ 6,007	\$ 5,960

Regulatory Liabilities

Regulatory liabilities included on the consolidated balance sheets are:

(in millions)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current:		
Regulatory balancing accounts	\$ 712	\$ 661
Other	9	9
Total Current	721	670
Long-term:		
Costs of removal	2,742	2,697
Asset Retirement Obligations	1,235	1,105
Regulatory balancing accounts	1,054	864
Other	7	4
Total Long-term	5,038	4,670
Total Regulatory Liabilities	\$ 5,759	\$ 5,340

Note 15. Other Investments

Nuclear Decommissioning Trusts

Future decommissioning costs of removal of nuclear assets are expected to be funded from independent decommissioning trusts, which currently receive contributions of approximately \$23 million per year through SCE customer rates. Contributions to the decommissioning trusts are reviewed every three years by the CPUC. If additional funds are needed for decommissioning, it is probable that the additional funds will be recoverable through customer rates. 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.

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

(in millions)	Longest Maturity Dates	Amortized Cost		Fair Value	
		June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Stocks	—	\$953	\$ 865	\$2,090	\$ 1,899
Municipal bonds	2051	583	625	714	756
U.S. government and agency securities	2041	489	516	549	580
Corporate bonds	2054	310	259	382	317
Short-term investments and receivables/payables	One-year	71	38	75	40
Total		\$2,406	\$ 2,303	\$3,810	\$ 3,592

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 \$496 million and \$524 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$1.1 billion for both the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. Unrealized holding gains, net of losses, were \$1.4 billion and \$1.3 billion at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

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

(in millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2012	2011	June 30, 2012	2011
Balance at beginning of period	\$3,853	\$3,619	\$3,592	\$3,480
Gross realized gains	15	12	40	35
Gross realized losses	(1)	—	(5)	—
Unrealized gains (losses) – net	(67)	4	116	106
Other-than-temporary impairments	(19)	(4)	(23)	(13)
Interest, dividends, contributions and other	29	26	90	49
Balance at end of period	\$3,810	\$3,657	\$3,810	\$3,657

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

Note 16. Other Income and Expenses

Other income and expenses are as follows:

(in millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2012	2011	June 30, 2012	2011
Other income:				
Equity allowance for funds used during construction	\$27	\$27	\$47	\$56
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance policies	7	7	14	13
Other	2	5	6	8
Total utility other income	36	39	67	77
Competitive power generation and other income	2	3	1	6
Total other income	\$38	\$42	\$68	\$83
Other expenses:				
Civic, political and related activities and donations	\$10	\$9	\$17	\$15
Other	9	4	9	10
Total utility other expenses	19	13	26	25
Competitive power generation and other expenses	—	—	—	—
Total other expenses	\$19	\$13	\$26	\$25

Note 17. Planned Sale of Interest in Four Corners

In November 2010, SCE entered into an agreement to sell its ownership interest in Units 4 and 5 of the Four Corners Generating Station, a coal-fired electric generating facility in New Mexico, to the operator of the facility, Arizona Public Service Company. During 2012, the CPUC and the Arizona Corporation Commission ("ACC") approved the transaction. As part of its sale approval, the ACC stipulated that the sale cannot close earlier than December 1, 2012 which under the adjustment mechanism set forth in the sales agreement would reduce the sale price from \$294 million to \$279 million. The price is also subject to further adjustments. The closing of the sale is contingent upon the receipt of other specified closing conditions, including APS obtaining a long-term fuel supply agreement for the plant. The sale agreement provides for either party to terminate if it is not completed by December 31, 2012. Any gain on the sale will be for the benefit of SCE's customers and, therefore, will not affect SCE's earnings.

Note 18. Restructuring Activities

At June 30, 2012, EME and its subsidiaries without contractual dividend restrictions had corporate cash and cash equivalents of \$879 million, which includes Midwest Generation's cash and cash equivalents of \$177 million. EME and Midwest Generation's previous revolving credit agreements have been terminated or expired and no longer are sources of liquidity. At June 30, 2012, EME had \$3.7 billion of unsecured notes outstanding, \$500 million of which mature in June 2013.

EME is currently experiencing operating losses due to lower realized energy and capacity prices, higher fuel costs and lower generation at the Midwest Generation plants. Forward market prices indicate that these trends are expected to continue for a number of years. As a result, EME expects that it will incur further reductions in cash flow and losses in the current year and in subsequent years. A continuation of these adverse trends coupled with pending debt maturities and the need to retrofit its Midwest Generation plants to comply with governmental regulations will exhaust EME's liquidity. Consequently, EME will need to consider all options available to it, including potential sales of assets, restructuring, reorganization of its capital structure, or conservation of cash that would be otherwise applied to the payment of obligations. EME has entered into non-disclosure and engagement agreements with advisors representing certain of its unsecured bondholders for the purpose of engaging in discussions with such advisors and Edison International regarding EME's financial condition. Absent a restructuring of its obligations, based on current projections, EME is not expected to have sufficient liquidity to repay the \$500 million debt obligation due in June 2013. As a result, EME may need to file for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Under the applicable accounting standards, Edison International would no longer consolidate EME for financial reporting purposes if it filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, as Edison International would no longer have a controlling financial interest for accounting purposes. In order to deconsolidate EME for

financial reporting purposes,

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the carrying values of the assets and liabilities of EME would be removed from Edison International's consolidated balance sheets as of the bankruptcy filing date and the investment in EME would be recorded at its estimated fair value. Any loss would be recognized in an amount equal to the excess of the book value of Edison International's investment in EME over the fair value of such investment. At June 30, 2012, the book value of Edison International's investment in EME was \$1.4 billion. Edison International would record any liabilities due to EME and certain liabilities that are joint and several with EME, including liabilities for uncertain tax positions taken in consolidated or combined tax returns of Edison International that are otherwise not resolved through the tax-allocation agreement and certain retirement plans.

Note 19. Business Segments

The following is information (including the elimination of intercompany transactions) related to Edison International's reportable segments:

(in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating Revenue:				
Electric utility	\$2,651	\$2,446	\$5,063	\$4,678
Competitive power generation	407	538	851	1,090
Parent and other ²	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Consolidated Edison International	\$3,057	\$2,983	\$5,912	\$5,766
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Edison International:				
Electric utility	\$191	\$211	\$373	\$433
Competitive power generation ¹	(110)	(31)	(194)	(51)
Parent and other ²	(7)	(4)	(12)	(6)
Consolidated Edison International	\$74	\$176	\$167	\$376

Segment balance sheet information was:

(in millions)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Total Assets:		
Electric utility	\$42,003	\$40,315
Competitive power generation	8,148	8,392
Parent and other ²	(763)	(668)
Consolidated Edison International	\$49,388	\$48,039

¹ Includes losses from discontinued operations of \$(1) million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and \$(1) million and \$(3) million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, 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.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q 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:

- cost of capital and the ability of Edison International or its subsidiaries to borrow funds and access the capital markets on reasonable terms;
- 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, including compliance with CPS (at Midwest Generation) and CAIR or CSAPR (as applicable) and the MATS rule at Midwest Generation and Homer City;
- 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;
- possible customer bypass or departure due to technological advancements or cumulative rate impacts that make self-generation or use of alternative energy sources economically viable;
- risks inherent in the construction of transmission and distribution infrastructure replacement and expansion projects, including those related to project site identification, public opposition, environmental mitigation, construction, permitting, power curtailment costs (payments due under power contracts in the event there is insufficient transmission to enable the acceptance of power delivery), and governmental approvals;
- risks associated with the operation of transmission and distribution assets and nuclear and other power generating facilities including: nuclear fuel storage issues, public safety issues, failure, availability, efficiency, output, cost of repairs and retrofits of equipment and availability and cost of spare parts;
- ability of EME to meet its liquidity requirements, restructure its debt obligations and stabilize its capital structure during periods of operating losses and capital spending programs;
- the completion of the transactions for the divestiture of Homer City's leasehold interest and related assets and liabilities pursuant to the terms of the Implementation Agreement between Homer City and GECC, and the timing and structure of such transactions;
- the cost and availability of electricity, including the ability to procure sufficient resources to meet expected customer needs to replace power that would have been provided by San Onofre but for the current outage or in the event of other power plant outages or significant counterparty defaults under power-purchase agreements;
- changes in the fair value of investments and other assets;
- 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;

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;

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 or in the absence of insurance the ability to recover uninsured losses;

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

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

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;

risks that competing transmission systems will be built by merchant transmission providers in SCE's service area; and

weather conditions and natural disasters.

Additional information about risks and uncertainties, including more detail about the factors described above, is contained throughout this MD&A and in Edison International's 2011 Form 10-K, including the "Risk Factors" section in Part I, Item 1A. Readers are urged to read this entire report, including the information incorporated by reference, as well as the 2011 Form 10-K, 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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The MD&A for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 discusses material changes in the consolidated financial condition, results of operations and other developments of Edison International since December 31, 2011, and as compared to the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011. This discussion presumes that the reader has read or has access to Edison International's MD&A for the calendar year 2011 (the "year-ended 2011 MD&A"), which was included in the 2011 Form 10-K.

EDISON INTERNATIONAL OVERVIEW

Highlights of Operating Results

(in millions)	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30, 2012	2011	Change	June 30, 2012	2011	Change
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Edison International						
SCE	\$ 191	\$ 211	\$(20)	\$ 373	\$ 433	\$(60)
EMG	(110)	(31)	(79)	(194)	(51)	(143)
Edison International Parent and Other	(7)	(4)	(3)	(12)	(6)	(6)
Edison International Consolidated	74	176	(102)	167	376	(209)
Less: Non-Core Items						
EME Homer City	(29)	(5)	(24)	(52)	(15)	(37)
EME's discontinued operations	—	(1)	1	(1)	(3)	2
Total non-core items	(29)	(6)	(23)	(53)	(18)	(35)
Core Earnings (Losses)						
SCE	191	211	(20)	373	433	(60)
EMG	(81)	(25)	(56)	(141)	(33)	(108)
Edison International Parent and Other	(7)	(4)	(3)	(12)	(6)	(6)
Edison International Consolidated	\$ 103	\$ 182	\$(79)	\$ 220	\$ 394	\$(174)

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 (losses) by principal operating subsidiary are also used when communicating with analysts and investors regarding Edison International's earnings results to facilitate comparisons of the Company's performance from period to period. Core earnings (losses) are a non-GAAP financial measure and may not be comparable to those of other companies. Core earnings (losses) are defined as earnings attributable to Edison International shareholders less 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: exit activities, including lease terminations, sale of certain assets, early debt extinguishment costs and other activities that are no longer continuing; asset impairments and certain tax, regulatory or legal settlements or proceedings. EMG classified the results of Homer City, including the costs incurred in connection with the expected divestiture, as non-core for both the three and six months ended 2012 and 2011 due to the plan described below to transition ownership of the leasehold interest to the owner-lessors.

SCE's 2012 core earnings decreased \$20 million and \$60 million for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively. Core earnings in both periods decreased primarily due to a delay in the 2012 CPUC General Rate Case decision as higher depreciation and net interest expenses are not being recovered in currently authorized revenue. The revenue requirement ultimately adopted by the CPUC will be retroactive to January 1, 2012. SCE has incurred \$29 million and \$48 million of incremental steam generator inspection and repair costs related to outages at San Onofre for the quarter and year-to-date periods, respectively, which are currently being offset by other operation and maintenance cost reductions. The year-to-date variance also reflects a lower capitalization rate on funds used during construction. EMG's 2012 core losses increased \$56 million and \$108 million for the quarter and the year-to-date, respectively. The increase in core losses was due to lower average realized energy and capacity prices and lower generation at the Midwest Generation plants.

Consolidated non-core items for 2012 and 2011 for Edison International include the results for Homer City in anticipation of the orderly transfer of the Homer City plant to the owner-lessors, which will result in EME's loss of substantially all beneficial economic interest in and material control of the Homer City plant.

Management Overview of SCE

2012 CPUC General Rate Case

As discussed in the year-ended 2011 MD&A, SCE filed its 2012 GRC application in November 2010. In October 2011, SCE submitted updated testimony, which changed SCE's requested 2012 base rate revenue requirement to \$6.3 billion. The Division of Ratepayer Advocates, The Utility Reform Network and other intervenors recommended substantially less than the amount requested by SCE. Intervenors have also recommended changes to SCE's proposed post-test year ratemaking methodology to be used for 2013 and 2014 as well as limiting the recovery amount of SCE's pension costs. A decision on the GRC is expected in the second half of 2012. SCE is currently recognizing revenue largely based on the 2011 authorized revenue requirement, however, the CPUC has authorized the establishment of a GRC memorandum account, which will make the 2012 revenue requirement ultimately adopted by the CPUC effective as of January 1, 2012.

2013 Cost of Capital Application

In June 2012, the CPUC issued an order in the 2013 Cost of Capital proceeding consolidating SCE's 2013 application with the four other California investor-owned utilities' applications and splitting the proceeding into two phases. The first phase will address the 2013 ratemaking capital structure and cost of capital for the utilities and contemplates a final decision in December 2012. The second phase will consider whether the current multi-year mechanism should be continued or modified. The schedule for the second phase is to be set by the end of 2012.

SCE's 2013 cost of capital application, which was filed in April 2012, requested a ratemaking capital structure of 43% long-term debt, 9% preferred equity and 48% common equity consistent with the current capital structure. In addition, SCE proposed reducing its current cost of capital as follows: cost of long-term debt from 6.22% to 5.53%, authorized cost of preferred equity from 6.01% to 5.86% and authorized return on common equity from 11.5% to 11.1%. SCE's application included a revenue requirement reduction estimate of \$128 million for 2013. The application also requested the continuation of the current multi-year mechanism, which would have retained the authorized capital structure through 2015 subject to annual adjustments if certain thresholds are reached.

San Onofre Outage, Inspection and Repair Issues

As discussed in the 2011 Form 10-K, four replacement steam generators were installed at San Onofre Units 2 and 3 in 2010 and 2011, respectively. In the first quarter of 2012, a water leak suddenly occurred in one of the heat transfer tubes in San Onofre's Unit 3 steam generators. Unit 3 was safely taken off-line. At the time, San Onofre Unit 2 was off-line for a planned outage when areas of unexpected wear in some of its heat transfer tubes were found. Both Units remain off-line for ongoing, extensive inspections, testing and analysis of their steam generators, and will be restarted only when SCE determines that it is safe to do so and when start-up has been approved by the NRC pursuant to the terms of a Confirmatory Action Letter described below.

Tube Leak and Repairs

The water leak in the Unit 3 steam generator was caused by excessive wear resulting from tube-to-tube contact in the area of the leak. During the inspection and testing of the Unit 3 steam generators, additional pressure tests of certain tubes were completed to determine the safety significance of the wear. Eight of the 129 tubes subjected to the additional tests failed the tests for structural integrity as a result of excessive wear, and the NRC was notified as required. The same areas were re-inspected in the Unit 2 steam generators using a more sensitive inspection method than had previously been employed, and similar wear from tube-to-tube contact was found on two tubes in one of the steam generators at wear levels below the detection capability of the initial inspection.

Earlier tests performed on the Unit 2 steam generators during the planned outage additionally found high levels of unexpected wear in some tubes that were in contact with retainer bars of the tube support structure. As a result, all such tubes in contact with retainer bars in both Unit 2 steam generators were preventively removed from service through plugging. Subsequent inspections on Unit 3 found similar tube-to-support structure wear, and the Unit 3 tubes in contact with the retainer bars have also been plugged preventively. Each steam generator has over 9,700 heat transfer tubes and is designed to include sufficient tubes to accommodate a need to remove some from service for a variety of reasons, and the tubes that SCE has preventively removed from service are within this margin.

SCE understands that the tube-to-tube contact arises from excessive vibration of the tubes in certain areas of the steam generators. The excessive vibration is caused, at least in substantial part, by a phenomenon called fluid elastic

instability which results from the interaction of a combination of factors, including steam velocity, moisture content of the steam, and effectiveness of the supports in the areas where the vibration occurs. A team of outside experts has been assembled to assist

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SCE and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Inc. (“MHI”), the manufacturer of the steam generators, in the analysis of the causes of the tube-to-tube wear and potential remedial actions.

Any remedial action that will permit restart of one or both of the Units will need to address the interaction of factors giving rise to the fluid elastic instability. Until further actions are completed, including the NRC processes discussed below, the schedule to restart these Units cannot be determined. Because Unit 2 experienced considerably less tube-to-tube wear, it is currently anticipated that it could restart in advance of Unit 3; however, in order to do so, it is expected that pending further repairs and analysis, it would operate at reduced power levels and with mid-cycle scheduled outages to provide assurance of safe operation. Inasmuch as Unit 3 had much more tube-to-tube wear than Unit 2, it is not clear at this time whether Unit 3 will be able to restart without extensive additional repairs, meaning that it would be less likely to restart this year. The current plan for Unit 3 is to de-fuel the reactor and place appropriate systems in a lay up condition while analysis and testing continue given the uncertain timing of the likely repairs and restart. SCE is engaged in the analysis of what repairs, if any, could be undertaken to restore the steam generators to their originally specified capabilities safely, but it has not determined what those repairs might be or whether the generators will need to be replaced for the Units to operate at their prior output levels.

NRC Processes

The timing of restart of the Units will also be affected by the nature of and schedule for regulatory processes required by the NRC.

Following the failure of pressure tests on the eight tubes in Unit 3, the NRC launched an Augmented Inspection Team (“AIT”) to assess the tube failures and their causes, SCE's operation of the Units, and SCE's oversight of the design, fabrication, shipping, and construction process. On July 19, 2012, the NRC issued a report providing the results of the AIT inspection. That report concluded that the replacement steam generators' design and configuration did not provide the necessary margin to prevent fluid elastic instability and that these deficiencies appear to be related to MHI's thermal hydraulic code. The report further states that SCE is adequately pursuing the causes of the unexpected steam generator tube-to-tube degradation. The AIT report also identified a number of as-yet unresolved issues that are continuing to be examined. The unresolved issues include further evaluation of manufacturing differences between Unit 2 and Unit 3 with particular focus on the control of critical dimensions affecting the clearances between tubes and tube supports. The NRC will conduct subsequent inspections or reviews to determine what, if any, regulatory actions result from these unresolved items. Should the NRC find a deficiency in SCE's performance, SCE could be subject to additional regulatory action by the NRC, and the findings could be taken into consideration in the CPUC regulatory proceedings described below.

In March 2012, the NRC issued a Confirmatory Action Letter that required NRC permission to restart Unit 2 and Unit 3 and outlined actions SCE must complete before permission to restart either Unit may be sought. The NRC could also choose to impose additional inspections and assessment processes that could result in significant costs or additional delay. SCE is continuing to evaluate repairs and mitigation plans. Each Unit will only be restarted when the repairs and appropriate mitigation plans for that Unit are completed in accordance with the NRC's letter, and SCE is satisfied that it is safe to do so. Should SCE seek NRC approval to restart a Unit, the NRC may employ other procedures, including holding one or more public meetings, before making any determination about whether to grant permission pursuant to the terms of the Confirmatory Action Letter. It is also possible that one or more amendments to the NRC operating license for San Onofre might be required (whether or not as a prerequisite to return a Unit to safe operation). There is no set or predetermined time period for such processes, and, accordingly, there can be no assurance about the length of time the NRC may take to review any request to restart submitted by SCE under the Confirmatory Action Letter or whether any such request would be granted in whole or in part.

CPUC Review

In 2005, the CPUC authorized expenditures of approximately \$525 million (\$665 million after adjustment for inflation) for SCE's 78.21% share of San Onofre to purchase and install the four new steam generators in Units 2 and 3 and remove and dispose of their predecessors. SCE has spent \$593 million through June 30, 2012 on the steam generator replacement project. Those expenditures remain subject to CPUC reasonableness review upon submission of SCE's final costs for the overall project.

As a result of outages associated with the steam generator inspection and repair, electric power and capacity normally provided by San Onofre are being purchased in the market by SCE on behalf of customers (commencing on February 1 for Unit 3 and March 5 for Unit 2). Market costs through June 30, 2012 were approximately \$117 million, net of avoided nuclear fuel costs, and are recoverable through the ERRR balancing account, subject to CPUC reasonableness review. Because of the

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uncertainties associated with when and at what output levels the Units will or may be returned to service, total potential market power costs cannot be estimated at this time. Costs for power are likely to be higher during the summer months.

Through June 2012, SCE's share of incremental inspection and repair costs totaled \$48 million for both Units. Subject to NRC review under the Confirmatory Action Letter and any new developments that may result from further analysis, testing and inspection, SCE's share of further incremental costs to commence start-up of Unit 2 at the reduced power levels described above are expected to be approximately \$25 million, although there is no assurance that start-up of Unit 2 will occur as described above. SCE's estimated share of the total incremental repair costs associated with returning Unit 3 to service, and returning both Units to service at originally specified capabilities safely, remain uncertain.

SCE's 2012 annual revenue requirement request for its direct operating and maintenance costs, depreciation and return on its investment in San Onofre Unit 2, Unit 3 and related common plant is approximately \$650 million. At June 30, 2012, San Onofre rate base was \$1.2 billion and the net investment and related inventory associated with San Onofre was \$2.0 billion. Under California Public Utilities Code Section 455.5, SCE will be required to notify the CPUC if either of the San Onofre Units has been out of service for nine consecutive months, or November 2012 for Unit 3 and December 2012 for Unit 2 (not including preplanned outages). In that event, the CPUC is required within 45 days of SCE's notice for a particular Unit to initiate an investigation to determine whether to remove from customer rates some or all of the revenue requirement associated with the portion of the facility that is out of service. From the initiation date of the investigation, such rates are collected subject to refund. Under Section 455.5 any determination to adjust rates is made after hearings are conducted in connection with the utility's next general rate case. If, after investigation and hearings, the costs associated with a Unit are disallowed recovery because it is out of service and the Unit is subsequently returned to service, rates may be readjusted to reflect that return to service after 100 continuous hours of operation. Notwithstanding the requirements of Section 455.5, the CPUC may institute other proceedings relating to the impact of the extended outage at San Onofre and its potential effects on rates, and there is currently pending before the CPUC a proposal to initiate an Order Instituting Investigation regarding such impacts.

Contractual Matters

The steam generators were designed and supplied by MHI and are warranted for an initial period of 20 years from acceptance. MHI is contractually obligated to repair or replace defective items and to pay specified damages for certain repairs. SCE's purchase contract with MHI states that MHI's liability under the purchase agreement is limited to \$137 million and excludes consequential damages, defined to include "the cost of replacement power." Such limitations in the contract are subject to applicable exceptions.

San Onofre carries both property damage and outage insurance issued by Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited ("NEIL") and has placed NEIL on notice of potential claims for loss recovery. The property damage policy (including excess coverage) provides insurance for certain costs and expenses resulting from "Accidental Property Damage" with a \$2.5 million deductible and a \$2.75 billion limit of liability. After a twelve week deductible period, the outage policy provides insurance for an outage caused by "Accidental Property Damage" of up to \$3.5 million per week for each Unit (or \$2.8 million per Unit per week if both Units are out because of the same "Accident"), with a \$490 million limit for each Unit (\$392 million each if both Units are out because of the same "Accident"). The NEIL policies have a number of exclusions and limitations that may reduce or eliminate coverage. For instance, coverage may be reduced or excluded if it is determined that the outage resulted from any condition which develops, progresses or changes over time, or from wear and tear. Further, costs to "make good" faulty workmanship or design and amounts collectible from third parties are potentially excluded from the property damage policy. Proof of loss must be submitted within 12 months of the Accidental Property Damage under the property damage insurance and within 12 months of the end of the outage under the outage policy. For further information, see "Southern California Edison Company Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies."

SCE will pursue recoveries arising from available agreements, but there is no assurance that SCE will recover all of its applicable costs pursuant to these arrangements.

Capital Program

During the first six months of 2012, SCE's capital investment program focused on maintaining reliability and expanding the capability of SCE's transmission and distribution system; upgrading and constructing new transmission lines and substations; installing digital meters; and replacing generation asset equipment. Total capital expenditures (including accruals) were \$1.73 billion during the first six months of 2012 compared to \$1.6 billion during the same period in 2011. SCE expects that 2012 capital expenditures will be at or below the lower end of the previously projected \$4.4 billion to \$5.0 billion range due to the delay in the GRC decision, the delay related to the Tehachapi Project and resolution of the San Onofre issues. However, SCE continues to project that 2012 – 2014 total capital expenditures will be in the range of \$11.8 billion to

\$13.2 billion. Actual capital spending will be affected by: changes in regulatory, environmental and engineering design requirements; permitting and project delays; cost and availability of labor, equipment and materials; outcome of the San Onofre mitigation plans; and other factors.

Management Overview of EMG

EME Liquidity and Restructuring Activities

EME's operating loss increased significantly in the first half of 2012 compared to the first half of 2011 due to lower realized energy and capacity prices at its coal plants and lower generation at the Midwest Generation plants. The abundance of low-priced natural gas has continued to result in increased competition from natural gas-fired generating units in the markets in which Midwest Generation operates, and generation has been correspondingly affected. In addition, effective January 1, 2012, a favorable long-term rail contract that supplied Midwest Generation's fleet expired and was replaced by a higher priced contract.

At June 30, 2012, EME and its subsidiaries without contractual dividend restrictions had corporate cash and cash equivalents of \$879 million, which includes Midwest Generation's cash and cash equivalents of \$177 million. EME and Midwest Generation's previous revolving credit agreements have been terminated or expired and no longer are sources of liquidity. At June 30, 2012, EME had \$3.7 billion of unsecured notes outstanding, \$500 million of which mature in June 2013.

As indicated above, EME is currently experiencing operating losses due to lower realized energy and capacity prices, higher fuel costs and lower generation at the Midwest Generation plants. Forward market prices indicate that these trends are expected to continue for a number of years. As a result, EME expects that it will incur further reductions in cash flow and losses in the current year and in subsequent years. A continuation of these adverse trends coupled with pending debt maturities and the need to retrofit its Midwest Generation plants to comply with governmental regulations will exhaust EME's liquidity. Consequently, EME will need to consider all options available to it, including potential sales of assets, restructuring, reorganization of its capital structure, or conservation of cash that would be otherwise applied to the payment of obligations. EME has entered into non-disclosure and engagement agreements with advisors representing certain of its unsecured bondholders for the purpose of engaging in discussions with such advisors and Edison International regarding EME's financial condition. Absent a restructuring of its obligations, based on current projections, EME is not expected to have sufficient liquidity to repay the \$500 million debt obligation due in June 2013. As a result, EME may need to file for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Bankruptcy proceedings could lead to a change of control of EME, which would result in the termination of EME's tax-allocation agreement. At June 30, 2012, EME had recognized \$323 million of net deferred tax benefits based on continued ownership by Edison International and inclusion of EME in the consolidated income tax returns of Edison International and its subsidiaries. If it is more likely than not that EME would no longer continue to participate as part of the consolidated group of Edison International, EME would record a valuation allowance to reduce the carrying value of its net deferred tax benefit and record a material charge against earnings. The termination of the tax-allocation agreement could adversely affect EME's long-term liquidity because realization of the value of tax benefits generated by EME could be deferred until such time that EME, or a subsequent owner of EME, had the ability to utilize such benefits. There is no assurance as to when, or whether, this might occur.

Under the applicable accounting standards, Edison International would no longer consolidate EME for financial reporting purposes if it filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, as Edison International would no longer have a controlling financial interest for accounting purposes. In order to deconsolidate EME for financial reporting purposes, the carrying values of the assets and liabilities of EME would be removed from Edison International's consolidated balance sheets as of the bankruptcy filing date and the investment in EME would be recorded at its estimated fair value. Any loss would be recognized in an amount equal to the excess of the book value of Edison International's investment in EME over the fair value of such investment. At June 30, 2012, the book value of Edison International's investment in EME was \$1.4 billion. Edison International would record any liabilities due to EME and certain liabilities that are joint and several with EME, including liabilities for uncertain tax positions taken in consolidated or combined tax returns of Edison International that are otherwise not resolved through the tax-allocation agreement and certain retirement plans.

The financial statements of the competitive power business segment have been prepared assuming that EME will continue as a going concern. Financial statements prepared on this basis assume the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business for the 12-month period following the date of these financial statements. There is no assurance that EME will be able to continue as a going concern.

Midwest Generation's Dependence on EME

Midwest Generation is largely dependent on EME to fund cash flow deficits and environmental retrofits. EME has no obligation to make capital contributions to Midwest Generation and may be unable to do so. Furthermore, Midwest Generation had \$1.329 billion of notes receivable from EME at June 30, 2012 with payments used to meet its rent obligations under the Powerton and Joliet sale-leaseback agreements. If EME is unable to make payments on its notes, Midwest Generation may in turn be unable to make rent payments under the Powerton-Joliet leases. Failure to pay rent would be an event of default under the Powerton-Joliet leases that could result in termination of the leases, loss of control over the use of the Powerton and Joliet Stations and a claim for termination value under the lease agreements. Accordingly, if Midwest Generation is unable to obtain financial support from EME or other sources, Midwest Generation may need to file for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. A bankruptcy of either EME or Midwest Generation would also be an event of default under the Powerton-Joliet leases.

Midwest Generation Environmental Compliance Plans and Costs

During the second quarter of 2012, Midwest Generation continued to develop and implement a compliance program that includes the operation of ACI systems for mercury removal, upgrades to particulate removal systems and the use of dry sorbent injection, combined with the use of low sulfur PRB coal, to meet emissions limits for criteria pollutants, such as NO_x and SO₂ as well as for hazardous air pollutants, such as mercury, acid gas and non-mercury metals. Apart from the Fisk and Crawford Stations, which will be shut down in September 2012, decisions whether or not to proceed with retrofitting of any particular remaining units to comply with CPS requirements for SO₂ emissions, including those that have received permits, are subject to a number of factors, such as market conditions, regulatory and legislative developments, liquidity and forecasted commodity prices and capital and operating costs applicable at the time decisions are required or made. Midwest Generation may also elect to shut down units, instead of installing controls, to be in compliance with the CPS. Final decisions on whether to install controls, to install particular kinds of controls, and to actually expend capital or continue with the expenditure of capital will be made as required, subject to the requirements of the CPS and other applicable regulations. Units that are not retrofitted may continue to operate for as long as regulations and law allow.

Based on work to date, Midwest Generation estimates the remaining cost of retrofitting Powerton Units 5 and 6, Joliet Units 7 and 8 and Will County Units 3 and 4, using dry scrubbing with sodium-based sorbents and upgrading particulate removal systems, to be approximately \$625 million at June 30, 2012. It is less likely that retrofits will be made to Joliet Unit 6 and the Waukegan Station. The estimated cost of retrofitting Joliet Unit 6, if made, would be approximately \$75 million, while the estimated cost of retrofitting the Waukegan Station, if made, would be approximately \$160 million. Final decisions to shut down units will be made in light of the timing requirements under the CPS and other applicable environmental regulations, based on the economic projections of those retrofits, on a unit-by-unit basis, at the time the decision is made. For further discussion related to the impairment policy on Midwest Generation's unit of account, refer to "Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies—Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" in the year-ended 2011 MD&A.

Homer City Lease

Homer City is not expected to have sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations, including funding capital improvements and the rent payment due on October 1, 2012. Homer City made the required April 1, 2012 senior rent payment but did not make the April 1, 2012 payment of equity rent. On March 30, 2012, Homer City was granted a waiver by the owner-lessors of any rent default event with respect to the payment of the equity rent for all purposes other than restrictions on distributions from Homer City, including repayment of its intercompany loan, and the \$48 million senior rent reserve letter of credit remains in place. Homer City's liquidity has continued to deteriorate during the first half of 2012. GECC, the beneficial owner of a majority of the owner-lessors, has been funding the construction activities associated with the capital improvements and providing other credit support. Homer City is not expected to have sufficient cash flow to meet its operating expenses without continued support from GECC or to fund other obligations during 2012, including the rent payment due on October 1, 2012. This may require Homer City to suspend plant operations until sufficient working capital is obtained. For further discussion of the Homer City lease, see "Edison International Overview—Management Overview of EMG—Homer City Lease" in the year-ended 2011 MD&A.

On March 29, 2012, Homer City and GECC entered into an Implementation Agreement (the "Agreement") with respect to the Homer City plant. As addressed by the Agreement, an affiliate of the GECC-controlled owner-lessors of the Homer City plant has entered into an engineering, procurement and construction agreement and has executed related agreements for the construction of environmental improvements. GECC has discretion over all decisions related to such construction agreements. Homer City agreed to conduct its business as set forth in the Agreement and to use commercially reasonable efforts to provide assistance to GECC and its affiliates in connection with the construction agreements. The estimated cost of

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installing SO₂ and particulate emissions control equipment for Units 1 and 2 of the Homer City plant is expected to be approximately \$700 million to \$750 million. On April 2, 2012, Homer City received the permit to construct such improvements from PADEP.

The Agreement also requires Homer City, at the request of GECC, to enter into one or more implementation transactions, as defined in the Agreement, for the divestiture of its leasehold interest in the Homer City plant (and, under certain circumstances, related assets and liabilities as specified) and to assist GECC in obtaining certain third-party consents or waivers. Homer City and GECC also agreed to enter into a transition services agreement in connection with any implementation transaction. There is no assurance that Homer City and GECC will actually consummate a divestiture transaction as contemplated by the Agreement.

Certain divestitures of Homer City's leasehold interest in the plant are subject to consent rights of the holders of the secured lease obligation bonds issued in connection with the original sale-leaseback transaction. GECC is currently engaged in discussions and has reached an agreement in principle on a non-binding restructuring term sheet with certain of the holders of the secured lease obligation bonds regarding amendments to the terms of the 8.137% Senior Secured Bonds due 2019 and the 8.734% Senior Secured Bonds due 2026, each issued by Homer City Funding LLC. Even though an agreement in principle has been reached with certain holders of the secured lease obligation bonds, that agreement may not be approved by the secured lease obligation bondholders as required under the operative documents to effectuate the necessary modifications to the terms of the bonds. If an agreement to modify the terms of the bonds is not approved and consummated, then it is possible that Homer City could become the subject of bankruptcy proceedings.

Environmental Developments

For a discussion of environmental developments, see "Edison International Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10. Environmental Developments."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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

Utility earning activities – representing revenue authorized by the CPUC and FERC which is intended to provide SCE a reasonable opportunity to recover its costs and earn a return on its net investment in generation, transmission and distribution assets. The annual revenue requirements are comprised of authorized operation and maintenance costs, depreciation, taxes and a return consistent with the capital structure. Also, included in utility earnings activities are revenues or penalties related to incentive mechanisms, other operating revenue, and regulatory charges or disallowances, if any.

Utility cost-recovery activities – representing CPUC- and FERC-authorized balancing accounts which allow for recovery of specific project or program costs, subject to reasonableness review or compliance with upfront standards.

The following tables summarize SCE's results of operations for the periods indicated. The presentation below separately identifies utility earning activities and utility cost-recovery activities. Beginning in 2012, SCE classified revenues and costs related to programs that provide for recovery of actual costs plus a return on capital as utility earning activities. Previously, SCE classified the recovery of actual costs incurred under these progr