

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES INC
 Form 10-K
 February 23, 2007

UNITED STATES
 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549
 FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
 OF 1934
 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
 ACT OF 1934
 For the transition period from to

Commission File No.	Exact Name of Registrant, Address and Telephone Number	State of Incorporation	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
1-40	PACIFIC ENTERPRISES 101 Ash Street, San Diego, California 92101 (619) 696-2020	California	94-0743670
1-1402	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY 555 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, California 90013 (213) 244-1200	California	95-1240705

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Pacific Enterprises Preferred Stock: \$4.75 dividend, \$4.50 dividend \$4.40 dividend, \$4.36 dividend	American
Southern California Gas Co. Preferred Stock	Pacific

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

Pacific Enterprises	None
Southern California Gas Company	None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No X

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

X

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

Yes No X

Exhibit Index on page 89. Glossary on page 93.

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2006:

Pacific Enterprises \$0
Southern California Gas Company \$0

Common Stock outstanding without par value as of January 31, 2007:

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Pacific Enterprises

Wholly owned by Sempra Energy

Southern California Gas Company

Wholly owned by Pacific Enterprises

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the Information Statement prepared for the May 2007 annual meeting of shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains statements that are not historical fact and constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words "estimates," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "plans," "intends," "may," "could," "would" and "should" or similar expressions, or discussions of strategy or of plans are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Future results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon various assumptions involving judgments with respect to the future and other risks, including, among others, local, regional and national economic, competitive, political, legislative and regulatory conditions and developments; actions by the California Public Utilities Commission, the California State Legislature, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and other environmental and regulatory bodies in the United States; capital markets conditions, inflation rates, interest rates and exchange rates; energy and trading markets, including the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices; the availability of natural gas; weather conditions and conservation efforts; war and terrorist attacks; business, regulatory, environmental and legal decisions and requirements; the status of deregulation of retail natural gas and electricity delivery; the timing and success of business development efforts; the resolution of litigation; and other uncertainties, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of the companies. Readers are cautioned not to rely unduly on any forward-looking statements and are urged to review and consider carefully the risks, uncertainties and other factors which affect the companies' business described in this report and other reports filed by the companies from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS AND RISK FACTORS

Description of Business

Pacific Enterprises (PE or the company) is an energy services company whose only significant subsidiary is Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas), the nation's largest natural gas distribution utility. PE's common stock is wholly owned by Sempra Energy, a California-based Fortune 500 holding company, and PE owns all of the common stock of SoCalGas. The financial statements herein are, in one case, the Consolidated Financial Statements of PE and its subsidiary, SoCalGas, and, in the second case, the Consolidated Financial Statements of SoCalGas and its subsidiaries, which comprise less than one percent of SoCalGas' consolidated financial position and results of operations. Sempra Energy also indirectly owns all of the common stock of San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E). SoCalGas and SDG&E are collectively referred to herein as "the Sempra Utilities." A description of SoCalGas is given in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" herein.

As PE itself has no operations, its financial position and operations consist of those of SoCalGas and some additional items attributable to PE's position as a holding company (e.g., cash, intercompany accounts and equity).

Company Website

The company's website address is <http://www.socalgas.com> and Sempra Energy's website address is <http://www.sempra.com>. The company makes available free of charge via a hyperlink on its website its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Risk Factors

The following risk factors and all other information contained in this report should be considered carefully when evaluating the company. These risk factors could affect the actual results of the company and cause such results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the company. Other risks and uncertainties, in addition to those that are described below, may also impair its business operations. If any of the following risks occurs, the company's business, cash flows, results of operations and financial condition could be seriously harmed. These risk factors should be read in conjunction with the other detailed information concerning the company set forth in the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" herein.

SoCalGas is subject to extensive regulation by state, federal and local legislation and regulatory authorities, which may adversely affect the operations, performance and growth of its business.

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which consists of five commissioners appointed by the Governor of California for staggered six-year terms, regulates SoCalGas' rates and conditions of service, sales of securities, rates of return, rates of depreciation, the uniform systems of accounts and long-term resource procurement. The CPUC conducts various reviews of utility performance (which may include reasonableness and prudence reviews of capital expenditures, natural gas procurement, and other costs, and reviews and audits of the company's records) and affiliate relationships and conducts audits and investigations into various matters which may, from time to time, result in disallowances and penalties adversely affecting earnings and cash flows. Various proceedings involving the CPUC and relating to SoCalGas' rates, costs, incentive mechanisms, performance-based regulation and compliance with affiliate and holding company rules are discussed in the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" herein.

For major capital programs, the company may expend funds prior to receiving regulatory approval to proceed with the capital project. If the project does not receive regulatory approval or a decision is made not to proceed with the project, the company may not be able to recover the amount expended for that project.

Periodically, SoCalGas' rates are approved by the CPUC based on forecasts of capital and operating costs. If the company's actual capital and operating costs were to exceed the amount approved by the CPUC, it would adversely affect earnings and cash flows.

To promote efficient operations and improved productivity and to move away from reasonableness reviews and disallowances, the CPUC applies Performance-Based Regulation (PBR) to the Sempra Utilities. Under PBR, regulators require future income potential to be tied to achieving or exceeding specific performance and operating income goals, rather than relying solely on expanding utility plant to increase earnings. The three areas that are eligible for PBR rewards are: operational incentives based on measurements of safety, reliability and customer satisfaction; energy efficiency rewards based on the effectiveness of the programs; and natural gas procurement

rewards. Although SoCalGas has received PBR rewards in the past, there can be no assurance that it will receive rewards in the future, or that they would be of comparable amounts. Additionally, if the company fails to achieve certain minimum performance levels established under the PBR mechanisms, it may be assessed financial disallowances or penalties which could negatively affect earnings and cash flows.

The company may be adversely affected by new regulations, decisions, orders or interpretations of the CPUC or other regulatory bodies. New legislation, regulations, decisions, orders or interpretations could change how the company operates, could affect its ability to recover various costs through rates or adjustment mechanisms, or could require the company to incur additional expenses.

The Sempra Utilities' future results of operations, financial condition and cash flows may be materially adversely affected by the outcome of pending litigation against them.

The California energy crisis of 2000 - 2001 has generated numerous lawsuits, governmental investigations and regulatory proceedings involving many energy companies, including Sempra Energy and the Sempra Utilities. During 2006, Sempra Energy and the Sempra Utilities reached agreement to settle several of these lawsuits including, subject to court and other approvals, the principal class action antitrust lawsuits in which they are defendants. However, the companies remain defendants in several additional lawsuits arising out of the energy crisis, including various antitrust actions. Sempra Energy and the Sempra Utilities have expended and continue to expend substantial amounts defending these lawsuits and in connection with related investigations and regulatory proceedings. They have established reserves that they believe to be appropriate for the ultimate resolution of these remaining matters. However, uncertainties inherent in complex legal proceedings make it difficult to estimate with any degree of certainty the costs and effects of resolving legal matters. Accordingly, costs ultimately incurred may differ materially from estimated costs and could materially adversely affect Sempra Energy's and the Sempra Utilities' business, cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.

These proceedings are discussed in the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" herein.

Future environmental compliance costs could adversely affect SoCalGas' profitability.

SoCalGas is subject to extensive federal, state and local statutes, rules and regulations relating to environmental protection, including, in particular, global warming and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It is required to obtain numerous governmental permits, licenses and other approvals to construct and operate its business. If SoCalGas fails to comply with applicable environmental laws, it may be subject to penalties, fines and/or curtailments of its operations.

The scope and effect of new environmental laws and regulations, including their effects on current operations and future expansions, are difficult to predict. Increasing international, national, regional and state-level concerns as well as new or proposed legislation may have substantial effects on operations, operating costs, and the scope and economics of proposed expansion. In particular, state-level laws and regulations as well as proposed national and international legislation relating to greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbon, perfluorocarbon, and sulfur hexafluoride) may limit or otherwise adversely affect the operations of the company. The Sempra Utilities may be affected if costs are not recoverable in rates and because the effects of significantly tougher standards may cause rates to increase to levels that substantially reduce customer demand and growth.

In addition, existing and future laws and regulation on mercury, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions could result in requirements for additional pollution control equipment or emission fees and taxes that could adversely affect the company. Moreover, existing rules and regulations may be interpreted or revised in ways that may adversely affect the company and its facilities and operations.

Natural disasters, catastrophic accidents or acts of terrorism could materially adversely affect the company's business, earnings and cash flows.

Like other major industrial facilities, the company's natural gas pipelines and storage facilities may be damaged by natural disasters, catastrophic accidents or acts of terrorism. Any such incidents could result in severe business disruptions, significant decreases in revenues or significant additional costs to the company, which could have a material adverse effect on the company's earnings and cash flows. Given the nature and location of these facilities, any such incidents also could cause fires, leaks, explosions, spills or other significant damage to natural resources or property belonging to third parties, or personal injuries, which could lead to significant claims against the company and its subsidiaries. Insurance coverage may become unavailable for certain of these risks and the insurance proceeds received for any loss of or damage to any of its facilities, or for any loss of or damage to natural resources or property or personal injuries caused by its operations, may be insufficient to cover the company's losses or liabilities without materially adversely affecting the company's financial condition, earnings and cash flows.

The company's cash flows, ability to pay dividends and ability to meet its debt obligations largely depend on the performance of its utility operations.

The company's utility operations are the major source of liquidity. The company's ability to pay dividends on its preferred stock is largely dependent on the sufficiency of utility earnings and cash flows in excess of operational needs.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

California Utility Regulation

The CPUC, which consists of five commissioners appointed by the Governor of California for staggered six-year terms, regulates SoCalGas' rates and conditions of service, sales of securities, rate of return, rates of depreciation, uniform systems of accounts and long-term resource procurement, except as described below under "United States Utility Regulation." The CPUC also has jurisdiction over the proposed construction of major new natural gas transmission facilities. The CPUC conducts various reviews of utility performance, conducts audits of the company's records for compliance with regulatory guidelines, and conducts investigations into various matters, such as deregulation, competition and the environment, to determine its future policies. The CPUC also regulates the interactions and transactions of the utilities with Sempra Energy, as discussed further in Note 8 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements herein.

Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, makes the California Air Resources Board (CARB) responsible for monitoring and reducing GHG emissions. The bill requires CARB to develop and adopt a comprehensive plan for achieving real, quantifiable and cost-effective GHG emission reductions including, among other things, a statewide GHG emissions cap, mandatory reporting rules, and regulatory and market mechanisms to

achieve reductions of GHG emissions. CARB is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, an organization which reports directly to the Governor's Office in the Executive Branch of California State Government. The California Legislature established CARB in 1967 to attain and maintain healthy air quality and to conduct research into the causes of and solutions to air pollution. CARB is made up of eleven members appointed by the Governor.

United States Utility Regulation

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates the interstate sale and transportation of natural gas, the uniform systems of accounts and rates of depreciation. Both the FERC and the CPUC are currently investigating prices charged to the California investor-owned utilities (IOUs) by various suppliers of natural gas and electricity. Further discussion is provided in Notes 8 and 9 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements herein.

Local Regulation

SoCalGas has natural gas franchises with the 240 legal jurisdictions in its service territory. These franchises allow SoCalGas to locate, operate and maintain facilities for the transmission and distribution of natural gas in streets and other public places. Some franchises, such as that for the city of Los Angeles, which expires in 2012, have fixed expiration dates ranging from 2007 to 2048. Most of the franchises have indeterminate lives with no expiration date.

Licenses and Permits

SoCalGas obtains numerous permits, authorizations and licenses in connection with the transmission and distribution of natural gas. They require periodic renewal, which results in continuing regulation by the granting agency.

Other regulatory matters are described in Note 8 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements herein.

NATURAL GAS UTILITY OPERATIONS

The company is engaged in the purchase, sale, distribution, storage and transportation of natural gas. The company's resource planning, natural gas procurement, contractual commitments and related regulatory matters are discussed below and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and in Notes 8 and 9 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements herein.

Customers

For regulatory purposes, customers are classified as core and noncore customers. Core customers are primarily residential and small commercial and industrial customers, without alternative fuel capability. Noncore customers consist primarily of electric generation, wholesale, large commercial, industrial and enhanced oil recovery customers.

Most core customers purchase natural gas directly from the company. Core customers are permitted to aggregate their natural gas requirement and purchase directly from brokers or producers. The company continues to be obligated to purchase reliable supplies of natural gas to serve the requirements of core customers.

Natural Gas Procurement and Transportation

Most of the natural gas purchased and delivered by the company is produced outside of California, primarily in the Southwestern U.S. and U.S. Rockies. The company purchases natural gas under short-term and long-term contracts, which are primarily based on monthly spot-market prices.

To ensure the delivery of the natural gas supplies to the distribution system and to meet the seasonal and annual needs of customers, SoCalGas is committed to firm pipeline capacity contracts that require the payment of fixed reservation charges to reserve firm transportation entitlements. SoCalGas sells any excess capacity on a short-term basis. Interstate pipeline companies, primarily El Paso Natural Gas Company, Transwestern Pipeline Company and Kern River Gas Transmission, provide transportation services into SoCalGas' intrastate transmission system for supplies purchased by SoCalGas or its transportation customers from outside of California. The rates that interstate pipeline companies may charge for natural gas and transportation services are regulated by the FERC.

According to "Btu's Daily Gas Wire", the average spot price of natural gas at the California/Arizona border was \$6.15 per million British thermal units (mmbtu) in 2006 (\$6.74 per mmbtu in December 2006), compared with \$7.62 per mmbtu in 2005 and \$5.57 per mmbtu in 2004. The company's weighted average cost (including transportation charges) per mmbtu of natural gas was \$6.49 in 2006, \$7.71 in 2005 and \$5.92 in 2004.

Natural Gas Storage

SoCalGas provides natural gas storage services for use by core, noncore and off-system customers. Core customers are allocated a portion of SoCalGas' storage capacity. Other customers, including SDG&E, can bid and negotiate the desired amount of storage on a contract basis. The storage service program provides opportunities for these customers to store natural gas, usually during the summer, to reduce winter purchases when natural gas costs are generally higher. This allows customers to select the level of service they desire to assist them in managing their fuel procurement and transportation needs.

Demand for Natural Gas

The company faces competition in the residential and commercial customer markets based on the customers' preferences for natural gas compared with other energy products. In the non-core industrial market, some customers are capable of using alternate fuels which can affect the demand for natural gas. The company's ability to maintain its industrial market share is largely dependent on energy prices. The demand for natural gas by electric generators is influenced by a number of factors. In the short-term, natural gas use by electric generators is impacted by the availability of alternative sources of generation. The availability of hydroelectricity is highly dependent on precipitation in the western United States and Canada. In addition, natural gas use is impacted by the performance of

other generation sources in the western United States, including nuclear and coal, and other natural gas facilities outside the service area. Natural gas use is also impacted by changes in end-use electricity demand. For example, natural gas use generally increases during summer heat waves. Over the long-term, natural gas used to generate electricity will be influenced by additional factors such as the location of new power plant construction and the development of renewable resources. More generation capacity currently is being constructed outside Southern California than within the Sempra Utilities' service area. This new generation will likely displace the output of older, less-efficient local generation, reducing the use of natural gas for local electric generation.

Effective March 31, 1998, electric industry restructuring provided out-of-state producers the option to provide power to California utility customers. As a result, natural gas demand for electric generation within Southern California competes with electric power generated throughout the western United States. Although electric industry restructuring has no direct impact on the company's natural gas operations, future volumes of natural gas transported for electric generating plant customers may be significantly affected to the extent that regulatory changes divert electric generation from the company's service area.

Growth in the natural gas markets is largely dependent upon the health and expansion of the Southern California economy and prices of other energy products. External factors such as weather, the price of electricity, electric deregulation, the use of hydroelectric power, development of renewable resources, development of new natural gas supply sources and general economic conditions can result in significant shifts in demand and market price. SoCalGas added 77,000 and 75,000 new customer meters in 2006 and 2005, respectively, representing growth rates of 1.4 percent in both years. The company expects that its growth rate for 2007 will approximate that of 2006.

The natural gas distribution business is seasonal in nature and revenues generally are greater during the winter months. As is prevalent in the industry, the company injects natural gas into storage during the summer months (usually April through October) for withdrawal from storage during the winter months (usually November through March) when customer demand is higher.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Discussions about environmental issues affecting the company are included in Note 9 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements herein. The following additional information should be read in conjunction with those discussions.

Hazardous Substances

In 1994, the CPUC approved the Hazardous Waste Collaborative Memorandum account, allowing California's IOUs to recover their hazardous waste cleanup costs, including those related to Superfund sites or similar sites requiring cleanup. Rate recovery of 90 percent of hazardous waste cleanup costs and related third-party litigation costs, and 70 percent of the related insurance-litigation expenses is permitted. In addition, the company has the opportunity to retain a percentage of any insurance recoveries to offset the 10 percent of costs not recovered in rates.

At December 31, 2006, the company had accrued its estimated remaining investigation and remediation liability related to hazardous waste sites, including numerous locations that had been manufactured-gas plants, of \$39.0

million, of which 90 percent is authorized to be recovered through the Hazardous Waste Collaborative mechanism. The company believes that any costs not ultimately recovered through rates, insurance or other means will not have a material adverse effect on the company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Estimated liabilities for environmental remediation are recorded when amounts are probable and estimable. Amounts authorized to be recovered in rates under the Hazardous Waste Collaborative mechanism are recorded as a regulatory asset.

Air and Water Quality

The transmission and distribution of natural gas require the operation of compressor stations, which are subject to increasingly stringent air-quality standards. Costs to comply with these standards are recovered in rates.

OTHER MATTERS

Research, Development and Demonstration (RD&D)

Effective January 2005, a surcharge was established by the CPUC for natural gas public interest RD&D. The program is administered by the California Energy Commission. SoCalGas' funding for the program was \$8 million in 2006 and \$6 million in 2005. SoCalGas operates a separate natural gas RD&D program, focused on utility operations, end-use utilization, advanced distributed power generation and transportation. Each of these activities provides benefits to customers and society by providing more cost-effective, efficient natural gas equipment with lower emissions, increased safety and reduced operating costs. SoCalGas' RD&D expenditures were \$8 million, \$11 million and \$9 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Employees of Registrant

As of December 31, 2006, the company had 7,242 employees, compared to 6,473 at December 31, 2005.

Labor Relations

Field, technical and most clerical employees at SoCalGas are represented by the Utility Workers' Union of America or the International Chemical Workers' Union Council. The collective bargaining agreements for these employees covering wages, hours, working conditions, and medical and other benefit plans are in effect through September 30, 2008.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Natural Gas Properties

At December 31, 2006, SoCalGas' natural gas facilities included 2,889 miles of transmission and storage pipeline, 48,808 miles of distribution pipeline and 46,785 miles of service pipelines. They also included 11 transmission compressor stations and 4 underground storage reservoirs with a combined working capacity of 129 billion cubic feet.

Other Properties

SoCalGas leases approximately half of a 52-story office building in downtown Los Angeles through 2011. The operating lease has six five-year renewal options.

The company owns or leases other land, easements, rights of way, warehouses, offices, operating and maintenance centers, shops, service facilities and equipment necessary in the conduct of its business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Except for the matters described in Note 9 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements or referred to in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," neither the company nor its subsidiaries are party to, nor is their property the subject of, any material pending legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

All of the issued and outstanding common stock of PE is owned by Sempra Energy. The information required by Item 5 concerning dividend declarations is included in the "Statements of Consolidated Comprehensive Income and Changes in Shareholders' Equity" set forth in Item 8 of the 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders herein.

Dividend Restrictions

The payment and amount of future dividends are within the discretion of the companies' boards of directors. The CPUC's regulation of SoCalGas' capital structure limits the amounts that are available for loans and dividends to Sempra Energy from SoCalGas. Additional information regarding these restrictions is provided in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under "Capital Resources and Liquidity--Dividends."

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(Dollars in millions)	At December 31, or for the years then ended				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Pacific Enterprises					
Income Statement Data:					
Operating revenues	\$ 4,181	\$ 4,617	\$ 3,997	\$ 3,541	\$ 2,850
Operating income	\$ 439	\$ 347	\$ 407	\$ 369	\$ 418
Dividends on preferred stock	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4
Earnings applicable to common shares	\$ 235	\$ 221	\$ 232	\$ 217	\$ 209
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$ 6,841	\$ 6,531	\$ 6,085	\$ 5,833	\$ 5,883
Long-term debt	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,100	\$ 864	\$ 762	\$ 657
Short-term debt (a)	\$ --	\$ 96	\$ 30	\$ 175	\$ 175
Shareholders' equity	\$ 1,930	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,814	\$ 1,697	\$ 1,684
SoCalGas					
Income Statement Data:					
Operating revenues	\$ 4,181	\$ 4,617	\$ 3,997	\$ 3,541	\$ 2,850
Operating income	\$ 439	\$ 347	\$ 409	\$ 365	\$ 426
Dividends on preferred stock	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Earnings applicable to common shares	\$ 223	\$ 211	\$ 232	\$ 209	\$ 212
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$ 6,359	\$ 6,007	\$ 5,633	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,403
Long-term debt	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,100	\$ 864	\$ 762	\$ 657