PACIFIC ENTERPRISES INC Form 10-Q May 04, 2001

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q (Mark One) [..X..] Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 March 31, 2001 For the quarterly period ended..... Or [....] Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 For the transition period from _____ to ___ Name of Commission Registrant IRS Employer File as specified State of Identif
Number in its charter Incorporation Number Identification 1 - 40Pacific Enterprises California 94-0743670 1-1402 Southern California Gas Company California 95-1240705 555 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, California 90013 -----_____ (Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code) Registrants' telephone number, including area code (213) 244-1200 No Change _____ Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 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 the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock outstanding:

Pacific Enterprises Wholly owned by Sempra Energy

Southern California Gas Company Wholly owned by Pacific Enterprises

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES AND SUBSIDIARIES STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

Dollars in millions

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2001	2000	
Operating Revenues	\$ 1,548 		
Operating Expenses Cost of natural gas distributed Operation and maintenance Depreciation and amortization Income taxes Other taxes and franchise payments	1,151 188 65 42 34	44 28	
Total operating expenses	1,480	632	
Operating Income	68	66	
Other Income and (Deductions) Interest income Regulatory interest - net Allowance for equity funds used during construction Taxes on non-operating income Other - net	17 (5) 1 (2) (4)	- (2) -	
Total	7	6 	
Income Before Interest Charges	75 	72	
Interest Charges Long-term debt Other interest Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	17 9	19 2 (1)	
Total	25	20	
Net Income Preferred Dividend Requirements	50 1	52 1	
Earnings Applicable to Common Shares	\$ 49 =====	\$ 51	

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS Dollars in millions

	Bala	nce at
March 200	•	December 31, 2000

ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	\$6 , 379	\$6 , 337
Accumulated depreciation	(3,632)	(3,571)
Property, plant and equipment - net		2,766
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	474	205
Accounts receivable - trade	604	589
Accounts receivable - other	27	83
Income taxes receivable	4	
Due from affiliate	37	214
Deferred income taxes	74	43
Fixed price contracts and other derivatives	2,475	
Inventories	19	67
Other	40	84
Total current assets	3,754 	
Other assets		
Regulatory assets	94	108
Notes receivable - affiliates	403	617
Fixed price contracts and other derivatives	1,226	
Other	59	52
Total other assets	1,782	777
Total assets	\$8 , 283	\$4,828
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS Dollars in millions

	Balance at		
		December 31, 2000	
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES			
Capitalization Common Stock Retained earnings Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$1,282 74 (1)	165	
Total common equity	1,355	1,446	
Preferred stock Long-term debt	80 821	80 821	
Total capitalization	2,256	2,347	
Current liabilities Accounts payable - trade	390	368	

Accounts payable - other	134	43
Regulatory balancing accounts - net	395	463
Income taxes payable		50
Deferred income taxes	31	
Dividends and interest payable	31	2.8
Current portion of long-term debt	120	120
Due to affiliates	157	365
	137	303
Regulatory liabilities arising from fixed price	0 444	
contracts and other derivatives	2,444	
Other	345	300
Total current liabilities	4,047	1,737
Deferred credits and other liabilities		
Customer advances for construction	15	16
Post-retirement benefits other than pensions	95	97
Deferred income taxes	233	224
Deferred investment tax credits	52	53
Regulatory liabilities	9	
Regulatory liabilities arising from fixed price		
contracts and other derivatives	1,226	
Deferred credits and other liabilities	330	334
Preferred stock of subsidiary	20	20
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	1,980	744
Contingencies and commitments (Note 2)		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$8,283	\$4,828
	=======	

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
Dollars in millions

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2001		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities: Net income Adjustments to reconcile net income to net	\$ 50	\$ 52	
<pre>cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization Deferred income taxes and investment</pre>	65	64	
tax credits	9	13	
Other - net	10	(6)	
Net changes in other working capital components	132	282	
Net cash provided by operating activities	266 	405	
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures Loans repaid by (paid to) affiliates	(46) 190	(40) (219)	

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1 4 4	(259)
4001710100	111	(233)
Cook Bloom Cook Blooms's Astallation		
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Common dividends paid	(140)	
Preferred dividends paid	(1)	(1)
Net cash used in financing activities	(141)	(1)
, and the second se		
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	269	145
-		11
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	205	11
Cash and cash equivalents, March 31	\$ 474	\$ 156
cash and cash equivalents, match 31	γ 4/4	3 I20
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income tax payments - net	\$ 102	\$
	=====	=====
Interest payments, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 21	\$ 41
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME Dollars in millions

		Three months ended March 31,		
	2001			
Operating Revenues	\$1 , 548	\$ 698		
Operating Expenses				
Cost of natural gas distributed	1 151	346		
-		150		
Operation and maintenance		64		
Depreciation and amortization Income taxes	44	44		
		28		
Other taxes and franchise payments		Z 8 		
Total operating expenses	1,480	632		
Operating Income	68	66		
Other Income and (Deductions)				
Other Income and (Deductions) Interest income	9	4		
Regulatory interest - net	(5)	4		
Allowance for equity funds used	(3)			
during construction	1			
Taxes on non-operating income	=	(2)		
Other - net	(1)			
orner ner				

Total		2		2
Income Before Interest Charges		70		68
Interest Charges				
Long-term debt		17		17
Other		3		2
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction		(1)		(1)
during construction		(±)		(±)
Total		19		18
Earnings Applicable to Common Shares	\$	51	\$	50
	===	===	===	

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS Dollars in millions

ASSETS Utility plant - at original cost \$6,35 Accumulated depreciation (3,61 Utility plant - net 2,73 Current assets	31, December 31,
ASSETS Utility plant - at original cost \$6,35 Accumulated depreciation (3,61 Utility plant - net 2,73 Current assets	L 2000
Utility plant - net 2,73 Current assets	\$6,314 (3,557)
Current assets	38 2 , 757
Accounts receivable - other Due from affiliates Deferred income taxes Fixed price contracts and other derivatives Inventories	19 67 38 80
Fixed price contracts and other derivatives 1,22	15 35
Total other assets 1,67	71 47
Total assets \$7,75	

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED) Dollars in millions

	Balance at		
	ch 31, 2001	December 31, 2000	
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES			
Capitalization			
Common stock	\$ 835	\$ 835	
Retained earnings	364	453	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1)	(1)	
Total common equity	1,198	1,287	
Preferred stock	22	22	
Long-term debt	821	821	
Total capitalization	2,041	2 , 130	
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable - trade	390	368	
Accounts payable - other	135	44	
Regulatory balancing accounts - net	395	463	
Income taxes payable	38	90	
Interest payable	30	26	
Current portion of long-term debt	120	120	
Regulatory liabilities arising from fixed price			
contracts and other derivatives	2,444		
Other	344	300	
Total current liabilities	3,896	1,411	
Deferred credits and other liabilities			
Customer advances for construction	15	16	
Deferred income taxes	322	314	
Deferred investment tax credits	52	53	
Regulatory liabilities	9		
Regulatory liabilities arising from fixed price			
contracts and other derivatives	1,226		
Deferred credits and other liabilities	195	192	
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	1,819	575 	
Contingencies and commitments (Note 2)			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$7 , 756	\$4 , 116	

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS Dollars in millions

Three Months Ended March 31,

		2000	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Net income	\$ 51	\$ 50	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	65	64	
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	8	12	
Other - net	13	(15)	
Net changes in other working capital components	135	277	
Net cash provided by operating activities	272	388	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	(46)	(40)	
Loan repaid by (paid to) affiliate	183	(101)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing			
activities	137	(141)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities - dividends	(140)	(100)	
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	269	147	
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	205	11	
Cash and cash equivalents, March 31	\$ 474	\$ 158	
	=====	=====	
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION: Cash paid during the year for:			
Income tax payments - net	\$ 90	\$	
		=====	
Interest payments, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 15	\$ 14	
	=====	=====	

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is that of Pacific Enterprises (PE or the Company) and of Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). PE's common stock is wholly owned by Sempra Energy, a California-based Fortune 500 energy services company. SoCalGas' common stock is wholly owned by PE. 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.

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the interim-period-reporting requirements of Form 10-Q. Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year. In the opinion of management, the accompanying statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation. These adjustments are only of a

normal recurring nature. Certain changes in classification have been made to prior presentations to conform to the current financial statement presentation.

The companies' significant accounting policies are described in the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the companies' 2000 Annual Reports. The same accounting policies are followed for interim reporting purposes.

Information in this Quarterly Report is unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the companies' 2000 Annual Reports.

As described in the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the companies' 2000 Annual Reports, SoCalGas accounts for the economic effects of regulation on utility operations in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation" (SFAS No. 71).

2. MATERIAL CONTINGENCIES

NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING

The companies' 2000 Annual Reports discuss various proposals and actions related to this topic. As discussed therein, no significant impacts on the companies are expected when the various issues are finalized, which is not expected to occur before late 2001.

LITIGATION

A 2000 lawsuit, which seeks class-action certification, alleges that Sempra Energy, SoCalGas, SDG&E and El Paso Energy Corp. acted to drive up the price of natural gas for Californians by agreeing to stop a pipeline project that would have brought new and less-expensive natural gas supplies into California. Management believes the allegations are without merit.

Except for the above, neither company nor their subsidiaries are party to, nor is their property the subject of, any material pending legal proceedings other than routine litigation incidental to their businesses. Management believes that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the companies' results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

QUASI-REORGANIZATION

In 1993, PE divested its merchandising operations and most of its oil and gas exploration and production business. In connection with the divestitures, PE effected a quasi-reorganization for financial reporting purposes effective December 31, 1992. Management believes the remaining balances of the liabilities established in connection with the quasi-reorganization are adequate.

3. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following is a reconciliation of net income to comprehensive income.

Pacific Enterprises	SoCalGas
Three-month periods	Three-month periods
ended March 31,	ended March 31,

(Dollars in millions)	2001		2000		2001		2000	
Net income	\$	50	\$	52	\$	51	\$	50
Change in unrealized gain on marketable securities				34				34
Minimum pension liability adjustments				2				3
Comprehensive income	 \$ 	50 	 \$ 	88 	 \$ 	51	\$ 	87

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Adoption of SFAS 133

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS No. 138 "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities." As amended, SFAS 133 requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position, measure those instruments at fair value and recognize changes in the fair value of derivatives in earnings in the period of change unless the derivative qualifies as an effective hedge that offsets certain exposures.

The adoption of this new standard on January 1, 2001, did not have a material impact on the Company's earnings. However, \$982 million in current assets, \$1.1 billion in noncurrent assets, and \$4 million in current liabilities, were recorded as of January 1, 2001, in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as fixed-priced contracts and other derivatives. Due to the regulatory environment in which SoCalGas operates, regulatory assets and liabilities were established to the extent that derivative gains and losses are recoverable or payable through future rates. As such, \$982 million in current regulatory liabilities, \$1.1 billion in noncurrent regulatory liabilities, and \$4 million in current regulatory assets were recorded as of January 1, 2001, in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The ongoing effects will depend on future market conditions and the Company's hedging activities.

Market Risk

The companies' policy is to use derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and energy prices. Transactions involving these financial instruments are with credit-worthy firms and major exchanges. The use of these instruments exposes the companies to market and credit risk which may at times be concentrated with certain counterparties, although counterparty nonperformance is not anticipated.

Energy Derivatives

SoCalGas utilizes derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to unfavorable changes in energy prices which are subject to significant and often volatile fluctuation. Derivative financial instruments are comprised of futures, forwards, swaps, options and long-term delivery contracts. These contracts allow SoCalGas to predict with greater certainty the effective prices to be received and delivered to its customers.

Due to the regulatory environment in which SoCalGas operates, regulatory assets and liabilities are established to the extent that derivative gains and losses are recoverable or payable through future rates. As such, SoCalGas does not apply hedge accounting to energy derivatives. However, such contracts continue to be effective in achieving the risk management objectives for which they were intended.

Accounting for Derivative Activities

At March 31, 2001, \$2.5 billion in current assets and \$1.2 billion in noncurrent assets were recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as fixed priced contracts and other derivatives. Due to the regulatory environment in which SoCalGas operates, regulatory assets and liabilities were established to the extent that derivative gains and losses are recoverable or payable through future rates. As such, \$31 million in regulatory balancing accounts - net, \$2.4 billion in current regulatory liabilities, and \$1.2 billion in noncurrent regulatory liabilities were recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2001.

Fair Value

The fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments (fixed-priced contracts and other derivatives) is not materially different from their carryings amounts. The fair values of fixed-priced contracts and other derivatives were estimated based on quoted market prices. Information regarding the fair value of the Company's non-derivative financial instruments is provided in Note 8 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 2.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements contained in this Form 10-Q and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in the companies' 2000 Annual Report.

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q 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," "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, national and international economic, competitive, political, legislative and regulatory conditions; actions by the CPUC, the California Legislature, and the FERC; the financial condition of other investor-

owned utilities; inflation rates and interest rates; energy markets, including the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices; weather conditions; business, regulatory and legal decisions; the pace of deregulation of retail natural gas and electricity delivery; the timing and success of business development efforts; and other uncertainties — all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of the Company. 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 Company's business described in this quarterly report and other reports filed by the Company from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

See also "Factors Influencing Future Performance" below.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Working capital requirements currently are expected to be met through the issuance of short-term and long-term debt.

On February 9, 2001, SoCalGas' \$200 million credit line expired and was replaced on February 27, 2001, with a \$170 million, one-year agreement. This agreement bears interest at various rates based on market rates and SoCalGas' credit rating. On April 18, 2001, PE entered into a \$500-million revolving line of credit which bears interest at various rates based on market rates and PE's credit rating. Cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2001 are available for investment in utility plant, the retirement of debt and other corporate purposes. Major changes in cash flows not described elsewhere are described below.

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2001, the decrease in cash flows from operations compared to the corresponding period in 2000 is primarily due to lower accrued income taxes in 2001 reflecting tax payments made during the first quarter of 2001 (none were made during the same period in 2000).

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment are estimated to be \$300 million for the full year 2001 and are being financed primarily by internally generated funds. Construction, investment and financing programs are continuously reviewed and revised in response to changes in competition, customer growth, inflation, customer rates, the cost of capital, and environmental and regulatory requirements.

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2001, cash flows from financing activities decreased from the corresponding period in 2000 due primarily to an increase in common dividends paid during 2001.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The companies' net income remained flat for the three-month period ended March 31, 2001, compared to the same period in 2000. Increased interest income on increased short-term investments was offset by increased regulatory interest expense.

The table below summarizes natural gas volumes and revenues by customer class for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2001 and 2000.

(Volumes in billion cubic feet, dollars in millions)

				-	_		Total		
	Volumes		Revenue Volumes		Revenue	Volumes	Revenue		
2001:									
Residential	104	\$1	,096	1	\$ 2	105	\$1	,098	
Commercial and industrial	28		265	60	56	88		321	
Electric generation plants									
Wholesale				52	9	52		9	
	132	 \$1	,361	213	\$ 93	345	1	,454	
Balancing accounts and other								94	
Total								.,548 	
2000:									
Residential								631	
Commercial and industrial									
Electric generation plants						30			
Wholesale				41	14	41		14	
Balancing accounts and other		\$	785	155	\$104	269	\$	889 (191)	
Total							\$	698	

The increase in natural gas revenues was primarily due to higher natural gas prices and increased transportation for electric generation plants.

The increase in the cost of natural gas distributed was primarily due to higher natural gas prices. Under the current regulatory framework, the cost of natural gas is passed on to customers without markup and changes in core-market natural gas prices do not affect net income since, as explained more fully in the 2000 Annual Report, current or future core customer rates normally recover the actual cost of natural gas on a substantially concurrent basis.

FACTORS INFLUENCING FUTURE PERFORMANCE

Performance of the companies in the near future will depend primarily on the ratemaking and regulatory process, electric and natural gas industry restructuring, and the changing energy marketplace. These factors are discussed in this section and in Note 2 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Performance-Based Regulation (PBR)

To promote efficient operations and improved productivity and to move away from reasonableness reviews and disallowances, the CPUC has been directing utilities to use PBR. PBR has replaced the general rate case and certain other regulatory proceedings for the California utilities. Under PBR, regulators require future income potential to be tied to achieving or exceeding specific performance and productivity goals, as well as cost reductions, rather than relying solely on expanding utility plant in a market where a utility already has a highly developed infrastructure.

SoCalGas' PBR mechanism is in effect through December 31, 2002, at which time the mechanism will be updated. That update is described in the companies' 2000 Annual Reports.

Cost of Capital

For 2001, SoCalGas is authorized to earn a rate of return on common equity (ROE) of 11.6 percent and a 9.49 percent return on rate base (ROR), the same as in 2000 and 1999, unless interest-rate changes are large enough to trigger an automatic adjustment as discussed in the companies' 2000 Annual Reports.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS No. 138 "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities." The adoption of this new standard on January 1, 2001, did not have a material impact on the Company's earnings. For further information regarding the companies' implementation of SFAS 133, see Note 4 above.

ITEM 3. MARKET RISK

There have been no significant changes in the risk issues affecting the companies subsequent to those discussed in the Annual Report for 2000. As noted in that report, SoCalGas may, at times, be exposed to limited market risk in its natural gas purchase, sale and storage activities as a result of activities under SoCalGas' Gas Cost Incentive Mechanism. The risk is managed within the parameters of the Company's market-risk management and trading framework. However, to lessen the impact on customers from the recent unprecedented natural gas price volatility at the California border, during the first quarter of 2001, SoCalGas began hedging a larger portion of its customer natural gas requirements than in the past. As of March 31, 2001, the VaR of the hedges was \$1.8 million. This amount represents the 50-percent shareholder portion under the PBR mechanism and excludes the 50-percent portion subject to rate recovery. In addition, certain fixed price contracts that traditionally have not been considered derivatives, but now meet the derivative definition under SFAS 133 (see "New Accounting Standards" above), are excluded from the above-mentioned VaR amounts due to the offsetting regulatory asset or liability also recorded by SoCalGas.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Except as otherwise described in this report, neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are party to, nor is their property the subject of, any material pending legal proceedings other than routine litigation incidental to their businesses.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit 12 - Computation of ratios

- 12.1 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges of PE.
- 12.2 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges of SoCalGas.
- (b) Reports on Form 8-K

There were no reports on Form 8-K filed after December 31, 2000.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrants have duly cause this report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

> PACIFIC ENTERPRISES (Registrant)

Date: May 3, 2001 By: /s/ F. H. Ault _____

F. H. Ault

Vice President and Controller

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY _____ (Registrant)

By: /s/ E.A. Guiles

E.A. Guiles

President

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