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PACIFIC ENTERPRISES INC
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2003

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

September 30, 2003

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 _____

Commission File Number	Name of Registrant, State of Incorporation, Address and Telephone Number	IRS Employer Identification Number
1-40	Pacific Enterprises (A California Corporation) 101 Ash Street San Diego, California 92101 (619) 696-2020	94-0743670
1-1402	Southern California Gas Company (A California Corporation) 555 West Fifth Street Los Angeles, California 90013 (213) 244-1200	95-1240705

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
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 by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer
(as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

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

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Southern California Gas Company

Wholly owned by Pacific Enterprises

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly 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," "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 and developments; actions by the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Legislature, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; capital market conditions, inflation rates, interest rates and exchange rates; energy and trading markets, including the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices; weather conditions and conservation efforts; war and terrorist attacks; business, regulatory and legal decisions; the status 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 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.

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES AND SUBSIDIARIES STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME (Dollars in millions)

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 794	\$ 597
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of natural gas	333	192
Other operating expenses	270	207
Depreciation	73	69

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Income taxes	39	46
Franchise fees and other taxes	23	20
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	738	534
	-----	-----
Operating income	56	63
	-----	-----
Other income and (deductions)		
Interest income	1	2
Regulatory interest - net	2	(1)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	4	2
Income taxes on non-operating income	(2)	--
Other - net	(1)	2
	-----	-----
Total	4	5
	-----	-----
Interest charges		
Long-term debt	9	8
Other	--	6
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(1)	(1)
	-----	-----
Total	8	13
	-----	-----
Net income	52	55
Preferred dividend requirements	1	1
	-----	-----
Earnings applicable to common shares	\$ 51	\$ 54
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME
(Dollars in millions)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 2,622	\$ 1,999
	-----	-----
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of natural gas	1,354	808
Other operating expenses	690	598
Depreciation	214	205
Income taxes	111	135
Franchise fees and other taxes	77	67
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	2,446	1,813
	-----	-----
Operating income	176	186
	-----	-----
Other income and (deductions)		
Interest income	6	8

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Regulatory interest - net	1	(5)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	8	6
Income taxes on non-operating income	(4)	3
Preferred dividends of subsidiaries	(1)	(1)
Other - net	(3)	7
	-----	-----
Total	7	18
	-----	-----
Interest charges		
Long-term debt	31	27
Other	9	15
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(3)	(2)
	-----	-----
Total	37	40
	-----	-----
Net income	146	164
Preferred dividend requirements	3	3
	-----	-----
Earnings applicable to common shares	\$ 143	\$ 161
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
Utility plant - at original cost	\$6,938	\$6,701
Accumulated depreciation	(4,092)	(3,914)
	-----	-----
Utility plant - net	2,846	2,787
	-----	-----
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	16	22
Accounts receivable - trade	265	458
Accounts receivable - other	25	44
Due from unconsolidated affiliates	3	83
Income taxes receivable	26	97
Deferred income taxes	76	55
Regulatory assets arising from fixed-price contracts and other derivatives	86	92
Other regulatory assets	14	--
Inventories	151	76
Other	19	20
	-----	-----
Total current assets	681	947
	-----	-----
Other assets:		
Due from unconsolidated affiliates	209	419
Regulatory assets arising from fixed-price contracts and other derivatives	169	233
Sundry	150	173

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Total other assets	----- 528 -----	----- 825 -----
Total assets	----- \$4,055 =====	----- \$4,559 =====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2003 -----	December 31, 2002 -----
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES		
Capitalization:		
Common Stock (600 million shares authorized; 84 million shares outstanding)	\$1,349	\$1,318
Retained earnings	179	286
	-----	-----
Total common equity	1,528	1,604
Preferred stock	80	80
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	1,608	1,684
Long-term debt	438	657
	-----	-----
Total capitalization	2,046	2,341
	-----	-----
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	40	--
Accounts payable - trade	211	200
Accounts payable - other	46	36
Due to unconsolidated affiliates	144	96
Regulatory balancing accounts - net	41	184
Interest payable	27	25
Regulatory liabilities	--	16
Fixed-price contracts and other derivatives	93	96
Current portion of long-term debt	100	175
Customer deposits	51	108
Other	263	265
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	1,016	1,201
	-----	-----
Deferred credits and other liabilities:		
Customer advances for construction	39	37
Post-retirement benefits other than pensions	74	77
Deferred income taxes	214	176
Deferred investment tax credits	45	47
Regulatory liabilities	91	121
Fixed-price contracts and other derivatives	169	233
Deferred credits and other liabilities	341	306
Preferred stock of subsidiary	20	20
	-----	-----
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	993	1,017

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Contingencies and commitments (Note 3)	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$4,055	\$4,559
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 146	\$ 164
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	214	205
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	--	(7)
Net changes in other working capital components	44	253
Changes in other assets	6	(1)
Changes in other liabilities	13	(5)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	423	609
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(217)	(213)
Affiliate loans - net	296	(144)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	79	(357)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Common dividends paid	(250)	(100)
Preferred dividends paid	(3)	(3)
Payment of long-term debt	(295)	(100)
Increase (decrease) in short-term debt	40	(50)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(508)	(253)
	-----	-----
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	22	13
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	\$ 16	\$ 12
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest payments, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 32	\$ 34
	=====	=====
Income tax payments, net of refunds	\$ 44	\$ 151
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Assets contributed by Sempra Energy	\$ 48	\$ --

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Liabilities assumed	(18)	--
	-----	-----
Net assets contributed by Sempra Energy	\$ 30	\$ --
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 794	\$ 597
	-----	-----
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of natural gas	333	192
Other operating expenses	268	205
Depreciation	73	69
Income taxes	39	47
Franchise fees and other taxes	23	20
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	736	533
	-----	-----
Operating income	58	64
	-----	-----
Other income and (deductions)		
Interest income	1	1
Regulatory interest - net	2	(1)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	4	2
Income taxes on non-operating income	(2)	--
Other - net	(1)	--
	-----	-----
Total	4	2
	-----	-----
Interest charges		
Long-term debt	9	8
Other	1	3
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(1)	(1)
	-----	-----
Total	9	10
	-----	-----
Earnings applicable to common shares	\$ 53	\$ 56
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME (Dollars in millions)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 2,622	\$ 1,999
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of natural gas	1,354	808
Other operating expenses	689	591
Depreciation	214	205
Income taxes	112	139
Franchise fees and other taxes	77	67
Total operating expenses	2,446	1,810
Operating income	176	189
Other income and (deductions)		
Interest income	3	3
Regulatory interest - net	1	(5)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	8	6
Income taxes on non-operating income	(4)	5
Other - net	(2)	--
Total	6	9
Interest charges		
Long-term debt	31	27
Other	5	5
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(3)	(2)
Total	33	30
Net income	149	168
Preferred dividend requirements	1	1
Earnings applicable to common shares	\$ 148	\$ 167

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
-----------------------	----------------------

ASSETS

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Utility plant - at original cost	\$6,938	\$6,701
Accumulated depreciation	(4,092)	(3,914)
	-----	-----
Utility plant - net	2,846	2,787
	-----	-----
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	16	22
Accounts receivable - trade	265	458
Accounts receivable - other	23	44
Due from unconsolidated affiliates	--	81
Income taxes receivable	--	28
Deferred income taxes	106	87
Regulatory assets arising from fixed-priced contracts and other derivatives	86	92
Other regulatory assets	14	--
Inventories	151	76
Other	15	20
	-----	-----
Total current assets	676	908
	-----	-----
Other assets:		
Regulatory assets arising from fixed-priced contracts and other derivatives	169	233
Sundry	132	151
	-----	-----
Total other assets	301	384
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$3,823	\$4,079
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES		
Capitalization:		
Common stock (100 million shares authorized; 91 million shares outstanding)	\$ 866	\$ 836
Retained earnings	579	482
	-----	-----
Total common equity	1,445	1,318
Preferred stock	22	22
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	1,467	1,340
Long-term debt	438	657
	-----	-----
Total capitalization	1,905	1,997
	-----	-----

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Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	40	--
Accounts payable - trade	211	199
Accounts payable - other	46	36
Due to unconsolidated affiliates	76	31
Regulatory balancing accounts - net	41	184
Income taxes payable	46	--
Interest payable	26	24
Regulatory liabilities	--	16
Fixed-price contracts and other derivatives	93	96
Current portion of long-term debt	100	175
Customer deposits	51	108
Other	263	264
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	993	1,133
	-----	-----
Deferred credits and other liabilities:		
Customer advances for construction	39	37
Deferred income taxes	273	237
Deferred investment tax credits	45	47
Regulatory liabilities arising from deferred taxes	165	164
Other regulatory liabilities	--	37
Fixed-price contracts and other derivatives	169	233
Deferred credits and other liabilities	234	194
	-----	-----
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	925	949
	-----	-----
Contingencies and commitments (Note 3)		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$3,823	\$4,079
	=====	=====

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 149	\$ 168
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	214	205
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	(2)	(12)
Net changes in other working capital components	53	249
Changes in other assets	(1)	--
Changes in other liabilities	18	(3)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	431	607
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		

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Capital expenditures	(217)	(213)
Loan to/from affiliate - net	86	(144)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(131)	(357)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	(51)	(101)
Payments of long-term debt	(295)	(100)
Increase (decrease) in short-term debt	40	(50)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(306)	(251)
	-----	-----
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	22	13
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	\$ 16	\$ 12
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest payments, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 28	\$ 27
	=====	=====
Income tax payments, net of refunds	\$ 44	\$ 151
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Assets contributed by Sempra Energy	\$ 48	\$ --
Liabilities assumed	(18)	--
	-----	-----
Net assets contributed by Sempra Energy	\$ 30	\$ --
	=====	=====

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) and of Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) (collectively referred to as the company or the companies). 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 (SDG&E). SoCalGas and SDG&E are collectively referred to herein as "the California Utilities."

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

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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.

Information in this Quarterly Report is unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 (Annual Report) and the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003.

The companies' significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Report. The same accounting policies are followed for interim reporting purposes.

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

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

(Dollars in millions)	Pacific Enterprises				SoCalGas			
	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net income	\$ 52	\$ 55	\$ 146	\$ 164	\$ 53	\$ 56	\$ 149	\$ 168
Financial instruments	--	--	--	(1) *	--	--	--	(1) *
Comprehensive income	\$ 52	\$ 55	\$ 146	\$ 163	\$ 53	\$ 56	\$ 149	\$ 167

* This did not affect the reported balance of accumulated other comprehensive income related to this topic (\$0 at the beginning and end of the period) due to rounding.

2. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations": On January 1, 2003, the company recorded asset retirement obligations of \$10 million associated with the future retirement of three storage facilities.

The change in the asset retirement obligations for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 is as follows (dollars in millions):

Balance as of January 1, 2003	\$ --
Adoption of SFAS 143	10
Accretion expense	1

Balance as of September 30, 2003	\$ 11
	=====

Had SFAS 143 been in effect, the asset retirement obligation liability would have been \$8 million as of January 1 and December 31, 2000, \$9 million as of December 31, 2001 and \$10 million as of December 31, 2002.

Except for the items noted above, the company has determined that there is no other material retirement obligation associated with tangible long-lived assets.

Implementation of SFAS 143 has had no effect on results of operations and is not expected to have a significant one in the future.

SFAS 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities": SFAS 149 amends and clarifies accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS 133. The adoption of SFAS 149 did not have an effect on the company's consolidated results of operations and financial position.

3. MATERIAL CONTINGENCIES

NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING

As discussed in Note 9 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Report, in December 2001 the CPUC issued a decision related to natural gas industry restructuring, with implementation anticipated during 2002. During 2002 the California Utilities filed a proposed implementation schedule and revised tariffs and rules required for implementation. However, on February 27, 2003, the CPUC issued a resolution rejecting without prejudice those proposed tariffs and rules. The resolution ordered SoCalGas to file a new application, which would address detailed proposals for implementation of the December 2001 decision, but also would allow reconsideration of the December 2001 decision. SoCalGas filed such an application on June 30, 2003, and proposed some modifications to the provisions of the December 2001 decision to respond to concerns that it could lead to higher natural gas costs for consumers.

The modifications include, among other things, a proposal not to unbundle natural gas transmission, a higher market price cap on receipt-point capacity transactions in the secondary market, deferral of retail unbundling provisions, and a proposal to litigate transmission and storage revenue requirements in the Cost of Service case (see below). The proposed modifications would also remove SoCalGas' exposure to risk or reward for the sale of receipt-point capacity. The filing proposes implementation of these provisions on

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April 1, 2004 and continuing through August 31, 2006. On September 29, 2003, the CPUC issued a ruling indicating that the proceeding will initially only consider implementation of the original December 2001 decision, but the Assigned Commissioner said he will informally look at the alternatives proposed by SoCalGas. The matter has been set for hearing and a CPUC decision is expected by January 2004. If the December 2001 decision is implemented, it is not expected to have a material effect on the companies' earnings.

BORDER PRICE INVESTIGATION

In November 2002, the CPUC instituted an investigation into the Southern California natural gas market and the price of natural gas delivered to the California-Arizona (CA-AZ) border during the period of March 2000 through May 2001. If the investigation determines that the conduct of any respondent contributed to the natural gas price spikes at the CA-AZ border during this period, the CPUC may modify the respondent's applicable natural gas procurement incentive mechanism, reduce the amount of any shareholder award for the period involved, and/or order the respondent to issue a refund to ratepayers to offset the higher rates paid. The California Utilities, included among the respondents to the investigation, are fully cooperating in the investigation and believe that the CPUC will ultimately determine that they were not responsible for the high border prices during this period. On August 1, 2003, the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) issued a revised schedule with hearings scheduled to begin in March 2004 and with a Commission decision by late 2004.

CPUC INVESTIGATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH AFFILIATE RULES

On February 27, 2003, the CPUC opened an investigation of the business activities of SDG&E, SoCalGas and Semptra Energy to ensure that they have complied with relevant statutes and CPUC decisions in the management, oversight and operations of their companies. On September 18, 2003, the Commission suspended the procedural schedule until the CPUC completes an independent audit to evaluate energy-related business activities undertaken by Semptra Energy within the service territories of SDG&E and SoCalGas, relative to holding company systems and affiliate activities. The audit will be combined with the annual affiliate audit and should be completed by the end of 2004. The scope of the audit will be broader than the annual affiliate audit. In addition to an evaluation of compliance with CPUC rules and requirements, this audit will assess the potential for conflicts between the interests of Semptra Energy and the interests of the California Utilities and their ratepayers, and examine whether business activities undertaken by the utilities and/or their holding company and affiliates pose potential problems or unjust or unreasonable impacts on utility customers.

COST OF SERVICE FILING

As previously reported, the California Utilities have filed cost of service applications with the CPUC seeking rate increases designed to reflect forecasts of 2004 capital and operating costs. SoCalGas is requesting revenue increases of approximately \$45 million. The CPUC's Office of Ratepayer Advocates (ORA) filed its prepared testimony in the applications on August 8, 2003, recommending rate decreases that would reduce annual revenues by \$121 million from their current level. The Utility Reform Network (TURN) has proposed rates for SoCalGas that would reduce annual revenues by \$178 million from their current level. Hearings are expected to conclude by the end of this month. The procedural schedule for the cost of service applications permits a

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decision as early as March 2004, and the California Utilities have filed a petition for interim rate relief for the period from January 1, 2004 until the effective date of the decision. On November 3, 2003, the CPUC ALJ released a Proposed Decision that would authorize the California Utilities to create a memorandum account as of January 1, 2004, to record the difference between existing rates and those that are later authorized in the Commission's final decision in this case. The difference would then be amortized in rates. The full Commission can vote on the Proposed Decision as soon as December 4, 2003. The California Utilities have also filed for continuation through 2004 of existing PBR mechanisms for service quality and safety that would otherwise expire at the end of 2003.

GAS COST INCENTIVE MECHANISM (GCIM)

SoCalGas' GCIM allows SoCalGas to receive a share of the savings it achieves by buying natural gas for customers below monthly benchmarks. The mechanism permits full recovery of all costs within a tolerance band above the benchmark price and refunds savings within a tolerance band below the benchmark price. The costs outside the tolerance band are shared between customers and shareholders.

On August 21, 2003, the CPUC approved SoCalGas' GCIM Years 7 and 8 shareholder rewards of \$30.8 million and \$17.4 million, respectively, subject to refund or adjustment as determined by the Commission in the Border Price Investigation described above. These rewards have been included in income in the third quarter of 2003.

On June 16, 2003, SoCalGas filed an application with the CPUC requesting a \$6.3 million shareholder reward for GCIM Year 9 (April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003). The company's natural gas purchasing activities resulted in a net savings of \$32.7 million to ratepayers during Year 9, which led to the requested shareholder reward. This application is pending before the CPUC, with approval expected in the first half of 2004.

Performance incentives rewards are not included in the company's earnings before CPUC approval is received.

DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT (DSM) AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY AWARDS

Since the 1990s, IOUs have been eligible to earn awards for implementing and administering energy conservation and efficiency programs. The California Utilities have offered these programs to customers and have consistently achieved significant earnings therefrom. On October 16, 2003, the CPUC issued a decision that the pre-1998 DSM earnings mechanism would not be reopened. Therefore, the CPUC will not redetermine the uncollected portion of past awards earned by the IOUs and will not be recomputing the amounts of the awards, but may adjust such amounts consistent with the application of known, standard measurement and verification protocols.

The CPUC has consolidated the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 award applications. On May 2, 2003, the CPUC released an RFP to conduct a review of the IOUs' studies used as the basis for the awards claims. The review should be completed by the second quarter of 2004. All outstanding claims are on hold pending completion of the independent review. As of September 30, 2003, SoCalGas had \$10 million in DSM/energy efficiency rewards requested but pending CPUC approval and had \$3 million in rewards for which it has not yet requested approval.

FERC PRICE REPORTING PRACTICES SURVEYS

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On September 26, 2003, FERC sent a survey to 266 companies concerning natural gas and electric price reporting practices. The survey is being conducted in support of FERC's "Policy Statement on Natural Gas and Electric Price Indices" issued in July 2003, to measure industry progress in voluntary reporting of energy trade data to publishers of energy price indices. Responses to the survey were provided on behalf of SoCalGas. A second survey is expected to be conducted in March 2004 in FERC's continuing effort to monitor energy price reporting.

LITIGATION

During the third quarter of 2003, the company recorded additional charges against income for litigation costs and possible resolution of certain cases. Management believes that none of these matters will have further material adverse effect on the company's financial condition or results of operations. Except for the matters referred to below, 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.

Antitrust Litigation

Lawsuits filed in 2000 and currently consolidated in San Diego Superior Court seek class-action certification and damages, alleging that Sempra Energy, SoCalGas and SDG&E, along with El Paso Energy Corp. (El Paso) and several of its affiliates, unlawfully sought to control natural gas and electricity markets. In March 2003, plaintiffs in these cases and the applicable El Paso entities announced that they had reached a \$1.5 billion settlement, of which \$125 million is allocated to customers of the California Utilities. The proceeding against Sempra Energy and the California Utilities has not been settled and continues to be litigated.

Similar lawsuits have been filed by the Attorney General of Arizona and the Attorney General of Nevada alleging that El Paso and certain Sempra Energy subsidiaries unlawfully sought to control the natural gas market in their respective states. In April 2003, Sierra Pacific Resources and its utility subsidiary Nevada Power filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Las Vegas against major natural gas suppliers, including Sempra Energy, the California Utilities and other company subsidiaries, seeking damages resulting from an alleged conspiracy to drive up or control natural gas prices, eliminate competition and increase market volatility, breach of contract and wire fraud.

Price Reporting Practices

In the fourth quarter of 2002, Sempra Energy and SoCalGas were named as defendants in a lawsuit filed in Los Angeles Superior Court against various trade publications and other energy companies alleging that energy prices were unlawfully manipulated by defendants' reporting artificially inflated natural gas prices to trade publications. On July 8, 2003, the Superior Court granted the defendants' demurrer on the grounds that the claims contained in the complaint were subject to the Filed Rate Doctrine and were preempted by the Federal Power Act. Plaintiffs have filed an amended complaint, and in September 2003 defendants filed a demurrer to the amended complaint.

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PENDING INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE MATTERS

The company is in discussions with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to resolve issues related to various prior years' returns. A Revenue Ruling dealing with utility balancing accounts, and discussions with the IRS concerning this Ruling lead the company to believe it will be entitled to reverse recorded interest associated with the reporting of these items in prior periods. The company expects that these matters will be resolved before year end and estimates that favorable resolution could increase reported earnings by in excess of \$10 million.

The company is unable to predict the net effect of the ultimate resolution of these income tax matters.

RECENT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FIRES

Southern California experienced several major wildfires that began on October 26, 2003. On October 27, 2003, Governor Gray Davis declared a "state of emergency" for four counties, including three counties within SoCalGas' service territory.

The declaration of a state of emergency invokes Public Utilities Code Section 454.9, which authorizes a public utility to establish a catastrophic event memorandum account (CEMA) to record all costs associated with (1) restoring utility services to customers; (2) repairing, replacing or restoring damaged utility facilities and (3) complying with governmental agency orders in connection with events declared disasters by competent state or federal authorities.

The costs recorded in the CEMA are recoverable in rates separate from ordinary costs currently recovered in rates. Public Utilities Code Section 454.9 requires that the CPUC hold expedited hearings in response to the utilities' request for recovery. SoCalGas is recording fire damage costs and the costs of restoring natural gas service in the CEMA account, although there has not been significant damage to the natural gas system. Therefore, the company expects no significant effect on earnings from the fires.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Note 7 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Report discusses the companies' financial instruments, including the adoption of SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended by SFAS 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities" and SFAS 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". The effect is to recognize all derivatives as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet, measure those instruments at fair value, and recognize any changes in fair value in earnings for the period that the change occurs unless the derivative qualifies as an effective hedge that offsets other exposures.

The company utilizes derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to unfavorable changes in commodity prices, which are subject to significant and often volatile fluctuations. Derivative financial instruments include futures, forwards, swaps, options and long-term delivery contracts. These contracts allow the company to predict with greater certainty the effective prices to be received by the company and its customers. In accordance with SFAS 133, the company has elected to account for contracts that are settled by physical delivery at historical cost, with gains and losses reflected in the income

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statement at the contract settlement date.

Fixed-price contracts and other derivatives on the Consolidated Balance Sheets primarily reflect the company's derivative gains and losses related to long-term delivery contracts for natural gas transportation. The company has established regulatory assets and liabilities to the extent that these gains and losses are recoverable or payable through future rates. The changes in fixed-price contracts and other derivatives on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 were primarily due to physical deliveries under long-term natural gas transportation contracts. The transactions associated with fixed-price contracts and other derivatives had no material impact to the Statements of Consolidated Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 or 2002.

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 Annual Report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Natural gas revenues increased to \$2.6 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from \$2.0 billion for the corresponding period in 2002, and the cost of natural gas increased to \$1.4 billion in 2003 from \$808 million in 2002. Additionally, natural gas revenues increased to \$794 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from \$597 million for the corresponding period in 2002, and the cost of natural gas increased to \$333 million in 2003 from \$192 million in 2002. These changes were primarily attributable to \$48 million of GCIM awards recognized during the third quarter of 2003, as well as natural gas price increases (which are passed on to customers) partially offset by reduced volumes. See discussion of performance awards in Note 3 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Under the current regulatory framework, changes in core-market natural gas prices for core customers (primarily residential and small commercial and industrial customers) do not affect net income, since core-customer rates generally recover the actual cost of natural gas on a substantially concurrent basis and are fully balanced. However, SoCalGas' GCIM allows SoCalGas to share in the savings or costs from buying natural gas for customers below or above monthly benchmarks. The mechanism permits full recovery of all costs within a tolerance band above the benchmark price and refunds all savings within a tolerance band below the benchmark price. The costs or savings outside the tolerance band are shared between customers and shareholders.

The table below summarizes natural gas volumes and revenues by customer class for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002.

Gas Sales, Transportation and Exchange
(Volumes in billion cubic feet, dollars in millions)

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	Gas Sales		Transportation & Exchange		Total	
	Volumes	Revenue	Volumes	Revenue	Volumes	Revenue
2003:						
Residential	165	\$ 1,547	1	\$ 5	166	\$ 1,552
Commercial and industrial	79	559	206	134	285	693
Electric generation plants	--	--	141	39	141	39
Wholesale	--	--	100	23	100	23
	244	\$ 2,106	448	\$ 201	692	2,307
Balancing accounts and other						315
Total						\$ 2,622
2002:						
Residential	182	\$ 1,271	2	\$ 5	184	\$ 1,276
Commercial and industrial	73	377	215	116	288	493
Electric generation plants	--	--	168	32	168	32
Wholesale	--	--	121	17	121	17
	255	\$ 1,648	506	\$ 170	761	1,818
Balancing accounts and other						181
Total						\$ 1,999

SoCalGas recorded net income of \$149 million and \$168 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and net income of \$53 million and \$56 million for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decreases were primarily due to a \$28 million after-tax charge for litigation and for losses associated with a long-term sublease of portions of its headquarters building, and the end of sharing of merger savings (which positively impacted earnings by \$13 million for the nine-month period and \$4 million for the three-month period in 2002). These factors were partially offset by the after-tax recognition of \$29 million in GCIM awards in the third quarter of 2003. The non-recurring sublease losses pertain to pre-2003 transactions, but are charged against current operations because they are not material to annual financial statements.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

SoCalGas' operations are the major source of liquidity. In addition, working capital requirements can be met through the issuance of short-term and long-term debt. Cash requirements primarily consist of capital expenditures for utility plant. At September 30, 2003, the company had \$16 million in cash and \$800 million (of which PE had \$500 million for the sole purpose of providing loans to Sempra Energy Global Enterprises, another subsidiary of Sempra Energy, and SoCalGas had \$300 million) in unused, committed lines of credit available, of which \$40 million was supporting commercial paper. On July 10, 2003, the CPUC issued a decision authorizing SoCalGas to issue up to \$715 million of additional long-term debt, of which not less than \$500 million will be used for the retirement of debt or preferred stock. The decision also grants SoCalGas an exemption from the Competitive Bidding Rule and

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permits SoCalGas to enter into interest-rate swaps, caps, collars and currency-exchange contracts. On October 17, 2003, SoCalGas issued \$250 million of 5.45% first mortgage bonds due in April 2018. The proceeds will be used to replenish amounts previously expended to refund and retire indebtedness and for general corporate purposes. This issuance used up \$33 million of the July 10, 2003 CPUC debt authorization.

Management believes these amounts and cash flows from operations and new debt issuances will be adequate to finance capital expenditure requirements and other commitments.

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net cash provided by PE's consolidated operating activities totaled \$423 million and \$609 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Net cash provided by SoCalGas' operating activities totaled \$431 million and \$607 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decreases were primarily attributable to 2003's decrease in overcollected regulatory balancing accounts resulting from lower natural gas usage and the refunding of customers' deposits.

During the third quarter of 2003, SoCalGas made a pension plan contribution of \$1.3 million for the 2003 plan year.

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Net cash provided by PE's consolidated investing activities totaled \$79 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to net cash used of \$357 million for the corresponding period in 2002. The change was primarily due to the \$296 million repayment from Sempra Energy in 2003 compared to \$144 million of advances from SoCalGas to Sempra Energy in 2002. Net cash used in SoCalGas' investing activities totaled \$131 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to \$357 million for the corresponding period in 2002. The change was the same as for PE except that SoCalGas received \$86 million of the \$296 repayment from Sempra Energy in 2003.

Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment are estimated to be \$350 million for the full year 2003 and are being financed primarily by internally generated funds and security issuances. 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

Net cash used in PE's consolidated financing activities totaled \$508 million and \$253 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Net cash used in SoCalGas' financing activities totaled \$306 million and \$251 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase in PE's cash flows was attributable to the repayment of \$70 million of medium-term notes in January 2003, \$100 million of 7.375% first-mortgage bonds in April 2003 and \$125 million of 7.5% first-mortgage bonds in August 2003, and an increase of \$150 million in dividends paid to Sempra Energy in 2003, partially offset by the issuance of \$40 million of short-term debt in 2003 (compared to a \$50 million net reduction in short-term debt in 2002). The increase in SoCalGas's cash flows was the same as described above for PE, except for the change in dividends paid, which reflect a \$50 million decrease in dividends paid to PE in

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2003.

CREDIT RATINGS

On October 7, 2003, Standard & Poor's reduced the corporate credit ratings of SoCalGas from A+ to A, senior unsecured debt ratings from A to A-, and preferred stock ratings from A- to BBB+. The company's prior ratings for senior secured debt were affirmed at A+. All ratings were issued with a stable outlook.

On October 14, 2003 Fitch Ratings affirmed the senior secured debt ratings of SoCalGas at AA, senior unsecured debt ratings at AA-, and preferred stock ratings at A+. PE's preferred stock rating was lowered to A from A+. All ratings were issued with a stable outlook.

Moody's senior secured debt ratings of SoCalGas remained unchanged at A1, the senior unsecured debt ratings at A2, and preferred stock ratings at Baa1. All ratings maintained their prior stable outlook.

FACTORS INFLUENCING FUTURE PERFORMANCE

Performance of the companies 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 the Annual Report and in Note 3 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements herein.

Income Tax Issues

Resolution of the income tax issues described in Note 3 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements herein could have a material impact on results of operations for 2003, or one or more future periods.

Natural Gas Restructuring and Rates

As discussed in the Annual Report, in December 2001 the CPUC issued a decision related to natural gas industry restructuring, with implementation anticipated during 2002. During 2002 the California Utilities filed a proposed implementation schedule and revised tariffs and rules required for implementation. However, on February 27, 2003, the CPUC issued a resolution rejecting without prejudice those proposed tariffs and rules. The resolution ordered SoCalGas to file a new application, which would address detailed proposals for implementation of the December 2001 decision, but also would allow reconsideration of the December 2001 decision. SoCalGas filed such an application on June 30, 2003, and proposed some modifications to the provisions of the December 2001 decision to respond to concerns that it could lead to higher natural gas costs for consumers. The proposed modifications would also remove SoCalGas' exposure to risk or reward for the sale of receipt-point capacity. The filing proposes implementation of these provisions on April 1, 2004 and continuing through August 31, 2006. On September 29, 2003, the CPUC issued a ruling indicating that the proceeding will initially only consider implementation of the original December 2001 decision, but the Assigned Commissioner said he will informally look at the alternatives proposed by SoCalGas. The matter has been set for hearing and a CPUC decision is expected by January 2004. If the December 2001 decision is implemented, it is not expected to have a material effect on the California Utilities' earnings.

CPUC Investigation of Compliance with Affiliate Rules

On February 27, 2003, the CPUC opened an investigation of the business

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activities of SDG&E, SoCalGas and Sempra Energy to ensure that they have complied with relevant statutes and CPUC decisions in the management, oversight and operations of their companies. On September 18, 2003, the Commission suspended the procedural schedule until the CPUC completes an independent audit to evaluate energy-related business activities undertaken by Sempra Energy within the service territories of SDG&E and SoCalGas, relative to holding company systems and affiliate activities. The audit will be combined with the annual affiliate audit and should be completed by the end of 2004. The scope of the audit will be broader than the annual affiliate audit. In addition to an evaluation of compliance with CPUC rules and requirements, this audit will assess the potential for conflicts between the interests of Sempra Energy and the interests of the California Utilities and their ratepayers, and examine whether business activities undertaken by the California Utilities and/or their holding company and affiliates pose potential problems or unjust or unreasonable impacts on utility customers.

Cost of Service Filing

As previously reported, the California Utilities have filed cost of service applications with the CPUC seeking rate increases designed to reflect forecasts of 2004 capital and operating costs. SoCalGas is requesting revenue increases of approximately \$45 million. The ORA filed its prepared testimony in the applications on August 8, 2003, recommending rate decreases that would reduce annual revenues by \$121 million from their current level. TURN has proposed rates for SoCalGas that would reduce annual revenues by \$178 million from their current level. Hearings are expected to conclude by the end of this month. The procedural schedule for the cost of service applications permits a decision as early as March 2004, and the California Utilities have filed a petition for interim rate relief for the period from January 1, 2004 until the effective date of the decision. On November 3, 2003, the CPUC ALJ released a Proposed Decision that would authorize the California Utilities to create a memorandum account as of January 1, 2004, to record the difference between existing rates and those that are later authorized in the Commission's final decision in this case. The difference would then be amortized in rates. The full Commission can vote on the Proposed Decision as soon as December 4, 2003. The California Utilities have also filed for continuation through 2004 of existing PBR mechanisms for service quality and safety that would otherwise expire at the end of 2003.

An October 10, 2001 decision denied the California Utilities' request to continue equal sharing between ratepayers and shareholders of the estimated savings for the 1998 Enova-PE business combination that created Sempra Energy and, instead, ordered that all of the estimated 2003 merger savings go to ratepayers. In 2002, merger savings to shareholders for the three-month and nine-month periods were \$4 million and \$13 million, respectively.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Relevant pronouncements that have recently become effective or that are yet to be effective are SFAS 143, 148, 149 and 150, Interpretations 45 and 46, and EITF 02-3. See discussion in Note 2 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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.

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As of September 30, 2003, the total Value at Risk of SoCalGas' natural gas positions was not material.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The companies have designed and maintain disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the companies' reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and is accumulated and communicated to the companies' management, including their Chief Executive Officers and Chief Financial Officers, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating these controls and procedures, management recognizes that any system of controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired objectives and necessarily applies judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of other possible controls and procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officers and the Chief Financial Officers, the companies as of the date of this quarterly report have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the companies' disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the companies' Chief Executive Officers and Chief Financial Officers have concluded that the controls and procedures are effective.

There have been no significant changes in the companies' internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect the internal controls subsequent to the date the companies completed their evaluations.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Except as described in Note 3 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, neither the companies 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.

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.

Exhibit 31 -- Section 302 Certifications

31.1 Statement of PE's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

31.2 Statement of PE's Chief Financial Officer pursuant

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to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

31.3 Statement of SoCalGas' Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

31.4 Statement of SoCalGas' Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Exhibit 32 -- Section 906 Certifications

32.1 Statement of PE's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350.

32.2 Statement of PE's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350.

32.3 Statement of SoCalGas' Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350.

32.4 Statement of SoCalGas' Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The following report on Form 8-K was filed after June 30, 2003:

Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 7, 2003, filing as an exhibit Semptra Energy's press release of August 7, 2003, giving the financial results for the three months ended June 30, 2003.

Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 2, 2003, announcing CPUC approval of certain performance rewards and the CPUC's denial of rehearing requested by opponents of an approved settlement agreement with SDG&E.

Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 6, 2003, filing as an exhibit Semptra Energy's press release of November 6, 2003, giving the financial results for the three months ended September 30, 2003.

SIGNATURES

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

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES

(Registrant)

Date: November 6, 2003

By: /s/ F. H. Ault

F. H. Ault

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Sr. Vice President and Controller

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY

(Registrant)

By: /s/ D.L. Reed

D.L. Reed
President and
Chief Financial Officer