

**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 **March 31, 2026**
- 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	Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	IRS Employer Identification Number
1-9936	EDISON INTERNATIONAL	California	95-4137452
1-2313	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY	California	95-1240335

**EDISON INTERNATIONAL**

2244 Walnut Grove Avenue  
(P.O. Box 976)

Rosemead, California 91770  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(626) 302-2222

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY**

2244 Walnut Grove Avenue  
(P.O. Box 800)

Rosemead, California 91770  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(626) 302-1212

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:**

**Edison International:**

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, no par value	EIX	NYSE LLC

**Southern California Edison Company: None.**

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.

Edison International      Yes  No       Southern California Edison Company      Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Edison International      Yes  No       Southern California Edison Company      Yes  No

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

	Large Accelerated Filer	Accelerated Filer	Non-accelerated Filer	Smaller Reporting Company	Emerging growth company
Edison International	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern California Edison Company	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Edison International            Southern California Edison Company     

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Edison International      Yes  No       Southern California Edison Company      Yes  No

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

Common Stock outstanding as of April 21, 2026:

Edison International	384,793,941 Shares
Southern California Edison Company	434,888,104 Shares

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		SEC Form 10-Q
		Reference Number
<a href="#">GLOSSARY</a>	iii	
<a href="#">FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</a>	1	
<a href="#">MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</a>	4	<a href="#">Part I, Item 2</a>
<a href="#">MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW</a>	4	
<a href="#">Highlights of Operating Results</a>	4	
<a href="#">Capital Program</a>	5	
<a href="#">Southern California Wildfires</a>	5	
<a href="#">RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</a>	8	
<a href="#">Southern California Edison Company</a>	8	
<a href="#">Three months ended March 31, 2026 versus March 31, 2025</a>	8	
<a href="#">Edison International Parent and Other</a>	10	
<a href="#">Loss from Operations</a>	10	
<a href="#">LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES</a>	11	
<a href="#">Southern California Edison Company</a>	11	
<a href="#">Available Liquidity</a>	11	
<a href="#">Regulatory Proceedings</a>	12	
<a href="#">Capital Investment Plan</a>	12	
<a href="#">Margin and Collateral Deposits</a>	13	
<a href="#">Edison International Parent and Other</a>	14	
<a href="#">Edison International Income taxes</a>	14	
<a href="#">Historical Cash Flows</a>	15	
<a href="#">Southern California Edison Company</a>	15	
<a href="#">Edison International Parent and Other</a>	17	
<a href="#">Contingencies</a>	17	
<a href="#">MARKET RISK EXPOSURES</a>	17	
<a href="#">CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES</a>	17	
<a href="#">NEW ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE</a>	17	
<a href="#">QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</a>	18	<a href="#">Part I, Item 3</a>
<a href="#">CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</a>	19	<a href="#">Part I, Item 1</a>
<a href="#">Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for Edison International</a>	19	
<a href="#">Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for Edison International</a>	20	
<a href="#">Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for Edison International</a>	21	
<a href="#">Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Edison International</a>	23	
<a href="#">Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for Southern California Edison Company</a>	24	
<a href="#">Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for Southern California Edison Company</a>	24	
<a href="#">Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for Southern California Edison Company</a>	25	
<a href="#">Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Southern California Edison Company</a>	27	
<a href="#">NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</a>	28	
<a href="#">Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</a>	28	

[Table of Contents](#)

<a href="#">Note 2. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity</a>	32	
<a href="#">Note 3. Variable Interest Entities</a>	33	
<a href="#">Note 4. Fair Value Measurements</a>	34	
<a href="#">Note 5. Debt and Credit Agreements</a>	38	
<a href="#">Note 6. Derivative Instruments</a>	38	
<a href="#">Note 7. Revenue</a>	40	
<a href="#">Note 8. Income Taxes</a>	41	
<a href="#">Note 9. Compensation and Benefit Plans</a>	42	
<a href="#">Note 10. Investments</a>	43	
<a href="#">Note 11. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities</a>	44	
<a href="#">Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies</a>	45	
<a href="#">Note 13. Equity</a>	56	
<a href="#">Note 14. Other Income, Net</a>	57	
<a href="#">Note 15. Supplemental Cash Flows Information</a>	57	
<a href="#">Note 16. Related-Party Transactions</a>	57	
<a href="#">CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</a>	58	<a href="#">Part I, Item 4</a>
<a href="#">Disclosure Controls and Procedures</a>	58	
<a href="#">Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</a>	58	
<a href="#">Jointly Owned Utility Plant</a>	58	
<a href="#">LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</a>	58	<a href="#">Part II, Item 1</a>
<a href="#">2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events</a>	58	
<a href="#">Eaton Fire</a>	59	
<a href="#">Environmental Proceedings</a>	59	
<a href="#">UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS</a>	59	<a href="#">Part II, Item 2</a>
<a href="#">Purchases of Equity Securities by Edison International and Affiliated Purchasers</a>	59	
<a href="#">OTHER INFORMATION</a>	60	<a href="#">Part II, Item 5</a>
<a href="#">EXHIBITS</a>	61	<a href="#">Part II, Item 6</a>
<a href="#">SIGNATURES</a>	62	

This combined Form 10-Q is separately filed by Edison International and SCE. Information contained in this document relating to SCE is filed by Edison International and separately by SCE. SCE makes no representation as to information relating to Edison International or its subsidiaries, except as it may relate to SCE and its subsidiaries.

## GLOSSARY

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

2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events	the Thomas Fire, the Koenigstein Fire, the Montecito Mudslides and the Woolsey Fire, collectively
2025 Form 10-K	Edison International's and SCE's combined Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025
2025 MD&A	Edison International's and SCE's MD&A for the calendar year 2025, which was included in the 2025 Form 10-K
AB 1054	California Assembly Bill 1054, executed by the governor of California on July 12, 2019
AB 1054 Excluded Capital Expenditures	\$1.6 billion in wildfire risk mitigation capital expenditures that SCE has excluded from the equity portion of SCE's rate base as required under AB 1054
ARO(s)	asset retirement obligation(s)
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
Cal Advocates	the California Public Advocates Office
CAL FIRE	the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CAL OES	the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
California Wildfire Legislation	AB 1054 and SB 254, collectively
Capital Structure Compliance Period	January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2028, the current compliance period for SCE's CPUC authorized capital structure
CCAs	community choice aggregators which are cities, counties, and certain other public agencies with the authority to generate and/or purchase electricity for their local residents and businesses
CEA	California Earthquake Authority, the administrator of the Wildfire Fund
Continuation Account	a new account within the Wildfire Fund established under SB 254 that may be available for fires ignited on or after the SB 254 Effective Date
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DERs	distributed energy resources
DGC	the decommissioning general contractor engaged by SCE to undertake a significant scope of decommissioning activities at San Onofre
Eaton Fire	a wind-driven fire that originated in Los Angeles County in January 2025
EIS	Edison Insurance Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Edison International licensed to provide insurance to Edison International and its subsidiaries
Electric Service Provider	an entity other than an investor-owned utility or CCA that provides electric power and ancillary services to retail customers
ERRA	Energy Resource Recovery Account
Fast curve settings	protective settings used to mitigate the risk of wildfires in high fire risk areas by increasing the speed with which a protective device reacts to most fault currents
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Fitch	Fitch Ratings, Inc.
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles in the United States
GHG	greenhouse gas
GRC	general rate case
Initial Account	an account within the Wildfire Fund established under AB 1054 available for fires ignited before the SB 254 Effective Date
IRA	Inflation Reduction Act of 2022
Koenigstein Fire	a wind-driven fire that originated near Koenigstein Road in the City of Santa Paula in Ventura County, California, on December 4, 2017
LAFD	the Los Angeles Fire Department

[Table of Contents](#)

Liability Cap	a cap on the aggregate requirement to reimburse the Wildfire Fund over a trailing three calendar year period which applies if certain conditions are met and is equal to 20% of the equity portion of the utility's transmission and distribution rate base, excluding general plant and intangibles, for the year of the applicable wildfire's ignition
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this report
Montecito Mudslides	the debris flows and flooding in Montecito, Santa Barbara County, California, that occurred in January 2018
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
MW	Megawatt(s)
NDCTP	Nuclear Decommissioning Cost Triennial Proceeding, a CPUC proceeding to review decommissioning costs
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NRC	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
OEIS	Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety of the California Natural Resources Agency
Other Wildfire Events	Collectively, all the wildfires that originated in Southern California in and after 2017 but before 2025 where SCE's equipment has been or may be alleged to be associated with the fire's ignition, except for the Thomas Fire, the Koenigstein Fire and the Woolsey Fire
PABA	Portfolio Allocation Balancing Account
Palo Verde	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)
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff(s)
ROE	return on common equity
RPS	California's Renewables Portfolio Standard
S&P	Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC
San Onofre	retired nuclear generating facility located in south San Clemente, California in which SCE holds a 78.21% ownership interest
SB 254	California Senate Bill 254, executed by the governor of California on September 19, 2025
SB 254 Effective Date	September 19, 2025
SB 254 Excluded Capital Expenditures	\$2.9 billion in wildfire risk mitigation capital expenditures, approved on or after January 1, 2026, that SCE expects it will be required to exclude from the equity portion of SCE's rate base as required under SB 254
SCE	Southern California Edison Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Edison International
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric Company
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SED	Safety and Enforcement Division of the CPUC
SED Agreement	an agreement dated October 21, 2021 between SCE and the SED regarding the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events and three other 2017 wildfires
Thomas Fire	a wind-driven fire that originated in the Anlauf Canyon area of Ventura County, California, on December 4, 2017
TKM	collectively, the Thomas Fire, the Koenigstein Fire and the Montecito Mudslides
TKM Settlement Agreement	a settlement agreement entered into between SCE and the California Public Advocates Office in August 2024 in the CPUC-jurisdictional rate recovery proceeding related to TKM
Trio	Edison Energy, LLC, an indirect wholly-owned non-utility subsidiary of Edison International doing business as "Trio"
WMP	a wildfire mitigation plan required to be filed to describe a utility's plans to construct, operate, and maintain electrical lines and equipment that will help minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfires caused by such electrical lines and equipment
Wildfire Fund	the insurance fund established under AB 1054 and expanded under SB 254
Wildfire Recovery Compensation Program	a program designed to enable eligible individuals and businesses impacted by the Eaton Fire to seek expedited resolution of their claims, launched by SCE in the fall of 2025

[Table of Contents](#)

Woolsey Fire	a wind-driven fire that originated in Ventura County in November 2018
Woolsey Settlement Agreement	a settlement agreement entered into between SCE and intervenors in September 2025 in the CPUC-jurisdictional rate recovery proceeding related to the Woolsey Fire

---

## 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 and SCE's current expectations and projections about future events based on Edison International's and SCE's knowledge of present facts and circumstances and assumptions about future events and include any statements that do not directly relate to a historical or current fact. Other information distributed by Edison International and SCE 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," "targets," "preliminary," and variations of such words and similar expressions, or discussions of strategy or 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 and SCE, include, but are not limited to the:

- ability of SCE to recover its costs through regulated rates, timely or at all, including uninsured wildfire-related costs (including amounts paid for self-insured retention and co-insurance, and amounts not recoverable from the Wildfire Fund), and costs incurred for wildfire restoration efforts and to mitigate the risk of utility equipment causing future wildfires;
- the cybersecurity of Edison International's and SCE's critical information technology systems for grid control and business, employee and customer data, and the physical security of Edison International's and SCE's critical assets and personnel;
- risks associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of electrical facilities, including worker, contractor, and public safety issues, the risk of utility assets causing or contributing to wildfires, failure, availability, efficiency, and output of equipment and facilities, and availability and cost of spare parts;
- impact of affordability of customer rates on SCE's ability to execute its strategy, including the impact of lower-than-expected load growth and higher operating and capital costs (due to factors such as supply chain constraints, tariffs, inflation, and rising interest rates), which could affect SCE's ability to obtain regulatory approval of, or cost recovery for, operations and maintenance expenses and proposed capital investment projects, as well as influence legislative actions;
- ability of SCE to update its grid infrastructure to maintain system integrity and reliability, and meet electrification needs;
- ability of SCE to implement its operational and strategic plans, including its WMP, its target energization times and capital investment program, including challenges related to project site identification, public opposition, environmental mitigation, construction, permitting, contractor performance, changes in the CAISO's transmission plans, and governmental approvals;
- risks of regulatory or legislative restrictions that would limit SCE's ability to implement operational measures to mitigate wildfire risk, including PSPS and fast curve settings, when conditions warrant or would otherwise limit SCE's operational practices relative to wildfire risk mitigation;
- ability of SCE to obtain safety certifications from OEIS;
- risk that the California Wildfire Legislation or anticipated new California legislation does not effectively mitigate the significant exposure faced by California investor-owned utilities related to liability for damages arising from catastrophic wildfires where utility facilities are alleged to be a substantial or contributing cause, including the longevity of the Wildfire Fund and the CPUC's interpretation of and actions under the California Wildfire Legislation, including its interpretation of the clarified prudency standard;
- ability of Edison International and SCE to effectively attract, manage, develop and retain a skilled workforce, including its contract workers;
- decisions and other actions by the CPUC, the FERC, the NRC, the California legislature and other governmental authorities, including decisions and actions related to nationwide or statewide crisis, approval of regulatory proceeding settlements, determinations of authorized rates of return or return on equity, the recoverability of wildfire-related and debris flow-related costs, issuance of SCE's wildfire safety certification, reforming wildfire-related liability protections available to California investor-owned utilities, wildfire mitigation efforts, approval and implementation of electrification programs, and delays in executive, regulatory and legislative actions;

- governmental, statutory, regulatory, or administrative changes or initiatives affecting the electricity industry, including the market structure rules applicable to each market adopted by the NERC, CAISO, Western Electricity Coordinating Council, and similar regulatory bodies in adjoining regions, and changes in the United States' and California's environmental priorities that lessen the importance placed on GHG reduction and other climate related priorities;
- potential for penalties or disallowances for non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including fines, penalties and disallowances related to customer notifications and to wildfires where SCE's equipment is alleged to be associated with ignition;
- extreme weather-related incidents (including events caused, or exacerbated, by climate change), such as wildfires, debris flows, flooding, droughts, high wind events and extreme heat events and other natural disasters (such as earthquakes), which could cause, among other things, worker and public safety issues, property damage, outages and other operational issues (such as issues due to damaged infrastructure), PSPS activations and unanticipated costs;
- risks associated with the decommissioning of San Onofre, including those related to worker and public safety, public opposition, permitting, governmental approvals, on-site storage of spent nuclear fuel and other radioactive material, delays, contractual disputes, and cost overruns;
- risks associated with cost allocation resulting in higher rates for utility bundled service customers because of possible customer bypass or departure for other electricity providers such as CCAs and Electric Service Providers;
- actions by credit rating agencies to downgrade Edison International or SCE's credit ratings or to place those ratings on negative watch or negative outlook;
- ability of Edison International or SCE to borrow funds and access bank and capital markets on reasonable terms;
- changes in tax laws and regulations, at both the state and federal levels, or changes in the application of those laws, that could affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities, effective tax rates and cash flows;
- changes in rates of inflation (including whether inflation-related adjustments to SCE's authorized revenues allowed by the public utility regulators are commensurate with inflation rates), and changes in interest rates and potential future adjustments to SCE's ROE based on changes in Moody's utility bond rate index;
- 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; and
- cost of fuel for generating facilities and related transportation, which could be impacted by, among other things, disruption of natural gas storage facilities, to the extent not recovered, timely or at all, through regulated rate cost escalation provisions or balancing accounts.

Additional information about risks and uncertainties, including more detail about the factors described in this report, is contained throughout this report and in the 2025 Form 10-K, including the "Risk Factors" section. Readers are urged to read this entire report, including information incorporated by reference, as well as the 2025 Form 10-K, and carefully consider the risks, uncertainties, and other factors that affect Edison International's and SCE's businesses. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and neither Edison International nor SCE are obligated to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements. Readers should review future reports filed by Edison International and SCE with the SEC. Edison International and SCE post or provide direct links to (i) certain SCE and other parties' regulatory filings and documents with the CPUC and the FERC and certain agency rulings and notices in open proceedings in a section titled "SCE Regulatory Highlights," (ii) certain documents and information related to Southern California wildfires which may be of interest to investors in a section titled "Southern California Wildfires," and (iii) presentations, documents and information that may be of interest to investors in a section titled "Presentations and Updates" at [edisoninvestor.com](http://edisoninvestor.com) in order to publicly disseminate such information. The reports, presentations, documents and information contained on, or connected to, the Edison International investor website are not deemed part of, and are not incorporated by reference into, this report.

The MD&A for the three months ended March 31, 2026, discusses material changes in the condensed consolidated financial condition, results of operations and other developments of Edison International and SCE since December 31, 2025, and as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. This discussion presumes that the reader has read or has access to the 2025 MD&A.

Except when otherwise stated, references to each of Edison International or SCE mean each such company with its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. References to "Edison International Parent and Other" mean Edison International

Parent and its subsidiaries other than SCE and its subsidiaries and "Edison International Parent" mean Edison International on a stand-alone basis, not consolidated with its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise described, all the information contained in this report relates to both filers.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**
**MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW**
**Highlights of Operating Results**

Edison International is the ultimate parent holding company of SCE and Edison Energy, LLC, doing business as Trio. SCE is an investor-owned public utility primarily engaged in the business of supplying and delivering electricity to an approximately 50,000 square mile area across Southern, Central and Coastal California. Trio is a global energy advisory firm providing integrated sustainability and energy solutions to commercial, industrial and institutional customers. Trio's business activities are currently not material to report as a separate business segment.

Edison International's earnings are prepared in accordance with GAAP. Management uses core earnings (loss) internally for financial planning and for analysis of performance. Core earnings (loss) are also used when communicating with investors and analysts regarding Edison International's earnings results to facilitate comparisons of the company's performance from period to period. Core earnings (loss) are a non-GAAP financial measure and may not be comparable to those of other companies. Core earnings (loss) are defined as earnings available to Edison International shareholders less non-core items. Non-core items include 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 write downs, asset impairments and other income and expense related to changes in law, outcomes in tax, regulatory or legal proceedings, and exit activities, including sale of certain assets and other activities that are no longer continuing. SCE implemented a customer-funded wildfire self-insurance program in 2023. With the commencement of this program, Edison International and SCE no longer consider wildfire-related claim losses to be representative of ongoing earnings and treat such costs as non-core items.

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2026	2025	
Net income (loss) available to Edison International			
SCE	\$ 619	\$ 1,567	\$ (948)
Edison International Parent and Other	(88)	(131)	43
Edison International	531	1,436	(905)
Less: Non-core items			
SCE			
Wildfire-related recoveries, net of claims and expenses	13	1,351	(1,338)
Wildfire Fund expense	(35)	(36)	1
Income tax benefit (expense) <sup>1</sup>	6	(368)	374
SCE non-core items	(16)	947	(963)
Edison International Parent and Other			
Changes to wildfire claims and expenses insured by EIS	1	(50)	51
Income tax benefit <sup>1</sup>	—	11	(11)
Edison International Parent and Other non-core items	1	(39)	40
Total non-core items	(15)	908	(923)
Core earnings (loss)			
SCE	635	620	15
Edison International Parent and Other	(89)	(92)	3
Edison International	\$ 546	\$ 528	\$ 18

<sup>1</sup> SCE and Edison International Parent and Other non-core items are tax-effected at an estimated statutory rate of approximately 28%; wildfire claims and expenses insured by EIS are tax-effected at the federal statutory rate of 21%.

Edison International's first quarter 2026 earnings decreased \$905 million from the first quarter of 2025, resulting from a decrease in SCE's earnings of \$948 million, partially offset by a decrease in Edison International Parent and Other's loss of \$43 million. SCE's lower net income consisted of a \$16 million non-core loss in 2026 compared to \$947 million non-core earnings in 2025, partially offset by \$15 million of higher core earnings. Edison International Parent and Other's loss decreased by \$43 million due to \$40 million of higher non-core earnings and \$3 million of lower core loss.

The increase in SCE's core earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2026 from the same period in 2025 was primarily due to the adoption of the 2025 GRC final decision in the third quarter of 2025, partially offset by the absence of a benefit to interest expense related to cost recoveries authorized under the TKM Settlement Agreement in 2025. The decrease in Edison International Parent and Other's core loss for the three months ended March 31, 2026, was primarily due to lower preferred stock dividends, partially offset by higher interest expense.

Consolidated non-core items for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 for Edison International included:

- Wildfire-related recoveries, net of claims and expenses:
  - Net earnings of \$13 million (\$9 million after-tax) recorded in 2026 primarily due to expected recoveries, partially offset by claims and legal expenses associated with Other Wildfire Events.
  - Net earnings of \$1,351 million (\$973 million after-tax) in 2025 primarily related to the TKM Settlement Agreement and insurance reimbursements related to Other Wildfire Events.

See "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies" for further information.

- Charges of \$35 million (\$25 million after-tax) and \$36 million (\$26 million after-tax) recorded in 2026 and 2025, respectively, from amortization of SCE's contributions to the Wildfire Fund. See "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for further information.
- Net earnings of \$1 million (\$1 million after-tax) recorded in 2026 primarily due to updated estimates of claims accruals, net of legal expenses, and charges of \$50 million (\$39 million after-tax) recorded in 2025, both related to wildfire claims insured by EIS. See "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies" for further information.

See "Results of Operations" for discussion of SCE's and Edison International Parent and Other's results of operations.

## **Capital Program**

### ***Capital Expenditures***

Total capital expenditures (including accruals) were \$1.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. As discussed in the 2025 Form 10-K, SCE forecasts total capital expenditures ranging from \$37.5 billion to \$40.6 billion for 2026 – 2030, and weighted average annual rate base from \$50.8 billion to \$67.9 billion for 2026 – 2030. These capital program and rate base projections incorporate the planned CPUC-jurisdictional spending as informed by the 2025 GRC final decision and expected FERC capital expenditures, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources—SCE—Capital Investment Plan" below and "Management Overview — Capital Program" in the 2025 MD&A.

### **Southern California Wildfires**

Unprecedented weather conditions in California due to climate change and greater concentrations of residents in high-fire risk areas, among other things, have contributed to wildfires, including those where SCE's equipment has been alleged to be associated with the fire's ignition, that have caused loss of life and substantial damage in SCE's service area.

SCE continues to implement its WMP to reduce the risk of SCE equipment contributing to the ignition of wildfires. Further to the investments SCE is making as part of its WMP, SCE also uses its PSPS program to proactively de-energize power lines as a last resort to mitigate the risk of significant wildfires during extreme weather events. In addition, California has increased its investment in wildfire prevention and fire suppression capabilities. Yet, the potential for catastrophic wildfire activity in SCE's service area still exists.

In February 2026, the OEIS issued a final decision approving SCE's 2026 – 2028 WMP. In March 2026, the OEIS issued SCE's safety certification which is valid until March 2, 2027. Provided SCE timely submits a request for its next safety certification, its current safety certification will remain valid until the OEIS acts on its request.

In April 2026, the CEA submitted to the California Legislature and the Governor a report required by SB 254 that evaluates California's approach to natural catastrophe risk, including wildfires. The report identifies increasing natural catastrophe risk driven by climate-related factors, development in wildfire-prone areas, fuel conditions, and other systematic factors, and highlights challenges in wildfire mitigation, insurance availability, liability allocation, and post-event recovery. The report observes that failure to address escalating wildfire risk would prolong recovery for affected communities, significantly increase electric utility costs, driving higher customer rates, and also could elevate insurance premiums statewide. Continued inaction would expose SCE to risk of credit downgrades and heightened financial stress, limiting access to capital needed to maintain safe and reliable infrastructure. Taken together, these dynamics would exacerbate

affordability pressures, undermine market stability, and impede SCE's ability to support long-term reliability and climate-related objectives.

Against this backdrop, the report presents a framework of policy options organized around three non-exclusive pathways: committing to community-level wildfire mitigation, including measures to reduce the severity and scale of catastrophic events through coordinated community-based risk reduction, home- and neighborhood-level hardening, and risk-informed targeting of mitigation investments; equitably allocating catastrophe burdens among stakeholders, including through insurance and liability-related mechanisms such as insurance market reforms, quicker compensation and claims-handling structures, and potential changes to utility wildfire liability frameworks; and defining potential state roles in catastrophe resilience, including options such as expanded or restructured catastrophe financing mechanisms, state-level risk pooling or backstops, and other approaches intended to address extreme loss events.

The report discusses options with varying implementation timeframes and fiscal impacts and does not recommend or endorse any specific policy approach. Edison International and SCE are engaging with stakeholders in the legislative process related to wildfire-related risks, however, they cannot predict whether or when there will be a comprehensive economy-wide solution mitigating the significant risk faced by California investor-owned utilities related to wildfires.

### ***Eaton Fire***

In January 2025, several wind-driven wildfires impacted portions of SCE's service area, causing loss of life, substantial damage to both residential and business properties, and service outages for SCE customers. One of the largest of these wildfires, the Eaton Fire, ignited in SCE's service area in Los Angeles County and spread due to a number of contributing factors under conditions of an extreme Santa Ana windstorm.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department is leading the investigation into the origin and cause of the Eaton Fire, with the assistance of CAL FIRE, and has identified a preliminary area of origin of the fire. SCE has transmission facilities in the preliminary area of origin and the SED is conducting an investigation with respect to the Eaton Fire. Edison International and SCE are also aware of an ongoing investigation by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office of the Eaton Fire for the purpose of determining whether any criminal violations have occurred. SCE could be subject to material fines, penalties, or restitution if it is determined that it failed to comply with applicable laws and regulations. SCE is not aware of any basis for felony liability with regards to the Eaton Fire. Any fines and penalties incurred in connection with the Eaton Fire will not be recoverable from insurance, from the Wildfire Fund, or through electric rates.

Multiple lawsuits related to the Eaton Fire have been initiated against SCE and Edison International by individual plaintiffs, subrogation plaintiffs, and public entity plaintiffs related to the Eaton Fire. A bellwether jury trial in the Eaton Fire litigation has been set for January 2027.

SCE's internal review into the facts and circumstances of the Eaton Fire is complex and ongoing. SCE's review includes ongoing inspections of its facilities and records and of third-party information and testing. While SCE has not conclusively determined that its equipment caused the ignition of the Eaton Fire, a viable explanation is that a de-energized idle SCE transmission facility in the preliminary area of origin was associated with the ignition of the fire and SCE is not aware of evidence pointing to another possible source of ignition. Absent additional evidence, SCE believes that it is likely that its equipment could have been associated with the ignition of the Eaton Fire and is pursuing settlement of claims through its Wildfire Recovery Compensation Program, a program designed to enable eligible individuals and businesses impacted by the Eaton Fire to seek expedited resolution of their claims.

SCE has entered into settlements with insurance claimants and claimants under its Wildfire Recovery Compensation Program related to the Eaton Fire. As of March 31, 2026, SCE had recorded \$1.3 billion in losses related to these settlements. SCE also recorded expected recoveries from customer-funded self-insurance of \$917 million, from the Wildfire Fund of \$295 million, and through FERC electric rates of \$70 million. In total, through March 31, 2026, the net after-tax charge to earnings recorded related to the settlements was \$9 million, the after-tax impact of the required \$12.5 million shareholder contribution related to SCE's customer-funded self-insurance coverage.

In light of pending litigation, it is probable that Edison International and SCE will incur additional material losses in connection with the Eaton Fire. Given, among other things, the complexities associated with estimating damages, the large number and varying types of claims and the interrelationship among the claims, uncertainties related to the sufficiency of insurance held by plaintiffs and potential plaintiffs, and uncertainties related to litigation processes and the Wildfire Recovery Compensation Program, Edison International and SCE are currently unable to reasonably estimate a range of losses that may be incurred in connection with the Eaton Fire.

In January 2026, SCE filed a cross-complaint against certain public and private entities whose actions or inaction may have caused, contributed to or exacerbated the losses that resulted from the fire.

SCE exhausted self-insurance recoveries available for losses related to the Eaton Fire as a result of costs incurred and settlements entered into as of February 11, 2026. SCE has advised the administrator of the Wildfire Fund that it anticipates that it will seek reimbursement of eligible claims arising from the Eaton Fire from the Initial Account and the administrator has confirmed that the Eaton Fire is a "covered wildfire" for purposes of accessing the Initial Account. SCE will be reimbursed for losses incurred in excess of \$1.0 billion for eligible claims for third-party damages related to the Eaton Fire from the Initial Account, subject to approval of the fund administrator and the Initial Account's claims-paying capacity. The fund administrator has reported that the fund's claims-paying capacity for the Eaton Fire, as of September 30, 2025, exceeds \$21 billion.

SCE will file an application with the CPUC for review of its costs and expenses related to the Eaton Fire after it has resolved all or, if authorized by the CPUC, substantially all third-party damage claims related to the fire, or upon earlier request of the fund administrator. Because SCE held a valid safety certification at the time of the Eaton Fire, SCE will be presumed to have acted prudently unless a party in the proceeding creates "serious doubt" as to the reasonableness of its conduct, in which case SCE will have the burden of dispelling that doubt and proving its conduct was prudent. The prudence standard does not necessitate perfect conduct and California Wildfire Legislation requires that the CPUC allow recovery if it determines that SCE's conduct related to the ignition of the Eaton Fire was consistent with actions of a reasonable utility. SCE believes that the CPUC's determination regarding the reasonableness of its ignition-related conduct should be based on an evaluation of the reasonableness of its overall policies, systems, and practices. The CPUC has not yet issued a decision applying the California Wildfire Legislation prudence framework to a wildfire cost-recovery proceeding.

SCE believes that it is a reasonable operator of its electric system. Based on the information it has reviewed, SCE believes that it will be able to make a good faith showing that its conduct with respect to its transmission facilities in the preliminary area of origin was consistent with the actions of a reasonable utility.

The CPUC will determine the prudence of SCE's ignition-related conduct in a formal proceeding. If the CPUC finds that SCE's conduct related to the ignition of the Eaton Fire was not prudent, it may nevertheless allow cost recovery in full or in part taking into account factors both within and beyond SCE's control that may have exacerbated the costs, including, for example, winds, humidity, temperature, emergency response, evacuation timing and availability of firefighting resources. Because SCE held a safety certification at the time of the ignition, it will be required to reimburse the Initial Account only for amounts disallowed by the CPUC up to the applicable Liability Cap of approximately \$4.3 billion, unless the fund administrator finds that SCE's actions or inactions relative to the ignition of the Eaton Fire constitute conscious or willful disregard of the rights and safety of others, in which case SCE will be required to reimburse the Initial Account for all withdrawn amounts that the CPUC disallowed.

SCE will be able to seek recovery of prudently incurred uninsured wildfire costs not covered by the Initial Account, assessed under the prudence standard clarified under the California Wildfire Legislation, through electric rates.

For further information on Southern California Wildfires, see "MD&A—Management Overview—Southern California Wildfires and Mudslides," "Risk Factors," "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Wildfire Fund," "Business—Southern California Wildfires" and "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies—Contingencies—Southern California Wildfires and Mudslides" in the 2025 Form 10-K; and "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Wildfire Fund," and "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies—Contingencies—Southern California Wildfires and Mudslides" in this report.

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

**SCE**

The following discusses SCE's condensed consolidated statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. In general, expenses SCE is authorized to pass through directly to customers (such as purchased power and fuel expenses, flow-through taxes, as well as costs incurred for various programs and activities, such as public purpose programs and vegetation management activities) and the corresponding amount of revenues collected to recover those pass-through costs do not impact net income.

The following tables summarize SCE's results of operations for the periods indicated.

**Three months ended March 31, 2026 versus March 31, 2025**

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable) 2026 to 2025
	2026	2025	
<b>Operating revenue</b>	\$ 4,096	\$ 3,802	\$ 294
Purchased power and fuel	970	1,047	77
Operation and maintenance	998	962	(36)
Wildfire-related claims, net of (recoveries)	(3)	(1,355)	(1,352)
Wildfire Fund expense	35	36	1
Depreciation and amortization	833	741	(92)
Property and other taxes	178	165	(13)
Asset impairment	—	8	8
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>(1,407)</b>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>(1,113)</b>
Interest expense	(430)	(220)	(210)
Other income, net	121	111	10
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>(1,313)</b>
Income tax expense	128	488	360
<b>Net income</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>(953)</b>
Less: Preference stock dividend requirements	29	34	5
<b>Net income available to common stock</b>	<b>\$ 619</b>	<b>\$ 1,567</b>	<b>\$ (948)</b>

*Operating Revenue*

An increase in operating revenue of \$294 million was primarily due to:

- An increase in revenue of \$282 million driven by the 2025 GRC final decision, including the 2026 escalation mechanism set forth in the 2025 GRC decision. SCE's results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2025 were based on the 2024 authorized revenue. SCE received the final 2025 GRC decision in the third quarter of 2025 and the authorized revenue attributable to first quarter of 2025 but recorded subsequently in 2025 was approximately \$202 million.
- An increase in revenue of \$15 million related to net higher expenses that are passed through to customers, which mainly included increases in:
  - Interest expense of \$29 million;
  - Depreciation and amortization expense of \$25 million;
  - Operation and maintenance expense of \$16 million;
  - Income tax expense of \$14 million;
  - Wildfire-related claims, net of recoveries of \$8 million;
  - Property and other taxes of \$4 million;

partially offset by decreases in:

- Purchased power and fuel expense of \$77 million;
- Other income of \$4 million.

*Purchased Power and Fuel*

A decrease in purchased power and fuel costs of \$77 million was primarily due to lower energy prices, partially offset by higher capacity costs (offset in "Operating Revenue" above).

*Operation and Maintenance*

An increase in operation and maintenance expense of \$36 million was primarily due to:

- An increase of \$18 million mainly related to higher inspections and preventative maintenance activities in 2026.
- A net increase of \$16 million pass-through costs (offset in "Operating Revenue" above), which is mainly related to higher public programs expenses and higher previously deferred costs authorized for recovery in 2026, partially offset by lower uncollectible expense.

*Wildfire-related Claims, Net of Recoveries*

A decrease in recoveries of wildfire-related claims of \$1,352 million was primarily due to

- \$1,341 million claim costs recovery authorized and recorded in 2025 under the TKM Settlement Agreement;
  - \$14 million insurance reimbursements recorded in 2025 related to Other Wildfire Events;
  - \$8 million of net recognition of previously deferred claim costs expected to be recovered through FERC rates (offset in "Operating Revenue" above);
- partially offset by:
- Benefits of \$11 million mainly due to expected recoveries related to Other Wildfire Events.

For further information, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies—Contingencies—Southern California Wildfires and Mudslides."

*Depreciation and Amortization*

An increase in depreciation and amortization expense of \$92 million was primarily due to higher plant balances, \$25 million of which were pass-through costs mainly associated with securitization debt (offset in "Operating Revenue" above).

*Property and Other Taxes*

An increase in property and other taxes of \$13 million was primarily related to higher assessed property values and \$4 million of higher pass-through costs (offset in "Operating Revenue" above).

*Interest Expense*

An increase in interest expense of \$210 million was primarily due to:

- \$171 million cost recovery authorized and recorded in 2025 under the TKM Settlement Agreement.
- \$29 million pass-through expense mainly associated with increased securitization debt (offset in "Operating Revenue" above);
- \$10 million higher interest expense from an increase in borrowings.

*Other Income, Net*

An increase in other income of \$10 million was primarily due to an increase in equity allowance for funds used during construction and \$4 million of higher pass-through costs (offset in "Operating Revenue" above).

*Income Taxes*

A decrease in income tax expense of \$360 million was primarily due to \$370 million of lower tax expense on lower pre-tax income, partially offset by \$10 million of lower flow-through tax benefits that were passed through to customers (offset the

corresponding pre-tax amount in "Operating Revenue"). See "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 8. Income Taxes" for a reconciliation of the federal statutory rate to the effective income tax rate.

#### **Edison International Parent and Other**

Results of operations for Edison International Parent and Other include amounts from other subsidiaries that are not reportable segments, as well as intercompany eliminations.

#### ***Loss from Operations***

The following table summarizes the results of Edison International Parent and Other:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2026	2025	2026 to 2025
Edison International Parent and Other net loss	\$ (78)	\$ (109)	\$ 31
Less: Preferred stock dividend requirements	10	22	12
Edison International Parent and Other net loss available to common shareholders	\$ (88)	\$ (131)	\$ 43

The net loss available to common shareholders from operations of Edison International Parent and Other decreased \$43 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period in 2025, primarily due to lower expenses from wildfire claims insured by an EIS insurance contract (see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies and Note 16. Related-Party Transactions" for further information), and lower preferred stock dividends, partially offset by higher interest expense.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

### SCE

SCE's ability to operate its business, fund capital expenditures, and implement its business strategy is dependent upon its operating cash flow and access to the bank and capital markets. SCE's overall cash flows fluctuate based on, among other things, its ability to recover its costs in a timely manner from its customers through regulated rates, changes in commodity prices and volumes, collateral requirements, interest obligations, dividend payments to and equity contributions from Edison International, obligations to preference shareholders, and the outcome of tax, regulatory and legal matters.

In the next 12 months, SCE expects to fund its cash requirements through operating cash flows, capital market and bank financings, and equity contributions from Edison International Parent, as needed. In addition, SCE expects to fund authorized wildfire-related cost recoveries through securitization financings, and fund costs related to the Eaton Fire through customer-funded self-insurance and reimbursement from the Initial Account of the Wildfire Fund. SCE also has availability under its credit facility and agreements with lenders to issue bilateral unsecured standby letters of credit to fund cash requirements. SCE may issue additional debt for general corporate purposes.

SCE expects to finance approximately \$2.0 billion of cost recoveries authorized under the Woolsey Settlement Agreement through the issuance of securitized recovery bonds, subject to the approval of a securitization financing application filed with the CPUC in January 2026. In April 2026, a proposed decision was issued approving the application and a final decision by the CPUC is expected in May 2026. For further details on the financing order, see "—Regulatory Proceedings—Financing Order." For further details on the settlements, see "Management Overview—Southern California Wildfires and Mudslides" in the 2025 Form 10-K.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, SCE issued a total of \$1.2 billion of first and refunding mortgage bonds. In February 2026, SCE entered into a term loan agreement to borrow \$1.5 billion due in March 2027, which was partially used to repay all borrowings under a February 2026 \$300 million unsecured term loan agreement. For further details, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Debt and Credit Agreements."

In March 2026, SCE fully redeemed 5.45% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Trust Preference Securities issued by SCE Trust V for an aggregate amount paid of \$119 million. SCE subsequently exchanged all of these securities for SCE's Series K preference stock, which it retired. For further details, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13. Equity."

For restrictions on SCE's ability to pay dividends, see "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—SCE Dividends" in the 2025 Form 10-K.

#### *Credit Ratings*

SCE's credit ratings may be affected by various factors, including failure by regulators to successfully implement the California Wildfire Legislation in a timely, consistent and credit-supportive manner, or investigations into wildfire events or associated settlements result in material utility liability exposure. In April 2026, the CEA submitted to the California Legislature and the Governor a report required under SB 254. The report observes that continued inaction to address escalating wildfire risk would expose utilities to risk of credit downgrades and heightened financial stress, limiting access to capital needed to maintain safe and reliable infrastructure. SCE cannot predict whether or when there will be a comprehensive economy-wide solution mitigating the significant risk faced by California investor-owned utilities related to wildfires. For further discussion about the report see "—Management Overview—Southern California Wildfires."

Additionally, a persistent increase in the frequency and severity of wildfires in California may lead the credit rating agencies to reassess SCE's wildfire-related operational risk exposure or believe the Wildfire Fund is at risk of material depletion. Credit rating downgrades increase the cost and may impact the availability of short-term and long-term borrowings, including commercial paper, credit facilities, bond financings or other borrowings. In addition, some of SCE's power procurement contracts, environmental remediation obligations and workers' compensation self-insurance would require SCE to pay related liabilities or post additional collateral if SCE's credit rating were to fall below investment grade. For further details, see "—Margin and Collateral Deposits."

#### *Available Liquidity*

At March 31, 2026, SCE had cash on hand of \$110 million and restricted cash of \$517 million collected from customer-funded self-insurance. SCE also has approximately \$3.3 billion available to borrow on its \$3.4 billion revolving credit facility. The credit facility is available for borrowing needs until May 2029. The aggregate maximum principal amount under the SCE revolving credit facility may be increased up to \$4.0 billion, provided that additional lender commitments are obtained. SCE also had standby letters of credit with total capacity of \$660 million, and the unused amount was

\$560 million as of March 31, 2026. For further details, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Debt and Credit Agreements."

SCE may finance balancing account undercollections and working capital requirements to support operations and capital expenditures with commercial paper, its credit facilities or other borrowings, subject to availability in the bank and capital markets and within levels authorized by the CPUC. As necessary, SCE will utilize its available liquidity, capital market financings, other borrowings or parent company equity contributions to SCE in order to meet its obligations as they become due, including costs related to the wildfire events. SCE expects to use customer-funded self-insurance and reimbursement from the Initial Account to fund wildfire claims. For further information, see "Management Overview—Southern California Wildfires."

#### *Debt Covenant*

SCE's credit facilities and term loan require a debt to total capitalization ratio as defined in the applicable agreements of less than or equal to 0.65 to 1. At March 31, 2026, SCE's debt to total capitalization ratio was 0.57 to 1.

At March 31, 2026, SCE was in compliance with all financial covenants that affect access to capital.

#### **Regulatory Proceedings**

##### *2024 Multi-year Wildfire Mitigation and Catastrophic Events Filing ("2024 WMCE Filing")*

In December 2025, SCE filed its 2024 WMCE Filing, seeking to recover incremental operating and maintenance expenses of \$55 million and incremental capital expenditures of \$78 million, recorded in the wildfire risk mitigation balancing account, as well as incremental storm-related costs associated with certain 2017 – 2021 events recorded in the catastrophic event memorandum account. The application also seeks recovery of \$36 million in wildfire mitigation related capital expenditures incurred in 2022 that were previously denied without prejudice and permitted to be included in base rates as part of the post-test year ratemaking mechanism. In April 2026, the CPUC adopted a schedule with a proposed decision expected in the first quarter of 2027.

##### *NextGen Enterprise Resource Planning ("ERP") Program*

In March 2025, SCE filed an application with the CPUC seeking authorization to recover costs related to its NextGen ERP Program. In April 2026, the CPUC issued a procedural ruling requesting additional information from SCE, which SCE timely provided. SCE anticipates that a proposed decision will be issued by the CPUC in 2026. While this ruling may extend the schedule for a final CPUC decision within 2026, it does not alter the scope of the application. Any delay could affect the timing of cost recovery and increase implementation-related uncertainty.

##### *Financing Order*

In January 2026, SCE filed an application with the CPUC seeking an irrevocable order to finance approximately \$2.0 billion of costs and expenses related to the Woolsey Fire and associated financing costs through the issuance of securitized bonds. These amounts were approved for recovery in the Woolsey Settlement Agreement. In April 2026, the CPUC issued a proposed decision approving the requested financing order. For further details on the settlements, see "Management Overview—Southern California Wildfires and Mudslides" in the 2025 Form 10-K.

##### *Advanced Metering Infrastructure ("AMI") 2.0 Program*

In March 2026, SCE filed an application with the CPUC requesting approval of the AMI 2.0 program, which is intended to replace SCE's existing metering infrastructure, including meters, network communications, software systems, and data analytics, as well as to enable new customer programs. The application seeks authorization for forecasted capital expenditures of \$3.1 billion and operations and maintenance costs of \$366 million to be incurred between 2026 and 2033, as well as authorization to establish an AMI 2.0 Memorandum Account and an AMI 2.0 Balancing Account to record the associated costs.

#### **Capital Investment Plan**

##### *Alberhill System Project*

In March 2026, the CPUC approved the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the project, authorizing the construction to proceed. Construction for the project is expected to begin in the third quarter of 2026. For further details on the project, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources — Southern California Edison Company — Capital Investment Plan" in 2025 Form 10-K.

### ***Margin and Collateral Deposits***

Certain derivative instruments, power and energy procurement contracts, and other contractual arrangements contain collateral requirements. Future collateral requirements may differ from the requirements at March 31, 2026, due to the addition of incremental power and energy procurement contracts with collateral requirements, if any, the impact of changes in wholesale power and natural gas prices on SCE's contractual obligations, and the impact of SCE's credit ratings falling below investment grade. See "—SCE" above for further information on SCE's credit ratings.

The table below provides the amount of collateral posted by SCE to its counterparties as well as the potential collateral that would have been required as of March 31, 2026, if SCE's credit rating had been downgraded to below investment grade as of that date. The table below also provides the potential collateral that could be required due to adverse changes in wholesale power and natural gas prices over the remaining lives of existing power and fuel contracts.

In addition to amounts shown in the table, power and fuel contract counterparties may also institute new collateral requirements, applicable to future transactions to allow SCE to continue trading in power and fuel contracts at the time of a downgrade or upon significant increases in market prices.

(in millions)

Collateral posted as of March 31, 2026 <sup>1</sup>	\$	160
Incremental collateral requirements for purchased power and fuel contracts resulting from a potential downgrade of SCE's credit rating to below investment grade <sup>2</sup>		14
Incremental collateral requirements for purchased power and fuel contracts resulting from adverse market price movements <sup>3</sup>		60
Posted and potential collateral requirements	\$	234

<sup>1</sup> Net collateral provided to counterparties and other brokers consisted of \$108 million in letters of credit and surety bonds and \$52 million of cash collateral.

<sup>2</sup> Represents potential collateral requirements for accounts payable and mark-to-market valuation at March 31, 2026. Requirement varies throughout the period and is generally lower at the end of the month.

<sup>3</sup> Incremental collateral requirements were based on potential changes in SCE's forward positions as of March 31, 2026, due to adverse market price movements over the remaining lives of the existing power and fuel derivative contracts using a 95% confidence level.

Furthermore, SCE may be required to post collateral for workers' compensation in excess of standard formula amounts, currently up to \$115 million, in the event of volatile credit rating conditions, during which the Office of Self-Insurance Plans, which oversees workers' compensation self-insurance within California, may exercise discretion to impose higher collateral requirements. As of March 31, 2026, SCE had \$12 million of collateral posted under such discretionary authority. SCE may also be required to post up to \$50 million in collateral in connection with its environmental remediation obligations, within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year in which a downgrade below investment grade occurs.

## **Edison International Parent and Other**

In the next 12 months, Edison International Parent expects to fund its net cash requirements through cash on hand, dividends from SCE, and capital market and bank financings. Edison International Parent may finance its ongoing cash requirements, including dividends, working capital requirements, payment of obligations, and capital investments, including capital contributions to subsidiaries, with short-term or other financings, subject to availability in the bank and capital markets.

At March 31, 2026, Edison International Parent and Other had cash on hand of \$58 million and \$0.9 billion available to borrow on its \$1.5 billion revolving credit facility. The credit facility is available for borrowing needs until May 2029. The aggregate maximum principal amount under the Edison International Parent revolving credit facility may be increased up to \$2.0 billion, provided that additional lender commitments are obtained. For further details, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Debt and Credit Agreements."

In the first quarter of 2026, Edison International Parent issued \$550 million of 4.80% senior notes due in 2031. For further details, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Debt and Credit Agreements."

In the first quarter of 2026, Edison International redeemed all remaining shares of its 5.375% Fixed-Rate Reset Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A ("Series A Preferred Stock") and repurchased 4,434 shares of 5.00% Fixed-Rate Reset Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B ("Series B Preferred Stock") for \$414 million and \$4 million, respectively. For further details, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13. Equity."

Edison International Parent and Other's liquidity and its ability to pay operating expenses and pay dividends to preferred and common shareholders are dependent on access to the bank and capital markets, dividends from SCE, realization of tax benefits and its ability to meet California law requirements for the declaration of dividends. For information on the California law requirements on the declaration of dividends, see "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—SCE Dividends" in the 2025 Form 10-K. Edison International intends to maintain its target payout ratio of 45% – 55% of SCE's core earnings, subject to the factors identified above.

Edison International's ability to declare and pay common dividends may be restricted under the terms of its Series A and Series B Preferred Stock. For further information, see "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 14. Equity" in the 2025 Form 10-K.

Edison International Parent's credit facility and term loan require a consolidated debt to total capitalization ratio as defined in the applicable agreements of less than or equal to 0.70 to 1. At March 31, 2026, Edison International's consolidated debt to total capitalization ratio was 0.65 to 1.

At March 31, 2026, Edison International Parent was in compliance with all financial covenants that affect access to capital.

### *Credit Ratings*

Edison International Parent's credit ratings may be affected by various factors, including failure by regulators to successfully implement the California Wildfire Legislation in a timely, consistent and credit-supportive manner, or investigations into wildfire events or associated settlements result in material utility liability exposure. In April 2026, the CEA submitted to the California Legislature and the Governor a report required under SB 254. The report observes that continued inaction to address escalating wildfire risk would expose utilities to risk of credit downgrades and heightened financial stress, limiting access to capital needed to maintain safe and reliable infrastructure. Edison International and SCE cannot predict whether or when there will be a comprehensive economy-wide solution mitigating the significant risk faced by California investor-owned utilities related to wildfires. For further discussion about the report see "— Management Overview—Southern California Wildfires."

Additionally, a persistent increase in the frequency and severity of wildfires in California may lead the credit rating agencies to reassess Edison International Parent's wildfire-related operational risk exposure or believe the Wildfire Fund is at risk of material depletion. Credit rating downgrades increase the cost and may impact the availability of short-term and long-term borrowings, including commercial paper, credit facilities, note financings or other borrowings.

## **Edison International Income Taxes**

### *Inflation Reduction Act of 2022*

The IRA imposed a corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT"), which Edison International and SCE are subject to beginning in 2026. Edison International and SCE expect that any CAMT paid will be creditable against future income taxes.

In addition, under the IRA, SCE expects to generate \$158 million investment tax credit in future periods related to utility owned storage projects. The associated tax benefits will be recognized and returned to customers as the credits are utilized.

**Historical Cash Flows**

**SCE**

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2026	2025	2026 vs. 2025
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,502	\$ 1,254	\$ 248
Net cash provided by financing activities	135	1,236	(1,101)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,585)	(1,373)	(212)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 52	\$ 1,117	\$ (1,065)

*Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities*

The following table summarizes major categories of net cash provided by operating activities as provided in more detail in SCE's condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2026	2025	2026 vs. 2025
Net income	\$ 648	\$ 1,601	
Non-cash items	845	1,218	
Subtotal	1,493	2,819	(1,326)
Changes in working capital	(49)	44	(93)
Regulatory assets and liabilities	81	(1,443)	1,524
Wildfire-related claims, net of insurance recoveries	(19)	(131)	112
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities <sup>1</sup>	(4)	(35)	31
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,502	\$ 1,254	\$ 248

<sup>1</sup> Includes nuclear decommissioning trusts. See "Nuclear Decommissioning Activities" below for further information.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$248 million in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the same period of 2025. The change was primarily due to the increase in 2026 escalation mechanism for rates set forth in the 2025 GRC final decision and the decrease in wildfire-related claim payments, partially offset by a decrease from changes in working capital.

The net (outflows) inflows in cash resulting from working capital was \$(49) million and \$44 million during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Net cash outflows in 2026 were primarily due to payments of operating expenses, partially offset by inflows from net decreases in customer receivables and unbilled revenue. Net cash inflows in 2025 were primarily due to cash collected from the sale of renewable energy credits under a CPUC-established program.

Net cash provided by (used in) regulatory assets and liabilities, including changes in net over or undercollections recorded in balancing accounts, was \$81 million and \$(1.4) billion during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Net increase in regulatory assets and liabilities of \$1.5 billion is primarily due to cost recoveries authorized under the TKM Settlement Agreement in 2025, which is mostly offset with the decrease in net income after adjustment for non-cash items.

### Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

The following table summarizes cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Issuances of debt are discussed in "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Debt and Credit Agreements."

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2026	2025	2026 vs. 2025
Long-term debt issued, net of premium (discount) and issuance costs	\$ 3,007	\$ 2,962	\$ 45
Long-term debt repaid	(1,251)	(1)	(1,250)
Short-term debt repaid	(282)	—	(282)
Commercial paper financing, net	(746)	(1,245)	499
Preference stock redeemed	(119)	—	(119)
Payment of common stock dividends to Edison International Parent	(430)	(430)	—
Payment of preference stock dividends	(27)	(34)	7
Other	(17)	(16)	(1)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 135	\$ 1,236	\$ (1,101)

### Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities are primarily due to total capital expenditures of \$1.5 billion and \$1.4 billion for three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. In addition, SCE had a net (purchase) redemption of nuclear decommissioning trust investments of \$(2) million and \$34 million during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. See "Nuclear Decommissioning Activities" below for further discussion.

### Nuclear Decommissioning Activities

SCE's condensed consolidated statements of cash flows include nuclear decommissioning activities, which are reflected in the following line items:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2026	2025	2026 vs. 2025
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Net earnings from nuclear decommissioning trust investments	\$ 29	\$ 25	\$ 4
SCE's decommissioning costs	(20)	(61)	41
	9	(36)	45
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,991	1,406	585
Purchases of investments	(1,993)	(1,372)	(621)
	(2)	34	(36)
Net cash inflow (outflow)	\$ 7	\$ (2)	\$ 9

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities relates to interest and dividends less administrative expenses, taxes and SCE's decommissioning costs. Investing activities represent the purchase and sale of investments within the nuclear decommissioning trusts, including the reinvestment of earnings from nuclear decommissioning trust investments. The net cash impact reflects timing of decommissioning payments (\$20 million and \$61 million in 2026 and 2025, respectively) and reimbursements to SCE from the nuclear decommissioning trust (\$27 million and \$59 million in 2026 and 2025, respectively).

**Edison International Parent and Other**

The table below sets forth condensed historical cash flow from operations for Edison International Parent and Other, including intercompany eliminations.

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	2026 vs. 2025	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (75)	\$ (30)	\$ (45)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	77	138	(61)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(3)	(1)	(2)	
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ (1)	\$ 107	\$ (108)	

**Net Cash Used in Operating Activities**

Net cash used in operating activities increased by \$45 million in 2026 compared to 2025. This was primarily due to a \$77 million cash inflow in 2025 from an intercompany tax settlement with SCE, offset by \$32 million lower operating expense.

**Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities**

Net cash provided by financing activities was as follows:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	2026 vs. 2025	
Dividends paid to Edison International common shareholders	\$ (338)	\$ (319)	\$ (19)	
Dividends paid to Edison International preferred shareholders	(13)	(44)	31	
Dividends received from SCE	430	430	—	
Long-term debt issuance, net of discount and issuance costs	545	539	6	
Repayments of short-term debt	(150)	—	(150)	
Common stock repurchased	(26)	(29)	3	
Preferred stock repurchased	(419)	—	(419)	
Commercial paper financing, net	35	(442)	477	
Other	13	3	10	
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 77	\$ 138	\$ (61)	

**Contingencies**

Edison International's and SCE's material contingencies are discussed in "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies—Contingencies."

**MARKET RISK EXPOSURES**

Edison International's and SCE's primary market risks are described in the 2025 Form 10-K, and there have been no material changes during the three months ended March 31, 2026. For further discussion of market risk exposures, including commodity price risk, and credit risk, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Fair Value Measurements" and "Note 6. Derivative Instruments."

**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES**

For a discussion of Edison International's and SCE's critical accounting policies, see "Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies" in the 2025 MD&A.

In addition, for information regarding the Wildfire Fund, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Wildfire Fund."

**NEW ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE**

New accounting guidance is discussed in "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—New Accounting Guidance."

**QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

Information responding to this section is included in the MD&A under the heading "Market Risk Exposures" and is incorporated herein by reference.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income**
**Edison International**

(in millions, except per-share amounts, unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
<b>Operating revenue</b>	\$ 4,103	\$ 3,811
Purchased power and fuel	970	1,047
Operation and maintenance	1,017	983
Wildfire-related claims, net of (recoveries)	(5)	(1,305)
Wildfire Fund expense	35	36
Depreciation and amortization	834	742
Property and other taxes	179	166
Asset impairment and other	(1)	8
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>1,677</b>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>2,134</b>
Interest expense	(524)	(301)
Other income, net	121	107
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,940</b>
Income tax expense	101	448
<b>Net income</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1,492</b>
Less: Preference stock dividend requirements of SCE	29	34
Preferred stock dividend requirements of Edison International	10	22
<b>Net income available to Edison International common shareholders</b>	<b>\$ 531</b>	<b>\$ 1,436</b>
<b>Basic earnings per share:</b>		
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	385	385
<b>Basic earnings per common share available to Edison International common shareholders</b>	<b>\$ 1.38</b>	<b>\$ 3.73</b>
<b>Diluted earnings per share:</b>		
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding, including effect of dilutive securities	387	386
<b>Diluted earnings per common share available to Edison International common shareholders</b>	<b>\$ 1.37</b>	<b>\$ 3.72</b>

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

<b>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Edison International</b>	
	Three months ended March 31,	
(in millions, unaudited)	2026	2025
<b>Net income</b>	\$ 570	\$ 1,492
<b>Comprehensive income</b>	570	1,492
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	29	34
<b>Comprehensive income attributable to Edison International</b>	\$ 541	\$ 1,458

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

**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****Edison International**

(in millions, unaudited)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 168	\$ 158
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectible accounts of \$348 and \$356 at respective dates	1,577	1,463
Accrued unbilled revenue	1,022	1,238
Inventory	542	535
Prepaid expenses	280	119
Regulatory assets	2,660	3,290
Wildfire Fund contributions	138	138
Other current assets	789	745
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>7,686</b>
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	4,457	4,535
Other investments	63	51
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>4,586</b>
Utility property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$15,196 and \$15,060 at respective dates	64,020	63,131
Nonutility property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$117 and \$132 at respective dates	194	197
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>64,214</b>	<b>63,328</b>
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectible accounts of \$39 and \$49 at respective dates	36	38
Regulatory assets (include \$3,072 and \$3,092 related to a Variable Interest Entity ("VIE") at respective dates)	13,011	12,960
Wildfire Fund contributions	1,705	1,740
Operating lease right-of-use assets	1,148	1,161
Long-term insurance receivables	456	359
Other long-term assets	2,209	2,168
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>18,565</b>	<b>18,426</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 94,475</b>	<b>\$ 94,026</b>

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

**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**
**Edison International**

(in millions, except share amounts, unaudited)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Short-term debt	\$ 1,242	\$ 2,390
Current portion of long-term debt	2,996	1,928
Accounts payable	2,413	2,344
Wildfire-related claims	556	585
Accrued interest	504	473
Regulatory liabilities	354	1,158
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	120	120
Other current liabilities	1,515	1,538
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>10,536</b>
<b>Long-term debt</b> (includes \$3,004 and \$3,022 related to a VIE at respective dates)	<b>37,311</b>	<b>36,070</b>
Deferred income taxes and credits	9,275	9,114
Pensions and benefits	365	370
Asset retirement obligations	2,598	2,583
Regulatory liabilities	10,870	10,627
Operating lease liabilities	1,028	1,041
Wildfire-related claims	837	721
Other deferred credits and other long-term liabilities	3,607	3,705
<b>Total deferred credits and other liabilities</b>	<b>28,580</b>	<b>28,161</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>75,591</b>	<b>74,767</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)</b>		
Preferred stock (50,000,000 shares authorized; zero and 414,342 shares of Series A and 83,503 and 87,937 shares of Series B issued and outstanding at respective dates)	83	497
Common stock, no par value (800,000,000 shares authorized; 384,793,941 and 384,787,056 shares issued and outstanding at respective dates)	6,332	6,362
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6	6
Retained earnings	10,899	10,714
<b>Total Edison International's shareholders' equity</b>	<b>17,320</b>	<b>17,579</b>
Noncontrolling interests – preference stock of SCE	1,564	1,680
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>18,884</b>	<b>19,259</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 94,475</b>	<b>\$ 94,026</b>

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

**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**
**Edison International**

(in millions, unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 570	\$ 1,492
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	834	742
Equity allowance for funds used during construction	(56)	(46)
Asset impairment and other	(1)	8
Deferred income taxes	46	421
Wildfire Fund amortization expense	35	36
Other	27	28
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	2	(34)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(131)	269
Inventory	(9)	(1)
Accounts payable	109	70
Other current assets and liabilities	(71)	(221)
Derivative assets and liabilities, net	23	33
Regulatory assets and liabilities, net	81	(1,443)
Wildfire-related claims, net of insurance recoveries	(22)	(131)
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities	(10)	1
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,224</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Long-term debt issued, net of premium (discount) and issuance costs of \$2 and \$(49) for the respective periods	3,552	3,501
Long-term debt repaid	(1,251)	(1)
Short-term debt repaid	(432)	—
Common stock repurchased	(26)	(29)
Preferred stock repurchased	(538)	—
Commercial paper repayments, net of borrowing	(711)	(1,687)
Dividends and distribution to noncontrolling interests	(27)	(34)
Common stock dividends paid	(338)	(319)
Preferred stock dividends paid	(13)	(44)
Other	(4)	(13)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1,374</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Capital expenditures	(1,539)	(1,408)
Proceeds from sale of nuclear decommissioning trust investments	1,991	1,406
Purchases of nuclear decommissioning trust investments	(1,993)	(1,372)
Other	(47)	—
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(1,588)</b>	<b>(1,374)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,224</b>
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	720	684
<b>Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 771</b>	<b>\$ 1,908</b>

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

<b>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income</b>	<b>Southern California Edison Company</b>	
(in millions, unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
<b>Operating revenue</b>	\$ 4,096	\$ 3,802
Purchased power and fuel	970	1,047
Operation and maintenance	998	962
Wildfire-related claims, net of (recoveries)	(3)	(1,355)
Wildfire Fund expense	35	36
Depreciation and amortization	833	741
Property and other taxes	178	165
Asset impairment	—	8
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>1,604</b>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>2,198</b>
Interest expense	(430)	(220)
Other income, net	121	111
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>2,089</b>
Income tax expense	128	488
<b>Net income</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1,601</b>
Less: Preference stock dividend requirements	29	34
<b>Net income available to common stock</b>	<b>\$ 619</b>	<b>\$ 1,567</b>

<b>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Southern California Edison Company</b>	
(in millions, unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
<b>Net income</b>	\$ 648	\$ 1,601
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Pension and postretirement benefits other than pensions	1	—
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>	<b>\$ 649</b>	<b>\$ 1,601</b>

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

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	Southern California Edison Company	
(in millions, unaudited)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110	\$ 98
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectible accounts of \$347 and \$353 at respective dates	1,571	1,455
Accrued unbilled revenue	1,024	1,236
Inventory	542	535
Prepaid expenses	279	118
Regulatory assets	2,660	3,290
Wildfire Fund contributions	138	138
Other current assets	784	743
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>7,108</b>	<b>7,613</b>
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	4,457	4,535
Other investments	50	40
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>4,575</b>
Utility property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$15,196 and \$15,060 at respective dates	64,020	63,131
Nonutility property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$98 and \$113 at respective dates	185	188
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>64,205</b>	<b>63,319</b>
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectible accounts of \$39 and \$49 at respective dates	36	38
Regulatory assets (include \$3,072 and \$3,092 related to a VIE at respective dates)	13,011	12,960
Wildfire Fund contributions	1,705	1,740
Operating lease right-of-use assets	1,143	1,155
Long-term insurance receivables	347	145
Long-term insurance receivables due from affiliate	118	226
Other long-term assets	2,113	2,074
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>18,473</b>	<b>18,338</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 94,293</b>	<b>\$ 93,845</b>

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

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	Southern California Edison Company	
(in millions, except share amounts, unaudited)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Short-term debt	\$ —	\$ 1,036
Current portion of long-term debt	2,996	1,928
Accounts payable	2,416	2,353
Wildfire-related claims	556	585
Accrued interest	430	432
Regulatory liabilities	354	1,158
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	119	118
Other current liabilities	1,649	1,599
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>9,209</b>
<b>Long-term debt</b> (includes \$3,004 and \$3,022 related to a VIE at respective dates)	<b>31,949</b>	<b>31,255</b>
Deferred income taxes and credits	10,837	10,712
Pensions and benefits	87	87
Asset retirement obligations	2,598	2,583
Regulatory liabilities	10,870	10,627
Operating lease liabilities	1,024	1,037
Wildfire-related claims	837	721
Other deferred credits and other long-term liabilities	3,584	3,684
<b>Total deferred credits and other liabilities</b>	<b>29,837</b>	<b>29,451</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>70,306</b>	<b>69,915</b>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Preference stock	1,595	1,714
Common stock, no par value (560,000,000 shares authorized; 434,888,104 shares issued and outstanding at respective dates)	2,168	2,168
Additional paid-in capital	8,956	8,970
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11)	(12)
Retained earnings	11,279	11,090
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>23,987</b>	<b>23,930</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 94,293</b>	<b>\$ 93,845</b>

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

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	Southern California Edison Company	
	Three months ended March 31,	
(in millions, unaudited)	2026	2025
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 648	\$ 1,601
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	833	741
Equity allowance for funds used during construction	(56)	(46)
Asset impairment	—	8
Deferred income taxes	10	460
Wildfire Fund amortization expense	35	36
Other	23	19
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	2	(34)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(133)	265
Inventory	(9)	(1)
Accounts payable	104	(1)
Other current assets and liabilities	(34)	(252)
Derivative assets and liabilities, net	23	33
Regulatory assets and liabilities, net	81	(1,443)
Wildfire-related claims, net of insurance recoveries	(19)	(131)
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities	(6)	(1)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,254</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Long-term debt issued, net of premium (discount) and issuance costs of \$7 and \$(38) for the respective periods	3,007	2,962
Long-term debt repaid	(1,251)	(1)
Short-term debt repaid	(282)	—
Preference stock redeemed	(119)	—
Commercial paper repayments, net of borrowing	(746)	(1,245)
Common stock dividends paid	(430)	(430)
Preference stock dividends paid	(27)	(34)
Other	(17)	(16)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,236</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Capital expenditures	(1,538)	(1,407)
Proceeds from sale of nuclear decommissioning trust investments	1,991	1,406
Purchases of nuclear decommissioning trust investments	(1,993)	(1,372)
Other	(45)	—
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(1,585)</b>	<b>(1,373)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,117</b>
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	657	565
<b>Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 709</b>	<b>\$ 1,682</b>

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

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### *Organization and Basis of Presentation*

Edison International is the ultimate parent holding company of SCE and Edison Energy, LLC, doing business as Trio. SCE is an investor-owned public utility primarily engaged in the business of supplying and delivering electricity to an approximately 50,000 square mile area across Southern, Central, and Coastal California. Trio is a global energy advisory firm providing integrated sustainability and energy solutions to commercial, industrial, and institutional customers. Trio's business activities are currently not material to report as a separate business segment, and SCE is the single reportable segment. See "Segment Information" below for further discussion.

These combined notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements apply to both Edison International and SCE unless otherwise described. Edison International's condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Edison International, SCE, and other controlled subsidiaries. References to Edison International refer to the consolidated group of Edison International and its subsidiaries. References to "Edison International Parent and Other" refer to Edison International Parent and its competitive subsidiaries and "Edison International Parent" refer to Edison International on a stand-alone basis, not consolidated with its subsidiaries. SCE's condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of SCE, its controlled subsidiaries and a variable interest entity, SCE Recovery Funding LLC, of which SCE is the primary beneficiary. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated from the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Edison International's and SCE's significant accounting policies were described in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included in the 2025 Form 10-K. This quarterly report should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes included in the 2025 Form 10-K.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of adjustments of a normal recurring nature, have been made that are necessary to fairly state the condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") for the periods covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. The results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

The December 31, 2025 financial statement data was derived from the audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by GAAP for complete annual financial statements.

#### *Segment Information*

For information on Edison International's and SCE's segment information, see Note 1 in the 2025 Form 10-K. In addition, for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, Edison International's and SCE's significant segment expenses agree to those disclosed in the condensed consolidated statements of income. As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the measures of Edison International's and SCE's segment assets are reported on Edison International's and SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets, respectively, as total assets.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following table sets forth the cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents included in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows:

(in millions)	Edison International		SCE	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents <sup>1</sup>	\$ 168	\$ 158	\$ 110	\$ 98
Short-term restricted cash and cash equivalents <sup>2</sup>	560	552	556	549
Long-term restricted cash and cash equivalents <sup>3</sup>	43	10	43	10
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 771	\$ 720	\$ 709	\$ 657

<sup>1</sup> Cash equivalents consist of investments in money market funds. Generally, the carrying value of cash equivalents equals the fair value, as these investments have original maturities of three months or less.

<sup>2</sup> Includes SCE Recovery Funding LLC's restricted cash for payments of senior secured recovery bonds and cash collected for customer-funded wildfire self-insurance related to settlements (see Note 12 for further information). Both are reflected in "Other current assets" on Edison International's and SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

<sup>3</sup> Represents cash collected for customer-funded wildfire self-insurance and is reflected in "Other long-term assets" on Edison International's and SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets. See Note 12 for further information.

### Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The allowance for uncollectible accounts is recorded based on SCE's estimate of expected credit losses and adjusted over the life of the receivables as needed. Since the customer base of SCE is concentrated in Southern California which exposes SCE to a homogeneous set of economic conditions, the allowance is measured on a collective basis on the historical amounts written-off, assessment of customer collectibility, and current economic indicators, such as unemployment rates. In estimating expected credit losses, SCE applies a practical expedient under the current expected credit loss model, which assumes that current economic conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change over the remaining life of existing accounts receivable. The decrease in write-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2026, is primarily a result of higher disconnection activities and collections efforts undertaken in 2025, the effects of which flowed through to write-offs recorded in 2026.

The following table sets forth the changes in allowance for uncollectible accounts for SCE:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2026			Three months ended March 31, 2025		
	Customers	All others	Total <sup>2</sup>	Customers	All others	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 360	\$ 42	\$ 402	\$ 372	\$ 18	\$ 390
Current period provision for uncollectible accounts <sup>1</sup>	60	2	62	78	3	81
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(76)	(2)	(78)	(128)	(3)	(131)
Ending balance	\$ 344	\$ 42	\$ 386	\$ 322	\$ 18	\$ 340

<sup>1</sup> This includes \$44 million and \$66 million of incremental costs, for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, which were probable of recovery from customers and recorded as regulatory assets.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately \$39 million and \$49 million of allowance for uncollectible accounts are included in "Other long-term assets" on SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

### Wildfire Fund

The Wildfire Fund does not have a defined life and instead will terminate when the fund administrator determines that the fund has been exhausted. SCE estimates the period of coverage of the fund and amortizes contributions made to the Wildfire Fund ratably over the period of coverage similar to prepaid insurance. Estimating the period of coverage of the fund requires significant judgment. Frequency of wildfire events and estimated costs associated with wildfire events caused by participating utilities are among the significant factors used to estimate the fund's period of coverage.

Edison International and SCE reassess the period of coverage of the fund at least annually in the first quarter each year and when new or additional information becomes available. As of the date of filing, after considering the current accrued losses

for the Eaton Fire, SCE does not have new or additional information that would enable it to change its prior assessment that the Wildfire Fund would provide coverage for an estimated 20 years from the date SCE committed to participate in the Wildfire Fund. When updating its estimate, SCE includes all its fires for which losses can be reasonably estimated, and relies on publicly disclosed wildfire-related losses related to other participating utilities. As discussed in Note 12, while SCE believes that it will incur material losses in connection with the Eaton Fire, it is currently unable to reasonably estimate a range of losses that may be incurred. The Wildfire Fund amortization period will be evaluated and adjusted prospectively as new or additional information on contributions and wildfire events, including reasonably estimated losses related to the Eaton Fire, becomes available. An impairment will be recorded to the Wildfire Fund contribution asset, if the asset exceeds SCE's ability to benefit from the remaining coverage provided by the Wildfire Fund.

SB 254 expands the Wildfire Fund originally created under AB 1054 by establishing the Continuation Account within the Wildfire Fund. As of March 31, 2026, and as of the date of this filing, the conditions required to trigger investor-owned utility contributions to the Continuation Account have not been met. Accordingly, SCE has not recorded a contribution obligation associated with the Continuation Account on its condensed consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2026.

As of March 31, 2026, SCE has recorded a receivable of \$295 million from the Wildfire Fund, reflected in "Long-term insurance receivables." Based on the California Wildfire Legislation, a utility that submits claims to the Wildfire Fund for recovery is expected to receive such reimbursements from the Wildfire Fund, and separately file an application with CPUC for review of its costs and expenses. See Note 12 for further information. The outcome of the CPUC's prudence review could result in a refund to the Wildfire Fund. SCE will recognize a payable related to claim reimbursements to the Wildfire Fund if it determines that refund to the Wildfire Fund is probable and estimable. SCE considers whether any party in the CPUC prudence review proceeding would prevail in raising a "serious doubt" as of the reasonableness of SCE's actions, and whether it is probable the CPUC would conclude that SCE does not meet the burden of dispelling that doubt and find SCE's conduct was not prudent. SCE considers factors within and outside SCE's control in its evaluation of whether a refund to the Wildfire Fund is probable and estimable. As of March 31, 2026, SCE determined it is not probable nor estimable that any amounts may be required to be reimbursed to the Wildfire Fund.

### **Earnings Per Share**

Edison International computes earnings per common 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, which earn dividend equivalents on an equal basis with common shares once the awards are vested.

EPS available to Edison International common shareholders was computed as follows:

(in millions, except per-share amounts)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Basic earnings per share:		
Net income available to Edison International common shareholders	\$ 531	\$ 1,436
Earnings allocated to participating securities	—	(1)
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 531	\$ 1,435
Weighted average common shares outstanding	385	385
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.38	\$ 3.73
Diluted earnings per share:		
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 531	\$ 1,435
Add back: Earnings allocated to participating securities	—	1
Net income available to Edison International common shareholders	\$ 531	\$ 1,436
Weighted average common shares outstanding	385	385
Effect of dilutive securities	2	1
Adjusted weighted average shares – diluted	387	386
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.37	\$ 3.72

In addition to the participating securities discussed above, Edison International also may award stock options, which are payable in common shares and are included in the diluted earnings per share calculation. Stock option awards to purchase 2,241,826 and 8,203,681 shares of common stock for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, were

outstanding, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would have been antidilutive.

### ***Revenue Recognition***

Revenue is recognized by Edison International and SCE when a performance obligation to transfer control of the promised goods is satisfied or when services are rendered to customers. This typically occurs when electricity is delivered to customers, which includes amounts for services rendered but unbilled at the end of a reporting period.

#### *Regulatory Proceedings*

##### **FERC 2026 Formula Rate Update**

In November 2025, SCE filed its 2026 annual transmission revenue requirement update with the FERC, with rates effective January 1, 2026, subject to settlement procedures and refund. SCE requested an increase in SCE's transmission revenue requirement of \$1.5 billion, which is \$157 million, or 12% higher than amounts included in the 2025 annual rates. The increase is primarily due to 2026 rates reflecting recovery of previous undercollections. Pending resolution of the FERC formula rate proceedings, SCE recognized revenue in the first three months of 2026 based on the FERC 2026 annual updated rates, subject to refund.

### ***New Accounting Guidance***

#### *Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted*

In November 2024, the FASB issued an accounting standards update requiring public entities to provide disaggregated disclosure of income statement expenses. The guidance does not change the expense captions an entity presents on the face of the income statement, rather, it requires disaggregation of certain expense captions into specified categories in disclosures within the footnotes to the financial statements. The guidance is effective for annual disclosure for the year ended December 31, 2027 and subsequent interim periods with early adoption permitted. The guidance is applied prospectively. Edison International and SCE are currently evaluating the impact of the increased disclosures from the new guidance.

In September 2025, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to amend certain aspects of the accounting for and disclosure of internal-use software. Among other things, the guidance removes all references to prescriptive and sequential software development stages and instead requires entities to begin capitalizing software costs when certain criteria are met. The guidance is effective for annual periods after January 1, 2028 and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods with early adoption permitted. The guidance can be applied prospectively, retrospectively, or via a modified prospective transition method. Edison International and SCE are currently evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

In December 2025, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to establish guidance on the recognition, measurement, and presentation of government grants received by business entities. The guidance is effective in annual periods beginning after January 1, 2029 and interim periods within those annual reporting periods with early adoption permitted. The guidance can be applied on a modified prospective basis, a modified retrospective basis, or a full retrospective basis. Edison International and SCE are currently evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

**Note 2. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity**

The following tables provide Edison International's changes in equity:

(in millions, except shares and per share amounts)	Equity Attributable to Edison International Shareholders							Noncontrolling Interests	
	Preferred stock		Common stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Subtotal	Preference Stock	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
<b>Balance at December 31, 2025</b>	502,279	\$ 497	384,787,056	\$ 6,362	\$ 6	\$ 10,714	\$ 17,579	\$ 1,680	\$ 19,259
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	541	541	29	570
Common stock issued	—	—	404,516	2	—	—	2	—	2
Common stock repurchased	—	—	(397,631)	(26)	—	—	(26)	—	(26)
Common stock dividends declared (\$0.8775 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(338)	(338)	—	(338)
Preferred stock dividends declared (\$26.875 per share for Series A and \$25.00 per share for Series B)	—	—	—	—	—	(13)	(13)	—	(13)
Dividends to noncontrolling interests (\$31.250 - \$46.875 per share for preference stock)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(26)	(27)
Shares withheld for tax withholdings on vested equity awards	—	—	—	(16)	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Noncash stock-based compensation	—	—	—	10	—	1	11	—	11
Preference stock redeemed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(119)	(119)
Preferred stock repurchased	(418,776)	(414)	—	—	—	(5)	(419)	—	(419)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>	83,503	\$ 83	384,793,941	\$ 6,332	\$ 6	\$ 10,899	\$ 17,320	\$ 1,564	\$ 18,884

(in millions, except shares and per share amounts)	Equity Attributable to Edison International Shareholders							Noncontrolling Interests	
	Preferred stock		Common stock		Retained Earnings	Subtotal	Preference Stock	Total Equity	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
<b>Balance at December 31, 2024</b>	1,662,771	\$ 1,645	384,784,719	\$ 6,353	\$ 7,567	\$ 15,565	\$ 2,175	\$ 17,740	
Net income	—	—	—	—	1,458	1,458	34	1,492	
Common stock issued	—	—	478,943	2	—	2	—	2	
Common stock repurchased	—	—	(500,000)	(29)	—	(29)	—	(29)	
Common stock dividends declared (\$0.8275 per share)	—	—	—	—	(319)	(319)	—	(319)	
Preferred stock dividends declared (\$26.875 per share for Series A and \$25.00 per share for Series B)	—	—	—	—	(44)	(44)	—	(44)	
Dividends to noncontrolling interests (\$31.250 - \$46.875 per share for preference stock)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(34)	(34)	
Shares withheld for tax withholdings on vested equity awards	—	—	—	(21)	—	(21)	—	(21)	
Noncash stock-based compensation	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	1,662,771	\$ 1,645	384,763,662	\$ 6,315	\$ 8,662	\$ 16,622	\$ 2,175	\$ 18,797	

The following tables provide SCE's changes in equity:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Preference Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
<b>Balance at December 31, 2025</b>	\$ 1,714	\$ 2,168	\$ 8,970	\$ (12)	\$ 11,090	\$ 23,930
Net income	—	—	—	—	648	648
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dividends declared on common stock (\$0.9888 per share)	—	—	—	—	(430)	(430)
Dividends declared on preference stock (\$31.250 - \$46.875 per share)	—	—	—	—	(27)	(27)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	(22)	—	—	(22)
Noncash stock-based compensation	—	—	5	—	1	6
Preference stock redeemed	(119)	—	3	—	(3)	(119)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>	\$ 1,595	\$ 2,168	\$ 8,956	\$ (11)	\$ 11,279	\$ 23,987

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Preference Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
<b>Balance at December 31, 2024</b>	\$ 2,220	\$ 2,168	\$ 8,950	\$ (9)	\$ 8,422	\$ 21,751
Net income	—	—	—	—	1,601	1,601
Dividends declared on common stock (\$0.9888 per share)	—	—	—	—	(430)	(430)
Dividends declared on preference stock (\$31.250 - \$46.875 per share)	—	—	—	—	(34)	(34)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	(21)	—	1	(20)
Noncash stock-based compensation	—	—	7	—	—	7
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	\$ 2,220	\$ 2,168	\$ 8,936	\$ (9)	\$ 9,560	\$ 22,875

### Note 3. Variable Interest Entities

A VIE is defined as a legal entity that meets any of the following conditions: (1) the total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to fund the entity's activities without additional subordinated financial support, (2) the equity holders as a group, lack any of the following characteristics: the power to direct activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, substantive voting rights, the obligation to absorb losses, or the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. The primary beneficiary is identified as the variable interest holder that has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the VIE. Commercial and operating activities are generally the factors that most significantly impact the economic performance of such VIEs.

#### *Variable Interest in VIEs that are Consolidated*

SCE Recovery Funding LLC is a bankruptcy remote, wholly owned special purpose subsidiary of SCE, formed for the purpose of issuing securitized bonds. This entity is a VIE because its equity investment is insufficient to support its operations. The most significant activity of SCE Recovery Funding LLC is to service the securitized bonds according to the decisions made by SCE. Therefore, SCE is determined to be the primary beneficiary and consolidates SCE Recovery Funding LLC.

SCE Recovery Funding LLC has issued a total of \$3.2 billion of securitized bonds. The proceeds were used to acquire SCE's right, title and interest in and to non-bypassable rates and other charges to be collected from certain existing and future customers in SCE's service area ("Recovery Property"), associated with the AB 1054 Excluded Capital Expenditures and costs approved for recovery under the TKM Settlement Agreement, until the bonds are paid in full, and all financing costs have been recovered. The securitized bonds are secured by the Recovery Property and cash collections from the non-bypassable rates and other charges are the sole source of funds to satisfy the debt obligation. The bondholders have no recourse to SCE.

The following table summarizes the impact of SCE Recovery Funding LLC on SCE's and Edison International's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

(in millions)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Other current assets	\$ 118	\$ 49
Regulatory assets: non-current	3,072	3,092
Regulatory liabilities: current	25	12
Current portion of long-term debt <sup>1</sup>	96	78
Other current liabilities	48	14
Long-term debt <sup>1</sup>	3,004	3,022

<sup>1</sup> The bondholders have no recourse to SCE. The long-term debt balance is net of unamortized debt issuance costs.

***Variable Interest in VIEs that are not Consolidated***

***Power Purchase Agreements***

SCE has certain PPAs where the counterparty entities meet one or both of the VIE conditions discussed above and in which SCE has variable interests, including: agreements through which SCE provides natural gas to fuel the plants, fixed price contracts for renewable energy, and resource adequacy agreements that allow purchase of energy at fixed prices upon the seller's election. Since payments for capacity are the primary source of income, the most significant economic activity for these VIEs is typically the operation and maintenance of the power plants, which SCE does not perform. Therefore, SCE has concluded that it is not the primary beneficiary of any of these VIEs because it does not control the commercial and operating activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of these entities.

As of the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of assets and liabilities included in SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheet that relate to involvement with VIEs that are not consolidated, result from amounts due under the PPAs. 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 12 of the 2025 Form 10-K. As a result, there is no significant potential exposure to loss to SCE from its variable interest in these VIEs. The aggregate contracted capacity dedicated to SCE from these VIE projects was 6,064 MW and 5,300 MW at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The amounts that SCE paid to these projects were \$204 million and \$172 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. These amounts are recoverable in customer rates, subject to a reasonableness review.

**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. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, nonperformance risk was not material for Edison International or SCE.

Assets and liabilities are categorized into a three-level fair value hierarchy based on valuation inputs used to determine fair value.

Level 1 – The fair value of Edison International's and SCE's 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, U.S. treasury securities, mutual funds, and money market funds.

Level 2 – Edison International's and SCE's Level 2 assets and liabilities include fixed income securities, primarily consisting of U.S. government and agency bonds, municipal bonds and corporate bonds, and over-the-counter commodity derivatives. The fair value of fixed income securities is determined using a market 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.

The fair value of SCE's over-the-counter commodity derivative contracts is determined using an income approach. SCE uses 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 an exchange (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 – This level primarily consists of congestion revenue rights ("CRRs"), which are derivative contracts that trade infrequently with significant unobservable inputs (CAISO CRR auction prices). SCE employs a market valuation approach of utilizing historical CRR prices as a proxy for forward prices. SCE also enters into certain physically settled resource adequacy contracts with a financially settled electricity component ("Fin Toll arrangements"). For these Fin Toll arrangements, SCE uses an income model valuation approach to estimate the significant unobservable inputs (hourly power prices). Edison International Parent and Other does not have any Level 3 assets and liabilities.

Assumptions are made in order to value derivative contracts in which observable inputs are not available. 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. See Note 6 for a discussion of derivative instruments.

*SCE*

The following table sets forth assets and liabilities of SCE that were accounted for at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy:

(in millions)	March 31, 2026					Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Assets at fair value</b>						
Derivative contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ (1)	\$ 18	
Money market funds and other	15	67	—	—	82	
Nuclear decommissioning trusts:						
Stocks <sup>2</sup>	1,848	—	—	—	1,848	
Fixed Income <sup>3</sup>	874	1,601	—	—	2,475	
Short-term investments, primarily cash equivalents	168	38	—	—	206	
Subtotal of nuclear decommissioning trusts <sup>4</sup>	2,890	1,639	—	—	4,529	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>4,629</b>	
<b>Liabilities at fair value</b>						
Derivative contracts	—	35	—	(35)	—	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>—</b>	
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,905</b>	<b>\$ 1,672</b>	<b>\$ 18</b>	<b>\$ 34</b>	<b>\$ 4,629</b>	

	December 31, 2025				
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Assets at fair value</b>					
Derivative contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 48	\$ —	\$ 48
Money market funds and other	34	22	—	—	56
<b>Nuclear decommissioning trusts:</b>					
Stocks <sup>2</sup>	1,909	—	—	—	1,909
Fixed Income <sup>3</sup>	981	1,665	—	—	2,646
Short-term investments, primarily cash equivalents	191	40	—	—	231
Subtotal of nuclear decommissioning trusts <sup>4</sup>	3,081	1,705	—	—	4,786
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,890</b>
<b>Liabilities at fair value</b>					
Derivative contracts	—	57	—	(57)	—
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(57)</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>\$ 3,115</b>	<b>\$ 1,670</b>	<b>\$ 48</b>	<b>\$ 57</b>	<b>\$ 4,890</b>

<sup>1</sup> Represents the netting of assets and liabilities under master netting agreements and cash collateral.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately 70% and 71% of SCE's equity investments were in companies located in the United States at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Includes corporate bonds, which were diversified by the inclusion of collateralized mortgage obligations and other asset backed securities, of \$58 million and \$60 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes net payables of \$72 million and \$251 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, which consist of interest and dividend receivables as well as receivables and payables related to SCE's pending securities sales and purchases.

*SCE Fair Value of Level 3*

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

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Fair value of net assets at beginning of period	\$ 48	\$ 212
Settlements	(11)	(10)
Total realized/unrealized losses <sup>1</sup>	(19)	(46)
Fair value of net assets at end of period	\$ 18	\$ 156

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

There were no material transfers into or out of Level 3 during 2026 and 2025.

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

	Fair Value (in millions)		Significant Unobservable Input	Range (\$ per MWh)	Weighted Average (\$ per MWh)
	Assets	Liabilities			
<b>March 31, 2026</b>					
CRRs	\$ 16	\$ —	CAISO CRR auction prices	\$(5.28) - \$543.10	\$ 13.74
Fin Toll arrangements	2	—	Hourly Forecast Power Prices	(0.27) - 38.90	13.35
<b>December 31, 2025</b>					
CRRs	\$ 43	\$ —	CAISO CRR auction prices	\$(5.28) - \$14,484.70	\$ 8.39
Fin Toll arrangements	5	—	Hourly Forecast Power Prices	\$0.00 - \$97.04	42.16

*Level 3 Fair Value Uncertainty*

For CRRs, increases or decreases in CAISO auction prices would result in higher or lower fair value, respectively.

For Fin Toll arrangements, the fair value measurements are sensitive to the spread between daily high and daily low hourly power prices. Increases or decreases in this spread would result in higher or lower fair value, respectively.

*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. There are no securities classified as Level 3 in the nuclear decommissioning trusts. See Note 10 for more information on nuclear decommissioning trusts.

*Edison International Parent and Other*

Edison International Parent and Other assets measured at fair value and classified as Level 1 consisted of money market funds of \$50 million and \$51 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Assets measured at fair value and classified as Level 2 were immaterial at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. There were no securities classified as Level 3 for Edison International Parent and Other at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

**Fair Value of Debt Recorded at Carrying Value**

The carrying value and fair value of Edison International's and SCE's long-term debt (including the current portion of long-term debt) are as follows:

(in millions)	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value <sup>1</sup>	Fair Value <sup>2</sup>	Carrying Value <sup>1</sup>	Fair Value <sup>2</sup>
Edison International	\$ 40,307	\$ 37,660	\$ 37,998	\$ 35,721
SCE	34,945	32,200	33,183	30,744

<sup>1</sup> Carrying value is net of debt issuance costs.

<sup>2</sup> The fair value of long-term debt is classified as Level 2.

**Note 5. Debt and Credit Agreements**

**Long-Term Debt**

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, SCE issued the following first and refunding mortgage bonds:

Description	Month of Issuance	Rate	Maturity Date	Amount (in millions)	
Series 2024D	March 2026	5.15%	2029	\$	600
Series 2026A	March 2026	4.80%	2033		600
<b>Total</b>				\$	<b>1,200</b>

The proceeds were used to repay commercial paper borrowings and for general corporate purposes.

In February 2026, Edison International Parent issued \$550 million of 4.80% senior notes due in 2031. The proceeds were used to repay commercial paper and for general corporate purposes.

**Credit Agreements and Short-Term Debt**

The following table summarizes the status of the credit facilities at March 31, 2026:

(in millions, except for rates)

Borrower	Termination Date	Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") Plus (bps)	Commitment	Outstanding Borrowings	Outstanding Letters of Credit	Amount Available
Edison International Parent <sup>1,2</sup>	May 2029	128	\$ 1,500	\$ 643	\$ —	\$ 857
SCE <sup>2</sup>	May 2029	108	3,350	—	2	3,348
<b>Total Edison International</b>			\$ 4,850	\$ 643	\$ 2	\$ 4,205

<sup>1</sup> At March 31, 2026, Edison International Parent had \$641 million outstanding commercial paper, net of a \$2 million discount, at a weighted-average interest rate of 4.37%.

<sup>2</sup> The aggregate maximum principal amount under the SCE and Edison International Parent revolving credit facilities may be increased up to \$4.0 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively, provided that additional lender commitments are obtained.

**Term Loan**

In February 2026, SCE entered into a term loan agreement to borrow \$1.5 billion maturing in March 2027 with a variable interest rate based on SOFR plus 1.00%. The proceeds were used for general corporate and working capital purposes, including the repayment of all borrowings under the \$300 million unsecured term loan agreement, dated as of February 11, 2026.

**Uncommitted Letters of Credit**

SCE entered into agreements with certain lenders for bilateral unsecured standby letters of credit ("SBLC") with a total capacity of \$660 million that is uncommitted and supported by reimbursement agreements. The SBLCs are not subject to any collateral or security requirements. At March 31, 2026, SCE had \$100 million outstanding under these agreements, which expire between June 2026 and April 2027.

**Note 6. Derivative Instruments**

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to commodity price risk resulting from SCE's electricity and natural gas procurement activities. The risks of fluctuating commodity prices are managed in part by entering into forward commodity transactions, including options, swaps, futures, and Fin Toll arrangements. To mitigate credit risk from counterparties in the event of nonperformance, master netting agreements are used whenever possible, and counterparties may be required to pledge collateral depending on the creditworthiness of each counterparty and the risk associated with the transaction.

Certain of SCE's derivative contracts contain credit-risk-related contingent features that require posting of collateral upon a downgrade of SCE's credit ratings to below investment grade by one or more major credit rating agencies. If SCE's credit rating were to fall below investment grade, SCE may be required to post additional collateral to cover derivative liabilities.

and related outstanding payables. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the fair values of derivative liabilities were immaterial, for which SCE posted collateral of \$60 million and \$105 million collateral, respectively. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these contracts were triggered on March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, SCE would have been required to post an additional \$5 million and \$3 million of collateral, respectively, most of which is related to outstanding net payables under the contracts.

SCE presents its derivative assets and liabilities, recorded at fair value, on a net basis on its condensed consolidated balance sheets when subject to master netting agreements or similar agreements. Derivative positions are also offset against margin and cash collateral deposits. See Note 4 for a discussion of fair value of derivative instruments.

The following table summarizes the gross and net fair values of SCE's commodity derivative instruments:

(in millions)	March 31, 2026	
	Derivative Assets Short-Term <sup>1</sup>	Derivative Liabilities Short-Term <sup>2</sup>
<b>Commodity derivative contracts</b>		
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 19	\$ 35
Gross amounts offset in the condensed consolidated balance sheets	(1)	(1)
Cash collateral posted	—	(34)
<b>Net amounts presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets</b>	<b>\$ 18</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

(in millions)	December 31, 2025	
	Derivative Assets Short-Term <sup>1</sup>	Derivative Liabilities Short-Term <sup>2</sup>
<b>Commodity derivative contracts</b>		
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 48	\$ 57
Cash collateral posted	—	(57)
<b>Net amounts presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets</b>	<b>\$ 48</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included in "Other current assets" on SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

<sup>2</sup> Included in "Other current liabilities" on SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

At March 31, 2026, SCE posted \$53 million of cash collateral, of which \$34 million was offset against derivative liabilities and \$19 million was reflected in "Other current assets" on SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2025, SCE posted \$66 million of cash collateral, of which \$57 million was offset against derivative liabilities and \$9 million was reflected in "Other current assets" on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

***Financial Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments***

SCE recognizes realized gains and losses on derivative instruments as purchased power expense and unrealized gains and losses as regulatory assets or liabilities. Both realized and unrealized gains and losses are expected to be recovered from customers and therefore do not affect earnings. Cash flows from derivative activities, including cash collateral, are reported in cash flows from operating activities in SCE's condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

The following table summarizes the gains/(losses) of SCE's economic hedging activity:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
<b>Realized</b>	<b>\$ (38)</b>	<b>\$ (40)</b>
<b>Unrealized</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(23)</b>

**Notional Volumes of Derivative Instruments**

The following table summarizes the notional volumes of derivatives used for SCE's economic hedging activities:

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Economic Hedges	
		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Electricity options, swaps and forwards	Gigawatt hours	6,019	3,249
Natural gas options, swaps and forwards	Billion cubic feet	2	4
Congestion revenue rights	Gigawatt hours	1,232	5,566
Fin Toll arrangements	Gigawatt hours	236	228

**Note 7. Revenue**

The following table is a summary of SCE's revenue:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Revenue from contracts with customers <sup>1</sup>		
Commercial	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,548
Residential	2,150	1,579
Other	550	642
Total revenue from contracts with customer	4,050	3,769
Alternative revenue program and other <sup>2</sup>	46	33
Total operating revenue	\$ 4,096	\$ 3,802

<sup>1</sup> SCE recorded CPUC revenue based on annual revenue requirement set by a methodology established in the GRC proceeds and FERC revenue authorized through a formula rate. For further information, see Note 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes differences between revenues from contracts with customers and authorized levels for certain CPUC and FERC revenues.

At March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, SCE's receivables related to contracts from customers were \$2.5 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively, which include accrued unbilled revenue of \$1.0 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively.

**Deferred Revenue**

As of March 31, 2026, SCE has deferred revenue of \$338 million related to the sale of the use of transfer capability of West of Devers transmission line, of which \$13 million and \$325 million are included in "Other current liabilities" and "Other deferred credits and other long-term liabilities," respectively, on SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets. The deferred revenue is amortized straight-line over the period of 30 years starting in 2021.

**Note 8. 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 March 31,			
	2026		2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Edison International:</b>				
Income from operations before income taxes	\$ 671		\$ 1,940	
Federal statutory tax rate	\$ 141	21.0 %	\$ 407	21.0 %
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect <sup>1</sup>	21	3.2 %	109	5.6 %
Tax credits	(15)	(2.2)%	(5)	(0.3)%
<b>Other adjustments</b>				
Property-related	(65)	(9.6)%	(58)	(2.9)%
Corporate alternative minimum tax	18	2.7 %	—	— %
Other	1	— %	(5)	(0.3)%
Effective tax rate	\$ 101	15.1 %	\$ 448	23.1 %
<b>SCE:</b>				
Income from operations before income taxes	\$ 776		\$ 2,089	
Federal statutory tax rate	\$ 163	21.0 %	\$ 439	21.0 %
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect <sup>1</sup>	27	3.5 %	117	5.6 %
Tax credits	(15)	(1.9)%	(5)	(0.2)%
<b>Other adjustments</b>				
Property-related	(65)	(8.4)%	(58)	(2.9)%
Corporate alternative minimum tax	18	2.3 %	—	— %
Other	—	— %	(5)	(0.2)%
Effective tax rate	\$ 128	16.5 %	\$ 488	23.3 %

<sup>1</sup> State taxes in California represents substantially all of the tax effect in this category.

The CPUC requires flow-through ratemaking. For SCE, it includes property-related adjustments, the corporate alternative minimum tax, and other temporary differences which reverse over time. These flow-through items increase or decrease SCE's current authorized revenue requirements in rate cases and give rise to regulatory assets or liabilities for deferred income taxes expected to be realized in future periods. Differences between the amounts authorized in SCE's rate cases, adjusted for balancing and memorandum account activity, and flow-through amounts recorded for financial reporting purposes also result in changes to regulatory assets, with a corresponding impact on the effective tax rate, to the extent recovery in future rates is probable. For further information, see Note 11.

The IRA imposed a corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT"), which Edison International and SCE are subject to beginning in 2026. Edison International and SCE expect that any CAMT paid will be creditable against future income taxes.

In addition, under the IRA, SCE expects to generate \$158 million investment tax credit in future periods related to utility owned storage projects. The associated tax benefits will be recognized and returned to customers as the credits are utilized.

**Tax Disputes**

The tax years currently open for examination are 2022 – 2025 for the Internal Revenue Service and 2013 – 2018 and 2021 – 2025 for the Franchise Tax Board.

**Income Taxes Paid**

SCE makes tax-allocation payments to Edison International under the applicable tax-allocation agreement. It does not make payments to the tax authorities directly. No income tax payments were made, or refunds were received, by Edison International or SCE during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

**Note 9. Compensation and Benefit Plans**

**Pension Plans**

Net periodic pension expense components are:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
<b>Edison International:</b>		
Service cost	\$ 25	\$ 23
Non-service cost (benefit)		
Interest cost	48	48
Expected return on plan assets	(61)	(58)
Amortization of net loss <sup>1</sup>	1	—
Regulatory adjustment	(5)	(7)
Total non-service benefit <sup>2</sup>	(17)	(17)
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>\$ 8</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>
<b>SCE:</b>		
Service cost	\$ 24	\$ 23
Non-service cost (benefit)		
Interest cost	45	44
Expected return on plan assets	(58)	(55)
Amortization of net loss <sup>1</sup>	1	—
Regulatory adjustment	(5)	(7)
Total non-service benefit <sup>2</sup>	(17)	(18)
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Represents the amount of net loss reclassified from other comprehensive loss.

<sup>2</sup> Included in "Other Income, net" on Edison International's and SCE's condensed consolidated statements of income.

**Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions ("PBOP")**

Net periodic PBOP expense components for Edison International and SCE are:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 3
Non-service cost (benefit)		
Interest cost	10	10
Expected return on plan assets	(29)	(27)
Amortization of net gain	(15)	(20)
Regulatory adjustment	26	34
Total non-service benefit <sup>1</sup>	(8)	(3)
<b>Total earnings</b>	<b>\$ (5)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included in "Other income, net" on Edison International's and SCE's condensed consolidated statements of income.

**Note 10. Investments**

Future decommissioning costs related to SCE's nuclear assets are expected to be funded from independent decommissioning trusts.

The following table sets forth amortized cost and fair value of the trust investments (see Note 4 for a discussion on fair value of the trust investments):

(in millions)	Longest Maturity Dates	Amortized Costs		Fair Values	
		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Municipal bonds	2067	\$ 720	\$ 718	\$ 841	\$ 899
Government and agency securities	2074	1,121	1,149	1,246	1,367
Corporate bonds	2072	347	315	388	380
Short-term investments and receivables/(payables) <sup>1</sup>	One-year	188	200	134	(20)
Total debt securities and other		\$ 2,376	\$ 2,382	2,609	2,626
Equity securities				1,848	1,909
Total <sup>2</sup>				\$ 4,457	\$ 4,535

<sup>1</sup> As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, short-term investments included \$22 million and \$27 million of repurchase agreement payable by financial institutions which earned interest, were fully secured by U.S. Treasury securities, and mature by April 1, 2026 and January 2, 2026, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Represents amounts before reduction for deferred tax liabilities on net unrealized gains of \$433 million and \$455 million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Trust fund earnings (based on specific identification) increase the trust fund balance and the ARO regulatory liability. Unrealized holding gains, net of losses, were \$1.9 billion and \$2.0 billion at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

The following table summarizes the gains and losses for the trust investments:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Gross realized gains	\$ 10	\$ 24
Gross realized losses	(3)	(1)
Net unrealized losses for equity securities	(63)	(60)

Due to regulatory mechanisms, changes in the assets of the trusts from income or loss items do not materially affect earnings.

**Note 11. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities****Regulatory Assets**

SCE's regulatory assets included on the condensed consolidated balance sheets are:

(in millions)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
<b>Current:</b>		
Regulatory balancing and memorandum accounts	\$ 2,607	\$ 3,246
Other	53	44
Total current	2,660	3,290
<b>Long-term:</b>		
Deferred income taxes	6,547	6,427
Unamortized investments, net of accumulated amortization	123	126
Unamortized losses on reacquired debt	76	79
Regulatory balancing and memorandum accounts	2,809	2,843
Environmental remediation	212	213
Recovery assets	3,072	3,092
Other	172	180
Total long-term	13,011	12,960
Total regulatory assets	\$ 15,671	\$ 16,250

For more information, see Note 11 of the 2025 Form 10-K.

**Regulatory Liabilities**

SCE's regulatory liabilities included on the condensed consolidated balance sheets are:

(in millions)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
<b>Current:</b>		
Regulatory balancing and memorandum accounts	\$ 321	\$ 1,139
Other	33	19
Total current	354	1,158
<b>Long-term:</b>		
Costs of removal	2,865	2,737
Deferred income taxes	2,139	2,126
Recoveries in excess of ARO liabilities	1,968	2,057
Regulatory balancing and memorandum accounts	2,028	1,842
Pension and other postretirement benefits	1,835	1,829
Other	35	36
Total long-term	10,870	10,627
Total regulatory liabilities	\$ 11,224	\$ 11,785

For more information, see Note 11 of the 2025 Form 10-K.

**Net Regulatory Balancing and Memorandum Accounts**

The following table summarizes the significant components of regulatory balancing and memorandum accounts included in the above tables of regulatory assets and liabilities:

(in millions)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
<b>Asset (liability)</b>		
Energy procurement related costs	\$ 445	\$ 589
Public purpose and energy efficiency	(2,119)	(2,054)
GRC-related balancing accounts <sup>1</sup>	2,057	1,945
FERC-related balancing accounts	190	204
Wildfire risk mitigation and insurance <sup>2</sup>	334	289
Wildfire and drought restoration <sup>3</sup>	229	215
Woolsey Settlement cost recovery	1,794	1,766
Tax accounting memorandum account	(28)	(3)
Other	165	157
<b>Assets, net of liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 3,067</b>	<b>\$ 3,108</b>

<sup>1</sup> The GRC-related balancing accounts primarily consist of the base revenue requirement balancing account ("BRRBA"), the vegetation management balancing account ("VMBA"), the Wildfire Risk Mitigation balancing account ("WRMBA") and the risk management balancing account ("RMBA").

The 2025 GRC decision approved the establishment of a two-way Grid Hardening Balancing Account to track the difference between the actual Targeted Undergrounding Program and Rapid Earth Fault Current Limiter costs up to the approved mile limit and the authorized amounts, with spending in excess of 110% of authorized amounts subject to reasonableness review. Additionally, the final decision authorized SCE to establish a memorandum account to track and record capital expenditures above the amounts authorized to support SCE's grid readiness for future transportation electrification demand, with cost recovery subject to reasonableness review.

<sup>2</sup> The wildfire risk mitigation and insurance regulatory assets represent wildfire-related costs that are probable of future recovery from customers, subject to a reasonableness review. The Wildfire Expense Memorandum Account ("WEMA") is used to track incremental wildfire insurance costs and uninsured wildfire-related financing legal and claim costs related to the Other Wildfire Events that SCE believes are probable of recovery. See Note 12 for further details. The Wildfire Mitigation Plan Memorandum Account is used to track costs incurred to implement SCE's wildfire mitigation plan that are not currently reflected in SCE's revenue requirements. The Fire Risk Mitigation Memorandum Account is used to track costs related to the reduction of fire risk that are incremental to costs approved for recovery in SCE's GRCs that are not tracked in any other wildfire-related memorandum account.

<sup>3</sup> The wildfire and drought restoration regulatory assets represent restoration costs that are recorded in a Catastrophic Event Memorandum Account.

**Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies**

**Indemnities**

Edison International and SCE have agreed to provide indemnification through contracts entered into in the normal course of business. These are primarily indemnifications against adverse litigation outcomes in connection with underwriting agreements, indemnities for specified environmental liabilities and income taxes or other contractual arrangements. Edison International's and SCE's obligations under these agreements may or may not be limited in terms of time and/or amount, and in some instances Edison International and SCE may have recourse against third parties. Edison International and SCE have 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 and SCE are involved in other legal, tax, and regulatory proceedings before various courts and governmental agencies regarding matters arising in the ordinary course of business, all of which are subject to uncertainties. Edison International and SCE believe the outcome of each of these other proceedings will not materially affect its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Legal costs expected to be incurred by Edison International and SCE in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

## *Southern California Wildfires and Mudslides*

Unprecedented weather conditions in California due to climate change and greater concentrations of residents in high-fire risk areas, among other things, have contributed to wildfires, including those where SCE's equipment has been alleged to be associated with the fire's ignition, that have caused loss of life and substantial damage in SCE's service area.

Numerous claims related to wildfire events have been initiated against SCE and Edison International. Edison International and SCE have, or may, incur material losses in connection with the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, the Other Wildfire Events that are described below, and the January 2025 Eaton Fire. Of the Other Wildfire Events described below, only the 2017 Creek Fire ignited prior to the adoption of AB 1054 in July 2019. SCE's equipment has been, and may further be, alleged to be associated with other wildfires that have originated in Southern California, and SCE's service area remains susceptible to additional wildfire activity.

### Liability Overview

The extent of legal liability for wildfire-related damages in actions against utilities depends on a number of factors, including whether the utility substantially caused or contributed to the damages and whether parties seeking recovery of damages will be required to show negligence in addition to causation. California courts have previously found utilities to be strictly liable for property damage along with associated interest and attorneys' fees, regardless of fault, by applying the theory of inverse condemnation when a utility's facilities were determined to be a substantial cause of a wildfire that caused the property damage. If inverse condemnation is held to be inapplicable to SCE in connection with a wildfire, SCE still could be held liable for property damages and associated interest if the property damages were found to have been proximately caused by SCE's negligence. If SCE were to be found negligent, SCE could also be held liable for, among other things, fire suppression costs, business interruption losses, evacuation costs, clean-up costs, medical expenses, and personal injury/wrongful death claims, including claims for non-economic damages. Additionally, SCE could potentially be subject to fines and penalties for alleged violations of CPUC rules and state laws investigated in connection with the ignition of a wildfire.

While investigations into the cause of a wildfire event are conducted by one or more fire agencies, fire agency findings do not determine legal causation of or assign legal liability for a wildfire event. Final determinations of legal causation and liability for wildfire events, including determinations of whether SCE was negligent, would only be made during lengthy and complex litigation processes, and settlements may be reached before determinations of legal liability are ever made. Even when investigations are still pending or legal liability is disputed, an assessment of likely outcomes, including through future settlement of claims, may require estimated losses to be accrued under accounting standards.

### Estimates and Assumptions

Each reporting period, management reviews its loss estimates for remaining alleged and potential claims related to wildfire events. The process for estimating losses associated with alleged and potential wildfire-related claims requires management to exercise significant judgment based on a number of assumptions and subjective factors, including, but not limited to: volume of claims, damages asserted and associated loss, opinions of counsel regarding litigation risk, the status of and developments in the course of litigation, prior experience litigating and settling wildfire litigation claims, the amount of insurance that may offset losses, and estimating contributory liabilities from third parties who may be responsible for portions of loss.

Estimated losses for wildfire litigation are based on a number of assumptions and are subject to change as additional information becomes available. As additional information becomes available, management's estimates and assumptions regarding the causes and financial impact of wildfire events may change. Actual losses incurred may be higher or lower than estimated based on several factors, including the uncertainty in estimating damages that have been or may be alleged and uncertainty in estimating settlement outcomes. For instance, SCE receives additional information with respect to damages claimed as claims mediation and trial processes progress. Other factors that can cause actual losses incurred to be higher or lower than estimated include the ability to reach settlements and the outcomes of settlements reached through claims mediation processes, uncertainties related to the impact of outcomes of wildfire litigation against other parties and increasingly negative jury sentiments in general litigation, uncertainties related to the sufficiency of insurance held by plaintiffs and potential plaintiffs, uncertainties related to litigation processes, including whether potential plaintiffs will ultimately pursue claims, uncertainty as to the legal and factual determinations to be made during litigation, including uncertainty as to the contributing causes of wildfire events, and the uncertainty as to how these factors impact future settlements.

## Litigation

### *2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events*

Wildfires in SCE's service area in December 2017 and November 2018 caused loss of life, substantial damage to both residential and business properties, and service outages for SCE customers. The investigating government agencies, the Ventura County Fire Department ("VCFD") and CAL FIRE, have determined that the largest of the 2017 fires in SCE's service area originated on December 4, 2017, in the Anlauf Canyon area of Ventura County, followed shortly thereafter by a second fire that originated near Koenigstein Road in the City of Santa Paula. According to CAL FIRE, the Thomas and Koenigstein Fires, collectively, burned over 280,000 acres, destroyed or damaged an estimated 1,343 structures and resulted in two confirmed fatalities. The largest of the November 2018 fires in SCE's service area, the Woolsey Fire, originated in Ventura County. According to CAL FIRE, the Woolsey Fire burned almost 100,000 acres, destroyed an estimated 1,643 structures, damaged an estimated 364 structures and resulted in three confirmed fatalities. Four additional fatalities are alleged to have been associated with the Woolsey Fire.

Multiple lawsuits related to the Thomas and Koenigstein Fires and the Woolsey Fire have been initiated against SCE and Edison International. Some of the Thomas and Koenigstein Fires lawsuits claim that SCE and Edison International have responsibility for the damages caused by debris flows and flooding in Montecito and surrounding areas in January 2018 based on a theory alleging that SCE has responsibility for the Thomas and/or Koenigstein Fires and further alleging that the Thomas and/or Koenigstein Fires proximately caused the Montecito Mudslides. According to Santa Barbara County initial reports, the Montecito Mudslides destroyed an estimated 135 structures, damaged an estimated 324 structures, and resulted in 21 confirmed fatalities, with two additional fatalities presumed but not officially confirmed.

The lawsuits related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events naming SCE as a defendant have been filed by three categories of plaintiffs: individual plaintiffs, subrogation plaintiffs and public entity plaintiffs. A number of the lawsuits also name Edison International as a defendant and some of the lawsuits were filed as purported class actions. As of April 21, 2026, in addition to the outstanding claims of approximately 70 individual plaintiffs, there were alleged and potential claims of certain public entity plaintiffs, including CAL OES, outstanding. SCE has settled all fire suppression claims and subrogation plaintiffs' claims related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, except for one indemnification claim.

In January 2019, SCE filed a cross-complaint against certain local public entities alleging that failures by these entities, such as failure to adequately plan for flood hazards and build and maintain adequate debris basins, roads, bridges and other channel crossings, among other things, caused, contributed to or exacerbated the losses that resulted from the Montecito Mudslides. Once SCE has settled all individual plaintiff claims in the TKM litigation that impact the corresponding cross-claims, SCE intends to appeal certain procedural issues to maintain its ability to pursue the cross-claims.

The litigation could take a number of years to be completely resolved because of the complexity of the matters and number of plaintiffs. As of April 21, 2026, SCE has entered into settlements with approximately 13,800 individual plaintiffs in the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events litigation. The statutes of limitations for individual plaintiffs in the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events have expired.

In October 2021, SCE and the SED executed an agreement to resolve the SED's investigations into the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events and three other 2017 wildfires for, among other things, aggregate costs of \$550 million. The \$550 million in costs was composed of a \$110 million fine to be paid to the State of California General Fund, \$65 million of shareholder-funded safety measures, and an agreement by SCE to waive its right to seek cost recovery in CPUC-jurisdictional rates for \$125 million and \$250 million of third-party uninsured claims payments (and related financing costs) in the TKM litigation and the Woolsey Fire litigation, respectively. The SED Agreement provides that SCE may, on a permanent basis, exclude from its ratemaking capital structure any after-tax charges to equity or debt borrowed to finance costs incurred under the SED Agreement. The SED Agreement also imposes other obligations on SCE, including reporting requirements and safety-focused studies. SCE did not admit imprudence, negligence, or liability with respect to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events in the SED Agreement.

### *Other Wildfire Events*

SCE has settled substantially all of the claims that were filed against it related to the 2017 Creek Fire, the 2020 Bobcat Fire, and the 2020 Silverado Fire and does not expect to incur additional losses in excess of amounts accrued for each such fire. While Edison International and SCE may incur material losses in excess of the amounts accrued for certain of the Other Wildfire Events, Edison International and SCE expect that additional losses incurred in connection with any such fire, will be covered by insurance, subject to self-insured retentions and co-insurance, and expect that any such additional losses after expected recoveries from insurance and through electric rates will not be material.

#### 2019 Saddle Ridge Fire

The "Saddle Ridge Fire," originated in Los Angeles County in October 2019 and burned approximately 9,000 acres, destroyed an estimated 19 structures, damaged an estimated 88 structures, and resulted in one fatality and injuries to eight firefighters. In August 2023, SCE received a signed report of investigation from the LAFD, in which the LAFD stated with respect to the Saddle Ridge Fire that the cause of ignition was unintentional, the form of heat was undetermined, the item first ignited was undetermined and the material type first ignited was undetermined. The LAFD report noted that no other competent ignition sources other than SCE's transmission lines were found in the specific origin area of the Saddle Ridge Fire. The SED conducted an investigation with respect to the Saddle Ridge Fire and issued an undated report listing alleged violations of CPUC General Orders by SCE and noting that the alleged violations, under certain circumstances, could have led to a fire ignition. Multiple lawsuits related to the Saddle Ridge Fire were filed by plaintiffs naming SCE as defendant. An inverse condemnation bench trial in the Saddle Ridge Fire litigation has been set for October 2026. SCE has accrued charges for potential losses relating to the Saddle Ridge Fire.

#### 2022 Coastal Fire

The "Coastal Fire" originated in Orange County in May 2022 and burned approximately 200 acres. The Orange County Fire Authority ("OCFA") has reported that the Coastal Fire destroyed 20 residential structures and damaged 11 residential structures. Two firefighters also reportedly sustained minor injuries. In addition, fire authorities have estimated suppression costs at approximately \$3 million. While SCE's investigation remains ongoing, SCE's information reflects that a SCE circuit in the area experienced an anomaly (a relay) approximately 2 minutes prior to the reported time of the fire. An investigation into the cause of the Coastal Fire was led by the OCFA. The OCFA has retained SCE equipment in connection with its investigation. In September 2024, SCE received a report of investigation from the OCFA, in which the OCFA finds that the Coastal Fire was unintentionally caused by sparks from overhead SCE electrical equipment igniting vegetation under the equipment. The SED is conducting an investigation with respect to the Coastal Fire and issued a notice of violation in 2025. SCE has settled subrogation plaintiff claims and claims brought by the County of Orange related to the Coastal Fire. Individual plaintiffs have also filed complaints against SCE related to the Coastal Fire. As of April 21, 2026, no trials are scheduled in the Coastal Fire litigation. SCE expects to obtain and review additional information and materials in the possession of third parties during the course of its internal reviews and the litigation process. SCE has accrued charges for potential losses relating to the Coastal Fire.

#### 2022 Fairview Fire

The "Fairview Fire" originated in Riverside County in September 2022 and burned approximately 28,000 acres. CAL FIRE has reported that the Fairview Fire destroyed 22 residential structures, damaged five residential structures, and destroyed or damaged 17 minor structures. CAL FIRE also reported two civilian fatalities, one civilian injury and two injuries to responding fire personnel. In addition, fire authorities have estimated suppression costs at \$39 million. While SCE's investigation remains ongoing, SCE's information reflects that an SCE circuit in the area experienced an anomaly (a relay) approximately 8 minutes prior to the reported start time of the fire. In November 2023, SCE received a report of investigation conducted by CAL FIRE, in which CAL FIRE finds that the Fairview Fire was caused when a sagging SCE electrical conductor came in contact with a communication line, causing sparks to fall and ignite surrounding vegetation. In March 2025, the SED issued a citation for approximately \$2 million for alleged violations of the SED's rules and regulations, including SCE's failure post-fire to comply with clearance requirements with respect to its electrical conductor. SCE has settled subrogation plaintiff claims related to the Fairview Fire. A jury trial in the Fairview Fire individual plaintiff litigation has been set for June 2026. SCE expects to obtain and review additional information and materials in the possession of third parties during the course of its internal reviews and the litigation process. SCE has accrued charges for potential losses relating to the Fairview Fire.

#### 2025 Eaton Fire

In January 2025, several wind-driven wildfires impacted portions of SCE's service area, causing loss of life, substantial damage to both residential and business properties and service outages for SCE customers. One of the largest of these wildfires, the "Eaton Fire," ignited in SCE's service area in Los Angeles County and spread due to a number of contributing factors under conditions of an extreme Santa Ana windstorm.

CAL FIRE has reported that the Eaton Fire burned approximately 14,000 acres and resulted in 18 civilian fatalities and 9 fire personnel injuries/illnesses. An additional fatality has also been reported to be attributed to the Eaton Fire. In addition, according to preliminary information provided by CAL FIRE, the Eaton Fire destroyed approximately 6,018 single residence structures, 3,146 other minor structures, 96 multiple residences and 158 mixed commercial/residential and nonresidential commercial structures; and damaged approximately 750 residential structures, 260 other minor structures, 28 multiple residences and 35 mixed commercial/residential and nonresidential commercial structures. Fire authorities have estimated suppression costs at approximately \$100 million.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department is leading the investigation into the origin and cause of the Eaton Fire, with the assistance of CAL FIRE, and has identified a preliminary area of origin of the fire. SCE has transmission facilities in the preliminary area of origin and the SED is conducting an investigation with respect to the Eaton Fire. Edison International and SCE are also aware of an ongoing investigation by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office of the Eaton Fire for the purpose of determining whether any criminal violations have occurred. SCE could be subject to material fines, penalties, or restitution if it is determined that it failed to comply with applicable laws and regulations. SCE is not aware of any basis for felony liability with regards to the Eaton Fire.

Multiple lawsuits related to the Eaton Fire have been initiated against SCE. A number of the lawsuits also name Edison International as a defendant and some of the lawsuits were filed as purported class actions. As of April 21, 2026, SCE was aware of approximately 2,000 lawsuits related to the Eaton Fire: representing lawsuits by approximately 30,000 individual plaintiffs and also lawsuits by subrogation plaintiffs and public entity plaintiffs. A bellwether jury trial in the Eaton Fire litigation has been set for January 2027.

SCE's internal review into the facts and circumstances of the Eaton Fire is complex and ongoing. SCE's review includes ongoing inspections of its facilities and records and of third-party information and testing. While SCE has not conclusively determined that its equipment caused the ignition of the Eaton Fire, a viable explanation is that a de-energized idle SCE transmission facility in the preliminary area of origin was associated with the ignition of the fire and SCE is not aware of evidence pointing to another possible source of ignition. Absent additional evidence, SCE believes that it is likely that its equipment could have been associated with the ignition of the Eaton Fire and is pursuing settlement of claims through its Wildfire Recovery Compensation Program.

SCE has entered into settlements with insurance claimants and individual and business claimants under its Wildfire Recovery Compensation Program related to the Eaton Fire. In total, as of March 31, 2026, SCE had recorded \$1.3 billion in losses related to these settlements. SCE also recorded expected recoveries from customer-funded self-insurance of \$917 million, from the Wildfire Fund of \$295 million, and through FERC electric rates of \$70 million. See "—Settlement of Claims," "—Accrued Losses" and "—Recoveries" below for further details.

No admission of wrongdoing or liability was made in reaching the settlements described above and the claimants party to the settlements have agreed to release SCE and Edison International from all claims and potential claims related to or arising from the Eaton Fire.

In light of pending litigation, it is probable that Edison International and SCE will incur additional material losses in connection with the Eaton Fire. Given, among other things, the complexities associated with estimating damages, the large number and varying types of claims and the interrelationship among the claims, uncertainties related to the sufficiency of insurance held by plaintiffs and potential plaintiffs, and uncertainties related to litigation processes and the Wildfire Recovery Compensation Program, Edison International and SCE are currently unable to reasonably estimate a range of losses that may be incurred in connection with the Eaton Fire.

#### Settlement of Claims

The following table presents settlements paid.

(in millions)	Inception to March 31, 2026	Three months ended March 31, 2026
2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events	\$ 9,697	\$ 9
Other Wildfire Events	966	23
Eaton Fire	280	43
Total	\$ 10,943	\$ 75

Edison International and SCE have not admitted wrongdoing or liability as part of any settlements related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, the Other Wildfire Events, or the Eaton Fire. SCE continues to explore reasonable settlement opportunities with plaintiffs in outstanding wildfire litigation.

Accrued Losses

The following table presents changes in accrued losses since December 31, 2025.

(in millions)	2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events		Other Wildfire Events		Eaton Fire		Total
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$	192	\$	217	\$	897	1,306
Increase in accrued losses		—		1		161	162
Amounts paid		(9)		(23)		(43)	(75)
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$	183	\$	195	\$	1,015	1,393

Edison International's and SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets included fixed payments to be made under settlements and accrued estimated losses presented in the tables below.

(in millions)	2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events		Other Wildfire Events		Eaton Fire		Total
Current portion of wildfire-related claims liabilities <sup>1</sup>	\$	32	\$	1	\$	523	556
Long term wildfire-related claims liabilities <sup>2</sup>		151		194		492	837
Total balance at March 31, 2026	\$	183	\$	195	\$	1,015	1,393

(in millions)	2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events		Other Wildfire Events		Eaton Fire		Total
Current portion of wildfire-related claims liabilities <sup>1</sup>	\$	31	\$	4	\$	550	585
Long term wildfire-related claims liabilities <sup>2</sup>		161		213		347	721
Total balance at December 31, 2025	\$	192	\$	217	\$	897	1,306

<sup>1</sup> At March 31, 2026, current liabilities related to 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events consisted of \$6 million of settlements executed and \$26 million of short-term payables under the SED Agreement. At December 31, 2025, current liabilities related to 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events consisted of \$6 million of settlements executed and \$25 million of short-term payables under the SED Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> At March 31, 2026, long-term wildfire-related claims related to 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events consisted of \$14 million of long-term payables under the SED Agreement and \$137 million of estimate of expected losses for remaining alleged and potential claims. At December 31, 2025, long-term wildfire-related claims related to 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events consisted of \$17 million of long-term payables under the SED Agreement and \$144 million of estimate of expected losses for remaining alleged and potential claims.

Management reviews its loss estimates for remaining alleged and potential claims related to wildfire litigation quarterly. Edison International and SCE have accrued their best estimate of expected losses for remaining alleged and potential claims related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events and at the low end of the estimated range of reasonably possible losses for the Other Wildfire Events as no amount within the range of reasonably possible losses for the Other Wildfire Events appears, at this time, to be a better estimate than any other amount within the range.

Edison International and SCE may incur a material loss in excess of amounts accrued in connection with the remaining alleged and potential claims related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events and Other Wildfire Events. Due to the number of uncertainties and possible outcomes related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events and Other Wildfire Events litigation, Edison International and SCE cannot estimate the upper end of the range of reasonably possible losses that may be incurred in connection with the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events or the Other Wildfire Events. The estimated losses for the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events do not include estimates of potential losses related to certain potential public entity plaintiff claims, including CAL OES's claim in the TKM litigation, for which the statute of limitations has been tolled, as losses from these alleged and potential claims are not estimable at this time.

While SCE recorded losses related to settlements that have been entered into related to the Eaton Fire, Edison International and SCE are currently unable to reasonably estimate a range of losses that may be incurred in connection with the Eaton Fire.

For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, SCE recorded wildfire-related claims, net of expected recoveries as follows:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2026		
	Other Wildfire Events	Eaton Fire	Total
Wildfire-related claims	\$ 1	\$ 161	\$ 162
Reversal of expected recoveries from insurance and third parties	39	—	39
Expected recoveries from Wildfire Fund	—	(161)	(161)
Expected recoveries from CPUC customers	(47)	—	(47)
Expected recoveries from FERC customers	(3)	—	(3)
Total pre-tax (gain)/charge	(10)	—	(10)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	3	—	3
Total after-tax (gain)/charge	\$ (7)	\$ —	\$ (7)

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2025		
	2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events	Other Wildfire Events	Total
Wildfire-related claims	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ 21
Expected recoveries from insurance and third parties <sup>1</sup>	—	(82)	(82)
Expected (recoveries from)/refund to CPUC customers	(1,341)	44	(1,297)
Expected refund to FERC customers	—	3	3
Total pre-tax gain	(1,341)	(14)	(1,355)
Income tax expense	375	4	379
Total after-tax gain	\$ (966)	\$ (10)	\$ (976)

<sup>1</sup> For the three months ended March 31, 2025, EIS incurred \$50 million insurance expenses, which consisted of \$47 million of wildfire claims and \$3 million of related legal costs.

In total, through March 31, 2026, SCE has recorded losses of \$12.3 billion, expected recoveries from insurance and third parties of \$2.8 billion, expected recoveries through electric rates of \$3.6 billion, expected recoveries from customer-funded wildfire self-insurance of \$0.9 billion, and expected recoveries from the Wildfire Fund of \$0.3 billion related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, the Other Wildfire Events, and the Eaton Fire. The after-tax net charges to earnings recorded through March 31, 2026, have been \$3.4 billion.

#### Recoveries

Wildfire-related losses that Edison International or SCE incurs may be recovered from insurance, including customer-funded wildfire self-insurance, third-parties, the Wildfire Fund and through electric rates. Fines and penalties incurred in connection with a wildfire are not recoverable from insurance, the Wildfire Fund or through electric rates.

The following tables summarize expected recoveries from insurance and third parties, the Wildfire Fund, and through electric rates for the Other Wildfire Events and the Eaton Fire as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. For recoveries related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, see below discussion in "—Recoveries through Electric Rates."

(in millions)	March 31, 2026		
	Other Wildfire Events	Eaton Fire	Total
Expected recoveries from customer-funded wildfire self-insurance	\$ —	\$ 682	\$ 682
Long-term receivables from insurance and third parties	170	—	170
Long-term receivables from Wildfire Fund recoveries <sup>1</sup>	—	295	295
FERC-related balancing accounts	13	61	74
CPUC-regulatory assets	146	—	146
Total	\$ 329	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,367

(in millions)	December 31, 2025		
	Other Wildfire Events	Eaton Fire	Total
Expected recoveries from customer-funded wildfire self-insurance	\$ —	\$ 709	\$ 709
Long-term receivables from insurance and third parties	237	—	237
Long-term receivables from Wildfire Fund recoveries	—	134	134
FERC-related balancing accounts	20	70	90
CPUC-regulatory assets	96	—	96
Total	\$ 353	\$ 913	\$ 1,266

<sup>1</sup> As of March 31, 2026, no amounts have been recovered from the Wildfire Fund.

#### *Recoveries through Insurance*

Edison International and SCE record a receivable for insurance recoveries when recovery of a recorded loss is determined to be probable. SCE has exhausted expected insurance recoveries related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events. Expected recoveries from insurance recorded for the Other Wildfire Events are supported by SCE's insurance coverage for multiple policy years. SCE exhausted self-insurance recoveries available for losses related to the Eaton Fire as a result of costs incurred and settlements entered into as of February 11, 2026.

For events that occurred in 2017 and early 2018, principally the Thomas and Koenigstein Fires and Montecito Mudslides, SCE had \$1.0 billion of wildfire-specific insurance coverage, subject to a self-insured retention of \$10 million per occurrence. For the Woolsey Fire, SCE had an additional \$1.0 billion of wildfire-specific insurance coverage, subject to a self-insured retention of \$10 million per occurrence. SCE recovered \$2.0 billion from its insurance carriers in relation to the claims related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events and \$18 million related to the Creek Fire. Additional insurance was not available for the Creek Fire because wildfire insurance for the period in which the fire was ignited was almost fully exhausted as a result of the TKM litigation.

SCE has approximately \$1.2 billion of wildfire-specific insurance coverage for events that occurred during the period June 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020, subject to up to \$165 million of co-insurance and self-insured retention, which resulted in net coverage of approximately \$1.0 billion.

SCE has approximately \$1.0 billion of wildfire-specific insurance coverage for events that occurred during the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, subject to up to \$130 million of self-insured retention and co-insurance per fire, which results in net coverage of approximately \$870 million.

SCE has approximately \$1.0 billion of wildfire-specific insurance coverage for events that occurred during the period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, subject to up to \$163 million of self-insured retention and co-insurance per fire, which resulted in net coverage of approximately \$837 million.

SCE has approximately \$1.0 billion of wildfire-specific insurance coverage for events that occurred during the period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023, subject to up to \$63 million of self-insured retention and co-insurance per fire, which results in net coverage of approximately \$937 million.

SCE's wildfire insurance expense for the July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 policy period was approximately \$450 million, of which \$357 million was paid to commercial insurance carriers (commercial insurance carriers other than EIS are referred to herein as "Third-Party Commercial Insurers"). The difference between the Third-Party Commercial

Insurer cost and total cost for the July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 policy period was paid in premiums to EIS (see Note 16 for further information). Wildfire insurance premiums paid for the July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 policy period are being recovered through customer rates. As a result of an EIS insurance policy amendment, in the first quarter of 2025, EIS recorded a \$50 million wildfire insurance expense (by utilizing the premiums already collected as discussed above), and SCE recorded the corresponding insurance recovery from EIS, which reduced expected WEMA recoveries. On the Edison International condensed consolidated statements of income, the EIS insurance expense is eliminated with SCE's insurance recovery from EIS.

In May 2023, the CPUC allowed SCE to establish an expanded self-insurance program for wildfire-related costs that will be funded through CPUC-jurisdictional rates, in lieu of obtaining wildfire liability insurance from the commercial insurance market. Beginning on July 1, 2023, SCE implemented its customer-funded wildfire self-insurance program. In 2023 and 2024, SCE collected \$150 million and \$300 million, respectively, through CPUC-jurisdictional rates in support of SCE's customer-funded wildfire self-insurance program.

In July 2024, the CPUC issued a decision in the 2025 GRC proceeding authorizing this self-insurance framework to continue through at least 2028, supporting a self-insurance fund of up to \$1.0 billion per policy year. From 2025 through 2028, approximately \$300 million would be collected annually, subject to revenue requirement adjustments, until a total available self-insurance accrual amount of \$1.0 billion is achieved. In 2025, SCE collected \$300 million through CPUC-jurisdictional rates in support of its customer-funded wildfire self-insurance program.

SCE has \$1.0 billion of customer-funded self-insurance coverage available for wildfires ignited between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025, primarily the Eaton Fire, subject to up to a maximum shareholder contribution of \$12.5 million.

SCE has \$1.0 billion of customer-funded self-insurance coverage available for wildfires ignited between January 1, 2026 and December 31, 2026 under its self-insurance program described below, subject to up to a maximum possible shareholder contribution of \$12.5 million. SCE's self-insurance program meets its obligation to maintain reasonable insurance coverage under the California Wildfire Legislation for the January 1, 2026 through December 31, 2026 period.

When losses are accrued for wildfire-related claims for wildfires that occur between July 1, 2023 and the end of 2028, customer rates will be increased in subsequent years, as needed, to allow for full recovery of the amounts accrued up to \$1.0 billion per policy year, subject to a shareholder contribution of 2.5% of any self-insurance costs ultimately paid exceeding \$500 million in any policy year, up to a maximum contribution of \$12.5 million per policy year. As a result of accrued losses related to the Eaton Fire, in April 2026 the CPUC approved SCE's request to adjust revenue requirements to be collected from customers from \$274 million to \$650 million for 2026. As of March 31, 2026, SCE collected \$68 million through CPUC-jurisdictional rates for SCE's customer-funded wildfire self-insurance program and is authorized to collect an additional \$429 million through December 31, 2026 with the remaining \$153 million expected to be collected in 2027, subject to regulatory balancing account adjustments.

#### *Recoveries through Electric Rates*

Under accounting standards for rate-regulated enterprises, SCE defers costs as regulatory assets in the period it concludes that such costs are probable of future recovery in electric rates. The CPUC and FERC may not allow SCE to recover uninsured losses through electric rates, including by FERC requiring refund of amounts recovered, if it is determined that such losses were not prudently incurred. SCE utilizes objectively determinable evidence to form its view on the probability of future recovery and refund.

#### *CPUC recoveries pre-AB 1054*

The only precedent in which a California investor-owned utility sought recovery for uninsured wildfire claims related costs and the CPUC made a prudence determination is SDG&E's requests for cost recovery related to 2007 wildfire activity, where the FERC allowed recovery of all FERC-jurisdictional wildfire claims related costs while the CPUC rejected recovery of all CPUC-jurisdictional wildfire claims related costs based on a determination that SDG&E did not meet the CPUC's prudence standard ("SDG&E Decision"). The SDG&E Decision is evidence of a California investor-owned utility seeking recovery for uninsured wildfire-related costs and FERC allowing recovery of all FERC-jurisdictional wildfire-related costs while the CPUC rejected recovery of all CPUC-jurisdictional wildfire-related costs based on a determination that the utility did not meet the CPUC's prudence standard.

Under the TKM Settlement Agreement approved by the CPUC in January 2025, SCE is authorized to recover 60%, or approximately \$1.6 billion, of approximately \$2.7 billion of losses, consisting of approximately \$1.3 billion of uninsured claims paid as of May 31, 2024 and \$0.3 billion of associated costs, composed of legal fees and financing costs incurred as of May 31, 2024 and estimated ongoing financing costs. SCE is also authorized to recover 60% of claims paid and related costs incurred after May 31, 2024, other than for \$125 million of uninsured claims and related financing costs which SCE waived its right to seek recovery of under the SED Agreement. As a result, in 2025, SCE recorded a regulatory asset for recoveries authorized under the TKM Settlement Agreement. SCE was also authorized to recover approximately

\$55 million of approximately \$65 million in incremental restoration costs, inclusive of operations and maintenance expenses, incurred related to the Thomas and Koenigstein Fires. Additionally, SCE recorded \$50 million of shareholder-funded wildfire mitigation expenses.

Under the Woolsey Settlement Agreement approved by the CPUC in December 2025, SCE is authorized to recover 35%, or approximately \$2.0 billion, of approximately \$5.6 billion of losses, consisting of approximately \$1.6 billion of uninsured claims paid as of May 31, 2025, and \$0.4 billion of costs, comprised of legal costs paid as of May 31, 2025, and estimated ongoing financing costs. SCE is also authorized to recover 35% of losses paid after May 31, 2025. SCE's requests for recovery exclude \$250 million of uninsured claims and related financing costs which SCE waived its right to seek recovery of under the SED Agreement. As a result, in 2025, SCE recorded a regulatory asset for recoveries authorized under the Woolsey Settlement Agreement. SCE was also authorized to recover approximately \$71 million of approximately \$84 million in incremental restoration costs, inclusive of operations and maintenance expenses, incurred related to the Woolsey Fire.

In the Woolsey Settlement Agreement, SCE also waived its right to seek recovery of uninsured losses tracked in a Wildfire Expense Memorandum Account and incurred in connection with fires that ignited prior to July 12, 2019, the date AB 1054 was adopted, including the Creek Fire. SCE estimates that the waived pre-AB 1054 losses are approximately \$157 million.

#### CPUC recoveries post-AB 1054

The SDG&E Decision was prior to the adoption of AB 1054 on July 12, 2019, after which date AB 1054 clarified that the CPUC must find a utility to be prudent if the utility's conduct related to the ignition was consistent with actions that a reasonable utility would have undertaken in good faith under similar circumstances, at the relevant point in time, and based on the information available at that time. Further, utilities with a valid safety certification at the time of the relevant wildfire will be presumed to have acted prudently related to a wildfire ignition unless a party in the cost recovery proceeding creates serious doubt as to the reasonableness of the utility's conduct, at which time, the burden shifts back to the utility to prove its conduct was prudent.

The Eaton Fire and each of the Other Wildfire Events discussed above, with the exception of the Creek Fire, was ignited after July 12, 2019, and SCE has held a valid safety certification since July 15, 2019. While a California investor-owned utility has not yet received a decision on a prudency review related to recovery for uninsured claims and other costs related to wildfires ignited after the adoption of AB 1054, SCE believes that for fires ignited after July 12, 2019, and for investor-owned utilities holding a safety certification at the time of the fire, the CPUC will apply a standard of review similar to that applied by the FERC which presumes all costs requested by an investor-owned utility are reasonable and prudent unless serious doubt as to the reasonableness of the utility's conduct is created. As such, SCE has concluded, at this time, that uninsured CPUC-jurisdictional wildfire-related costs related to wildfire events occurring after the adoption of AB 1054 that it has deferred as regulatory assets are probable of recovery through electric rates. SCE will continue to evaluate the probability of recovery based on available evidence, including regulatory decisions. Evidence that SCE may consider in its evaluation includes, among other factors, its status as a holder of a valid safety certification, the legislative intent of AB 1054, facts and other evidence known to date related to the ignition, and any regulatory decisions on wildfire cost recovery, including those illustrating the interpretation and/or application of the prudency framework under the California Wildfire Legislation. The CPUC may not allow SCE to recover uninsured losses related to the wildfire events through electric rates if it is determined that such losses were not prudently incurred.

#### FERC recoveries

Through the operation of its FERC Formula Rate, and based upon the precedent established in SDG&E's recovery of FERC-jurisdictional wildfire-related costs, SCE believes it is probable it will recover its FERC-jurisdictional costs related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, the Other Wildfire Events, and the Eaton Fire. In total, as of March 31, 2026, SCE's recoveries received since inception, and expected to be received through FERC electric rates, were \$440 million related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, \$23 million related to the Other Wildfire Events, and \$70 million related to the Eaton Fire. FERC recoveries are subject to refund, and SCE will continue to evaluate the probability of recovery and refund obligations of FERC-jurisdictional costs related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, the Other Wildfire Events, and the Eaton Fire based on available evidence, including any FERC decisions to allow or disallow recovery of FERC-jurisdictional wildfire-related costs based on a state regulator's decision on whether to permit recovery of related costs.

#### *Recoveries through the Wildfire Fund*

SCE has advised the administrator of the Wildfire Fund that it anticipates seeking reimbursement of eligible claims arising from the Eaton Fire from the Initial Account and the administrator has confirmed that the Eaton Fire is a "covered wildfire" for purposes of accessing the Initial Account. SCE will be reimbursed for losses incurred in excess of \$1.0 billion for eligible claims for third-party damages related to the Eaton Fire from the Initial Account, subject to approval of the fund

administrator and the Initial Account's claims-paying capacity. The fund administrator has reported that, as of September 30, 2025, the fund's claim paying capacity for the Eaton Fire exceeds \$21 billion. Edison International and SCE record a receivable for recoveries from the Wildfire Fund when recovery of a recorded loss from the fund is determined to be probable.

SCE will file an application with the CPUC for review of its costs and expenses related to the Eaton Fire after it has resolved all or, if authorized by the CPUC, substantially all third-party damage claims related to the fire, or upon earlier request of the fund administrator. The CPUC will determine the prudence of SCE's ignition-related conduct in a formal proceeding. If the CPUC finds that SCE's conduct related to the ignition of the Eaton Fire was not prudent, SCE will be required to reimburse the Initial Account only for amounts disallowed by the CPUC up to the applicable Liability Cap of approximately \$4.3 billion, unless the fund administrator finds that SCE's actions or inactions relative to the ignition of the Eaton Fire constitute conscious or willful disregard of the rights and safety of others, in which case SCE will be required to reimburse the Initial Account for withdrawn amounts that the CPUC disallowed. For further discussion of SCE's reimbursement obligations see Note 1.

SCE will be able to seek recovery of prudently incurred uninsured wildfire costs not covered by the Initial Account, assessed under the prudence standard clarified under AB 1054, through electric rates.

#### *Environmental Remediation*

SCE 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. SCE 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, SCE records the low 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 March 31, 2026, SCE's recorded estimated minimum liability to remediate its 19 identified material sites (sites with a liability balance at March 31, 2026, in which the upper end of the range of expected costs is at least \$1 million) was \$217 million, including \$147 million related to San Onofre. In addition to these sites, SCE also has 14 immaterial sites with a liability balance as of March 31, 2026, for which the total minimum recorded liability was \$5 million. Of the \$222 million total environmental remediation liability for SCE, \$212 million has been recorded as a regulatory asset. SCE expects to recover \$34 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 in this mechanism) and \$178 million through proceedings that allow SCE to recover up to 100% of the costs incurred at certain sites through customer rates. SCE'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 SCE 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 SCE'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. SCE 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 \$98 million and \$2 million, respectively. The upper limit of this range of costs was estimated using assumptions least favorable to SCE among a range of reasonably possible outcomes.

SCE expects to clean up and mitigate its identified sites over a period of up to approximately 35 years, though some sites may require a longer time period. Remediation costs for each of the next five years are expected to range from \$7 million to \$21 million. Costs incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively, and were included in the "Operation and maintenance" expense on Edison International's and SCE's condensed consolidated statements of income.

Based upon the CPUC's regulatory treatment of environmental remediation costs incurred at SCE, SCE 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*

SCE is a member of Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited ("NEIL"), a mutual insurance company owned by entities with nuclear facilities. NEIL provides insurance for nuclear property damage, including damages caused by acts of terrorism up

to specified limits, and for accidental outages for active facilities. The amount of nuclear property damage insurance purchased for San Onofre and Palo Verde exceeds the minimum federal requirement of \$50 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively. If NEIL 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 \$15 million per year.

Federal law limits public offsite liability claims for bodily injury and property damage from a nuclear incident to the amount of available financial protection, which is currently approximately \$560 million for San Onofre and \$16.3 billion for Palo Verde. SCE and other owners of San Onofre and Palo Verde have purchased the maximum private primary insurance available through a Facility Form issued by American Nuclear Insurers. SCE withdrew from participation in the secondary insurance pool for San Onofre for offsite liability insurance effective January 5, 2018. Based on its ownership interests in Palo Verde, SCE could be required to pay a maximum of approximately \$79 million per nuclear incident for future incidents. However, it would have to pay no more than approximately \$12 million per future incident in any one year. Based on its ownership interests in San Onofre and Palo Verde prior to January 5, 2018, SCE could be required to pay a maximum of approximately \$255 million per nuclear incident and a maximum of \$38 million per year per incident for liabilities arising from events prior to January 5, 2018, although SCE is not aware of any such events.

### **Note 13. Equity**

#### ***Common Stock***

##### ***Stock Repurchase Programs***

The Edison International Board of Directors authorizes stock repurchase programs to repurchase common stock. These programs are intended to offset dilution from common stock issued under Edison International's long-term incentive compensation programs and are funded using Edison International's working capital. The timing and the amount of any repurchases of common stock will be determined by Edison International's management based on their evaluation of market conditions and other factors. Repurchases may be executed through various methods, including open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, and other transactions in accordance with applicable securities laws. Any repurchased shares of common stock will be retired. The programs do not obligate Edison International to acquire any particular amount of common stock, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time at its discretion.

In December 2025, the Edison International Board of Directors authorized a program that provides for the repurchase of up to \$70 million of common stock from February 20, 2026 to March 2, 2027 (the "2026 Share Repurchase Program").

In December 2024, the Edison International Board of Directors authorized a program for repurchase of up to \$75 million of its common stock from February 2025 until February 2026 (the "2025 Share Repurchase Program").

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, Edison International repurchased and retired 397,631 shares under the 2025 and 2026 Repurchase Programs. As of March 31, 2026, \$60 million of common stock remained for repurchase under the 2026 Repurchase Program.

##### ***Preferred Stock***

In the first quarter of 2026, Edison International redeemed all remaining shares of its Series A Preferred Stock and repurchased 4,434 shares of its Series B Preferred Stock for \$414 million and \$4 million, respectively. Edison International recorded a \$5 million loss on the repurchase and redemption of the preferred stocks, which was reflected in "Preferred stock dividend requirements of Edison International" on the condensed consolidated statements of income.

##### ***Preference Stock of SCE***

In March 2026, SCE redeemed all remaining shares of its Series K for \$119 million. SCE recorded a \$3 million loss on the redemption of the preference stock, and the loss was reflected in "Preference stock dividend requirements" on the condensed consolidated statements of income.

**Note 14. Other Income, Net**

Other income net of expenses is as follows:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
<b>SCE other income (expense):</b>		
Equity AFUDC	\$ 56	\$ 46
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance policies and life insurance benefits	10	10
Interest income	41	43
Net periodic benefit income – non-service components	25	21
Civic, political and related activities and donations	(8)	(5)
Other	(3)	(4)
Total SCE other income, net	121	111
<b>Other income (expense) of Edison International Parent and Other:</b>		
Net loss on equity securities	—	(6)
Interest income and other	—	2
Total Edison International other income, net	\$ 121	\$ 107

**Note 15. Supplemental Cash Flows Information**

Supplemental cash flows information is:

(in millions)	Edison International		SCE	
	Three months ended March 31,			
	2026	2025	2026	2025
<b>Cash payments:</b>				
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 471	\$ 372	\$ 411	\$ 337
<b>Non-cash financing and investing activities:</b>				
Dividends declared but not paid:				
Common stock	338	319	430	430

SCE's accrued capital expenditures at March 31, 2026 and 2025 were \$878 million and \$731 million, respectively. Accrued capital expenditures are included in investing activities in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows in the period paid.

**Note 16. Related-Party Transactions**

SCE purchased wildfire liability insurance from EIS prior to its customer-funded wildfire self-insurance, which was implemented in July 2023. In addition, one of the EIS wildfire liability insurance policies was amended in February 2025 to reimburse SCE for \$50 million in claim costs and related legal expenses for a wildfire occurring during the July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 policy period. For further information, see Note 12. The expected insurance recoveries from previously purchased wildfire-related insurance from EIS included in SCE's condensed consolidated balance sheets were \$118 million and \$226 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

## **CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

### **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The management of Edison International and SCE, under the supervision and with the participation of Edison International's and SCE's respective Chief Executive Officers and Chief Financial Officers, have evaluated the effectiveness of Edison International's and SCE's disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), respectively, as of the end of the first quarter of 2026. Based on that evaluation, Edison International's and SCE's respective Chief Executive Officers and Chief Financial Officers have each concluded that, as of the end of the period, Edison International's and SCE's disclosure controls and procedures, respectively, were effective.

### **Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

There were no changes in Edison International's or SCE's internal control over financial reporting, respectively, during the first quarter of 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Edison International's or SCE's internal control over financial reporting.

### **Jointly Owned Utility Plant**

Edison International's and SCE's respective scope of evaluation of internal control over financial reporting includes their Jointly Owned Utility Projects as discussed in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2. Property, Plant and Equipment" in the 2025 Form 10-K.

## **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

### **2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events**

The lawsuits related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events naming SCE as a defendant have been filed by three categories of plaintiffs: individual plaintiffs, subrogation plaintiffs and public entity plaintiffs. A number of the lawsuits also name Edison International as a defendant and some of the lawsuits were filed as purported class actions. As of April 21, 2026, in addition to the outstanding claims of approximately 70 claims of approximately 15,000 initial individual plaintiffs, there were alleged and potential claims of certain public entity plaintiffs, including CAL OES, outstanding. SCE has settled all fire suppression and subrogation plaintiffs' claims related to the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events, except for one indemnification claim. The litigation could take a number of years to be completely resolved because of the complexity of the matters and number of plaintiffs. The statutes of limitations for individual plaintiffs in the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events have expired.

As of April 21, 2026, SCE was aware of 10 pending unsettled lawsuits representing 22 individual plaintiffs related to the Thomas and Koenigstein Fires and the Montecito Mudslides naming SCE as a defendant. 4 of the 10 lawsuits also name Edison International as a defendant based on its ownership and alleged control of SCE. One of the lawsuits was filed as a purported class action. The court has denied class certification in the one lawsuit that was filed as a purported class action and plaintiffs have appealed the denial. The lawsuits, which have been filed in the superior courts of Ventura, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles Counties allege, among other things, negligence, inverse condemnation, trespass, private nuisance, and violations of the public utilities and health and safety codes. SCE and certain of the individual plaintiffs in the Thomas and Koenigstein Fire litigation have been pursuing settlements of claims under a mediation program adopted to promote an efficient and orderly settlement process. As of April 21, 2026, seven opt-in plaintiff households' damages-only trials are scheduled in 2026 and 2027.

As of April 21, 2026, SCE was aware of 21 currently pending unsettled lawsuits representing 49 individual plaintiffs related to the Woolsey Fire naming SCE as a defendant. 17 of the 21 lawsuits also name Edison International as a defendant based on its ownership and alleged control of SCE. The lawsuits, which have been filed in the superior courts of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties allege, among other things, negligence, inverse condemnation, personal injury, wrongful death, trespass, private nuisance, and violations of the public utilities and health and safety codes. SCE and certain of the individual plaintiffs in the Woolsey Fire litigation have been pursuing settlements of claims under a mediation program adopted to promote an efficient and orderly settlement process. As of April 21, 2026, a damages and liability trial with Cal OES is currently set for October 2026. Two opt-in plaintiff households' damages-only trials are scheduled in August and September 2026.

The Thomas and Koenigstein Fires and Montecito Mudslides lawsuits are being coordinated in the Los Angeles Superior Court. The Woolsey Fire lawsuits have also been coordinated in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

### **Eaton Fire**

In January 2025, several wind-driven wildfires impacted portions of SCE's service area, causing loss of life, substantial damage and service outages for SCE customers. One of the largest of these wildfires, the Eaton Fire, ignited in SCE's service area in Los Angeles County and spread due to a number of contributing factors under conditions of an extreme Santa Ana windstorm.

Multiple lawsuits related to the Eaton Fire have been initiated against SCE. A number of the lawsuits also name Edison International as a defendant and some of the lawsuits were filed as purported class actions. As of April 21, 2026, SCE was aware of approximately 2,000 currently pending unsettled lawsuits related to the Eaton Fire: representing lawsuits by approximately 30,000 individual plaintiffs, lawsuits by subrogation plaintiffs and lawsuits by public entity plaintiffs, including the United States of America, the County of Los Angeles, the City of Pasadena and the City of Sierra Madre, related to the Eaton Fire. A bellwether jury trial in the Eaton Fire litigation has been set for January 2027. In January 2026, SCE filed a cross-complaint against certain public and private entities whose actions or inaction may have caused, contributed to or exacerbated the losses that resulted from the fire. Several of the cross-complaint defendants have filed motions challenging SCE's cross-complaint. The hearings on these motions are set for May and June 2026.

For information on the 2017/2018 Wildfire/Mudslide Events and the Eaton Fire, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies—Contingencies—Southern California Wildfires and Mudslides" in this report.

### **Environmental Proceedings**

Each of Edison International and SCE have elected to disclose environmental proceedings described in Item 103(c)(3)(iii) of Regulation S-K unless it reasonably believes that such proceeding will result in no monetary sanctions, or in monetary sanctions, exclusive of interest and costs, of less than \$1 million.

### **UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**

#### **Purchases of Equity Securities by Edison International and Affiliated Purchasers**

The following table contains information about all purchases of Edison International's Series A Preferred Stock, Series B Preferred Stock, and common stock made by or on behalf of Edison International in the first quarter of 2026. For further

information about Edison International's common stock repurchase programs, see "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13 Equity."

	Series	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units Purchased) <sup>1,2</sup>	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs <sup>3,4</sup>	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs <sup>3,4</sup>
January 1, 2026 to January 31, 2026	Series A Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—
	Series B Preferred Stock	4,434	\$ 1,009.44	—	—
	Common Stock	240,792	\$ 59.97	240,792	28,296,906.00
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026	Series A Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—
	Series B Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—
	Common Stock	28,832	\$ 70.77	28,832	61,429,872.00
March 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026	Series A Preferred Stock	414,342	\$ 1,026.88	—	—
	Series B Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—
	Common Stock	128,007	\$ 74.81	128,007	59,524,117.00
Total	Series A Preferred Stock	414,342	\$ 1,026.88	—	—
	Series B Preferred Stock	4,434	\$ 1,009.44	—	—
	Common Stock	397,631	\$ 65.53	397,631	59,524,117.00

<sup>1</sup> In January 2026, Edison International repurchased 4,434 shares of its Series B Preferred Stock in a privately negotiated bilateral transaction, which occurred outside of and subsequent to its December 2025 tender offer.

<sup>2</sup> In March 2026, Edison International redeemed 414,342 shares of its Series A Preferred Stock at a price of \$1,000 per share, plus accrued dividends, in accordance with the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock upon its first call date.

<sup>3</sup> Purchases were made pursuant to Edison International's 2025 Share Repurchase Program disclosed in its 2024 Form 10-K.

<sup>4</sup> Purchases were made pursuant to Edison International's 2026 Share Repurchase Program disclosed in the 2025 Form 10-K.

#### OTHER INFORMATION

##### Trading Plans

During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, no director or Section 16 officer adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements (in each case, as defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K).

**EXHIBITS**

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
10.1*	<a href="#">Term Loan Credit Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2026, among Southern California Edison Company, the several banks and other financial institutions from time to time parties thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent (File No. 1-02313, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to SCE's Form 8-K dated and filed on February 20, 2026)</a>
10.2**	<a href="#">Form of Long-Term Incentives Award Agreement under the Edison International 2007 Performance Incentive Plan (2026)</a>
10.3**	<a href="#">Edison International Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2026</a>
31.1	<a href="#">Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Edison International pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act</a>
31.2	<a href="#">Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Southern California Edison Company pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act</a>
32.1	<a href="#">Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Edison International required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act</a>
32.2	<a href="#">Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Southern California Edison Company required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act</a>
101.1	Financial statements from the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Edison International for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, filed on April 28, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income; (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income; (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets; (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
101.2	Financial statements from the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Southern California Edison Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, filed on April 28, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income; (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income; (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets; (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
104	The cover page of this report formatted in Inline XBRL (included as Exhibit 101)

---

\* Incorporated by reference pursuant to Rule 12b-32.

\*\* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Edison International and SCE will furnish a copy of any exhibit listed in the accompanying Exhibit Index upon written request and upon payment to Edison International or SCE of their reasonable expenses of furnishing such exhibit, which shall be limited to photocopying charges and, if mailed to the requesting party, the cost of first-class postage.

