SEMPRA ENERGY

Analyst Conference

April 5, 2017

Sempra Energy®

Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

We make statements in this presentation that are not historical fact and constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are based upon assumptions with respect to the future, involve risks and uncertainties, and are not guarantees of performance. These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the filing date of this report. We assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or other factors. In this report, when we use words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "plans," "estimates," "projects," "forecasts," "contemplates," "assumes," "depends," "should," "could," "would," "will," "confident," "may," "potential," "possible," "proposed," "target," "pursue," "outlook," "maintain," or similar expressions, or when we discuss our guidance, strategy, plans, goals, opportunities, projections, initiatives, objectives or intentions, we are making forward-looking statements.

Factors, among others, that could cause our actual results and future actions to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements include actions and the timing of actions, including decisions, new regulations, and issuances of permits and other authorizations by the California Public Utilities Commission, U.S. Department of Energy, California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, states, cities and counties, and other regulatory and governmental bodies in the United States and other countries in which we operate; the timing and success of business development efforts and construction projects, including risks in obtaining or maintaining permits and other authorizations on a timely basis, risks in completing construction projects on schedule and on budget, and risks in obtaining the consent and participation of partners; the resolution of civil and criminal litigation and regulatory investigations; deviations from regulatory precedent or practice that result in a reallocation of benefits or burdens among shareholders and ratepayers; modifications of settlements; delays in, or disallowance or denial of, regulatory agency authorizations to recover costs in rates from customers (including with respect to regulatory assets associated with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station facility and 2007 wildfires) or regulatory agency approval for projects required to enhance safety and reliability; the availability of electric power, natural gas and liquefied natural gas, and natural gas pipeline and storage capacity, including disruptions caused by failures in the transmission grid, moratoriums on the withdrawal or injection of natural gas from or into storage facilities, and equipment failures; changes in energy markets; volatility in commodity prices; moves to reduce or eliminate reliance on natural gas; the impact on the value of our investment in natural gas storage and related assets from low natural gas prices, low volatility of natural gas prices and the inability to procure favorable long-term contracts for storage services; risks posed by actions of third parties who control the operations of our investments, and risks that our partners or counterparties will be unable or unwilling to fulfill their contractual commitments; weather conditions, natural disasters, accidents, equipment failures, explosions, terrorist attacks and other events that disrupt our operations, damage our facilities and systems, cause the release of greenhouse gases, radioactive materials and harmful emissions, cause wildfires and subject us to third-party liability for property damage or personal injuries, fines and penalties, some of which may not be covered by insurance (including costs in excess of applicable policy limits) or may be disputed by insurers; cybersecurity threats to the energy grid, storage and pipeline infrastructure, the information and systems used to operate our businesses and the confidentiality of our proprietary information and the personal information of our customers and employees; the ability to win competitively bid infrastructure projects against a number of strong and aggressive competitors; capital markets and economic conditions, including the availability of credit and the liquidity of our investments; fluctuations in inflation, interest and currency exchange rates and our ability to effectively hedge the risk of such fluctuations; changes in the tax code as a result of potential federal tax reform, such as the elimination of the deduction for interest and non-deductibility of all, or a portion of, the cost of imported materials, equipment and commodities; changes in foreign and domestic trade policies and laws, including border tariffs, revisions to favorable international trade agreements, and changes that make our exports less competitive or otherwise restrict our ability to export; expropriation of assets by foreign governments and title and other property disputes; the impact on reliability of San Diego Gas & Electric Company's (SDG&E) electric transmission and distribution system due to increased amount and variability of power supply from renewable energy sources; the impact on competitive customer rates due to the growth in distributed and local power generation and the corresponding decrease in demand for power delivered through SDG&E's electric transmission and distribution system and from possible departing retail load resulting from customers transferring to Direct Access and Community Choice Aggregation; and other uncertainties, some of which may be difficult to predict and are beyond our control.

These forward-looking statements speak only as of April 5, 2017 and the company undertakes no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. These risks and uncertainties are further discussed in the reports that Sempra Energy has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These reports are available through the EDGAR system free-of-charge on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov, and on the company's website at www.sempra.com.

VALUE CREATION STRATEGY

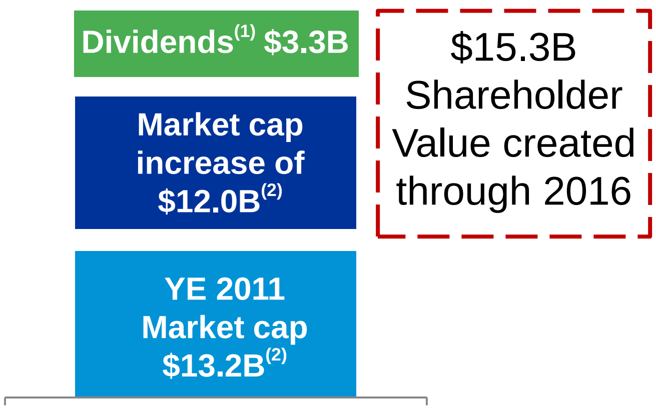
Debbie Reed

Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer

Sempra Energy®

Historical Shareholder Return

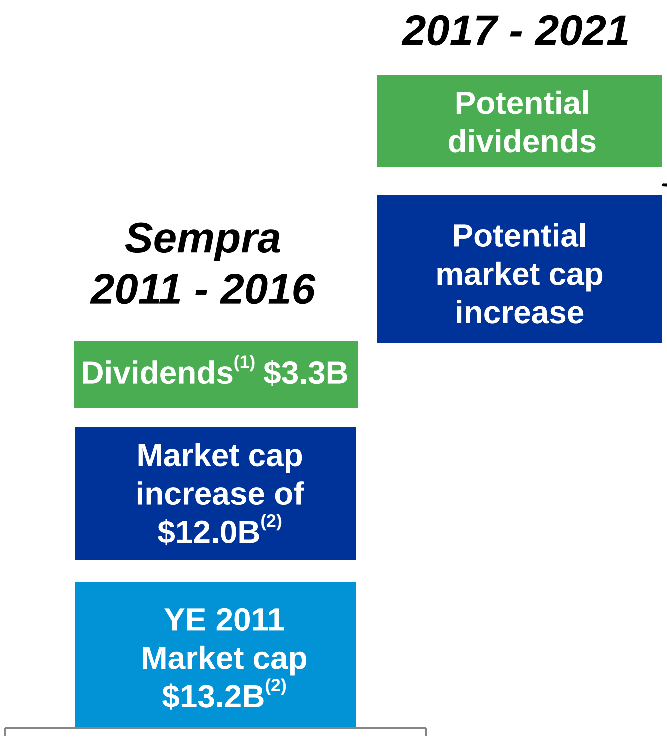
Sempra 2011 - 2016



- Nearly doubled market capitalization
- Increased annual dividend per share by ~60%[3]
- Built or advanced significant Utility & Infrastructure projects without material Sempra equity issuances
  - Sunrise Powerlink
  - Advanced Meter Infrastructure
  - Pipeline Safety Enhancement Project (PSEP)
  - Mexican natural gas pipeline infrastructure build-out
  - Cameron Trains 1 - 3 LNG redevelopment opportunity
- California utilities adjusted earnings grew ~40%[4]
- Focused on a balanced portfolio of growth assets

1) Represents total cumulative dividends declared from 12/31/2011 through 12/31/2016.
2) Market cap calculated using closing share price as of last trading day of the applicable year and total shares outstanding as of end of the applicable year.
3) Calculated from 2011 DPS of $1.92 to 2016 DPS of $3.02.
4) Calculated from 2011 combined adjusted earnings of $718M to 2016 combined adjusted earnings of $999M. California utilities combined adjusted earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure. See appendix in Financial section for further details. California utilities GAAP earnings grew 28% based on reported combined GAAP earnings of $718M in 2011 and $919M in 2016.

2021 Vision: Value Drivers for Strong Long-Term Results



- Leading EPS Growth: 10% - 11% projected compound annual growth rate[3]
- Disciplined & Balanced Growth: higher earnings visibility and projected U.S. EPS mix of ~75%
- Balance Sheet Strength: \$2.5B - \$4.5B in projected additional debt capacity[4]
- Superior Dividend Per Share (DPS) Growth: 8% - 9% annual growth[5]
- Diverse Platforms: opportunity to increase / extend EPS & DPS growth

1) Represents total cumulative dividends declared from 12/31/2011 through 12/31/2016.
2) Market Cap calculated using closing share price as of last trading day of the applicable year and total shares outstanding as of end of the applicable year.
3) Projected EPS CAGR is calculated from the 2017 guidance range through 2021. Growth rates for each individual year may vary. Leading EPS Growth is based on the growth rates estimates set forth by Bloomberg, typically for the 3 - 5 year timeframe, for the companies comprising the S&P 500 Utilities Index.
4) Additional debt capacity assumes \$1.5B allocated to placeholder share repurchase plus \$1.0B-\$3.0B for incremental spending, and is based on Projected Adj. Funds from Operations (FFO)/Debt of ~22%, which is a non-GAAP financial measure. See appendix in Financial Section for further details. On a GAAP basis, Projected Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Debt range in 2021 is 23.2% - 23.5% before placeholder share repurchase and 21.2% - 21.6% after placeholder share repurchase.
5) 8% - 9% growth rate assumed as a planning convention from 2017 - 2021. The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of the Sempra Energy Board of Directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than projected.

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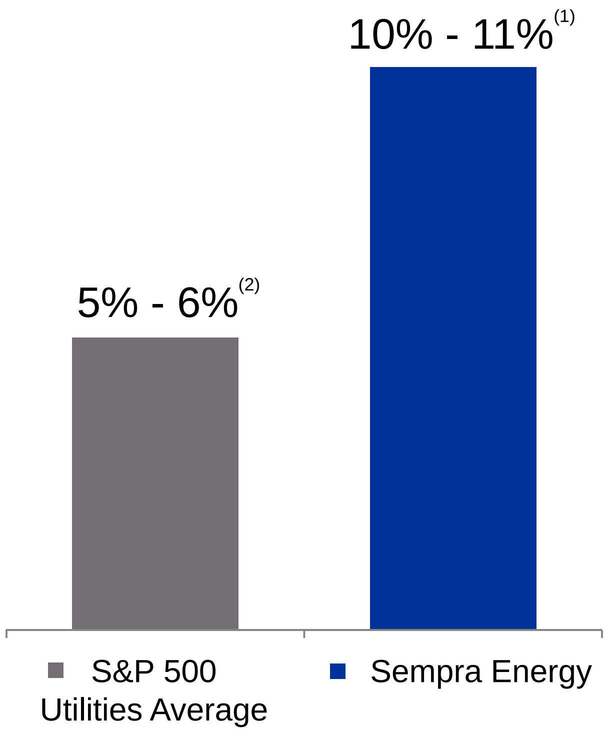
Leading EPS Growth: Projected 10% - 11%[(1)]



2017 - 2021 Key Drivers

- Conservative capital plan assumptions:
  - California utilities: expected performance under the current GRC and continuation of the 3.5% attrition per year
  - Mexico: only includes projects under contract
  - LNG liquefaction: assumes Cameron Trains 1 - 3 fully in-service, no additional expansions assumed
  - Renewables: only includes existing contracted projects, including 100 MW to become operational in 2017
- Sempra has a diverse portfolio to access growth and the ability to flex balance sheet strength to potentially increase / extend growth rates

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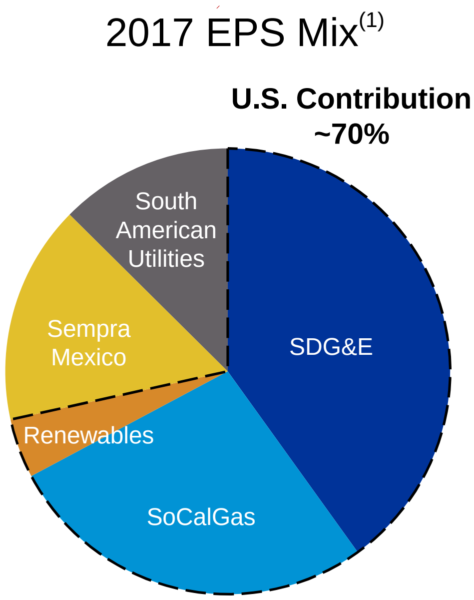
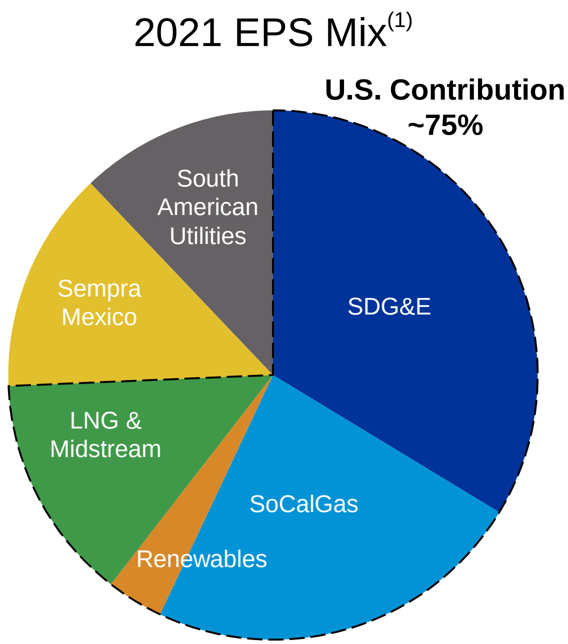
1) Projected EPS CAGR is calculated from the 2017 guidance range through 2021. Growth rates for each individual year may vary. Leading EPS Growth is based on the growth rates estimates set forth by Bloomberg, typically for the 3 - 5 year timeframe, for the companies comprising the S&P 500 Utilities Index.
2) S&P 500 Utilities Average represents estimated average long-term EPS CAGR of the companies in the S&P 500 Utilities Index, excluding Sempra Energy, and is from Bloomberg and company disclosures. Growth rate period may vary for each company.

Disciplined & Balanced Growth: Higher Earnings Visibility



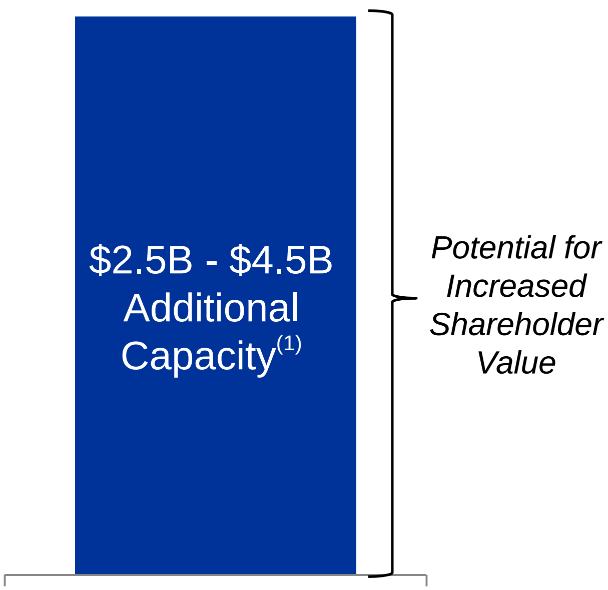


- U.S. portfolio mix expected to grow from 2017 - 2021 with Cameron Trains 1 - 3 coming online
- ~90% of our business expected to be U.S. dollar-denominated in 2021
- Contracted infrastructure counterparties have A-/A3 weighted-average credit rating[2]
- Infrastructure counterparties have a 15-year weighted-average remaining contract life[3]

1) Expected losses from LNG & Midstream in 2017 and expected losses from Parent & Other in 2017 and 2021 included in U.S. contribution calculation but not shown in pie chart. Expected Parent & Other contribution assumed to be proportional to U.S. / International earnings mix.
2) Counterparty weighting is based on projected 2021 pretax income (income before income taxes and equity earnings of certain unconsolidated subsidiaries) to Sempra from the counterparty and average based on standard S&P/Moody's Credit Ratings where available or parent rating if direct counterparty is not rated.
3) Contract life weighting is based on projected 2021 pretax income (income before income taxes and equity earnings of certain unconsolidated subsidiaries) to Sempra from the counterparty. Contract life is comprised of the remaining life of current contracts after April 5, 2017 or the full life of contracts starting after that date.

Balance Sheet Strength: $2.5B - $4.5B Add'l Debt Capacity

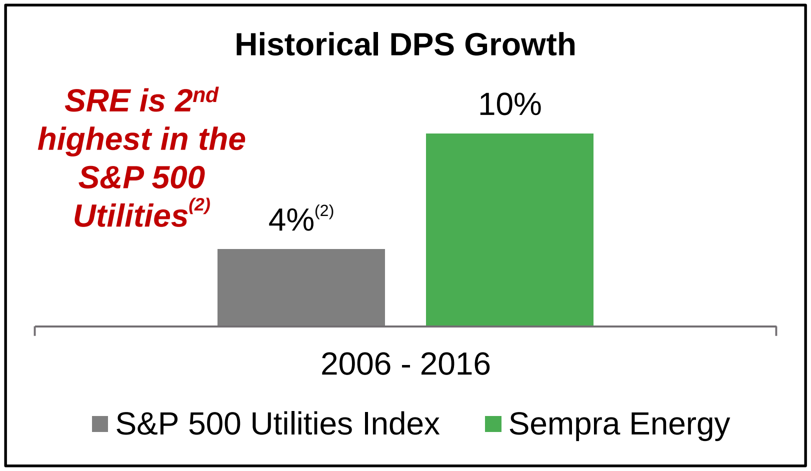
2021: Projected Additional Debt Capacity

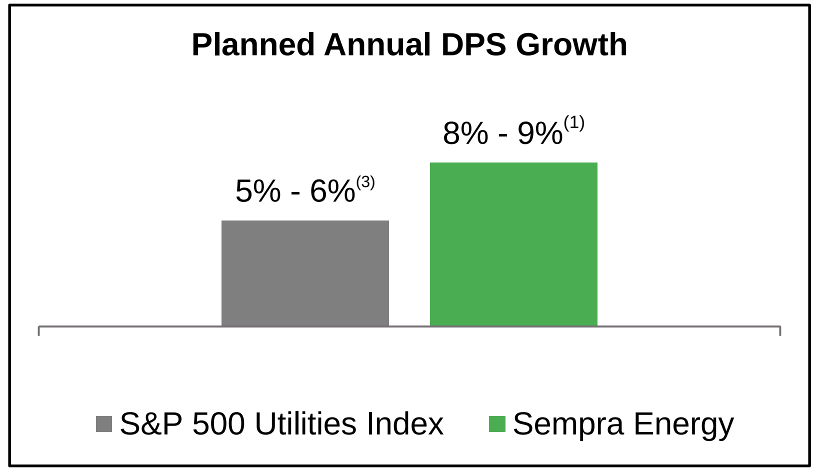


- Improving credit profile provides flexibility
- Adj. FFO-to-Debt[(1)] projected to improve to ~22% in 2021
- Creates $2.5B to $4.5B of projected additional balance sheet capacity[(1)]
  - $1.5B placeholder spending would use a portion of this capacity
- Growing projected debt capacity can be used to return value to shareholders by:
  1) Funding additional growth opportunities
  2) Further increases in annual dividend growth[(2)]
  3) Share repurchases
- Sempra has a long-term commitment to maintain strong credit ratings

1) Additional debt capacity assumes $1.5B allocated to placeholder share repurchase plus $1.0B-$3.0B for incremental spending. Adj. FFO, adjusted debt and adj. FFO/debt percentage are non-GAAP financial measures. Additional debt capacity is based on Projected Adj. FFO/Debt of ~22%, and therefore is also a non-GAAP financial measure. Adj. FFO/Debt of ~22% excludes $1.5B placeholder spend. See appendix in Financial section for further details. On a GAAP basis, Projected Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Debt range in 2021 is 23.2% - 23.5% before placeholder share repurchase and 21.2% - 21.6% after placeholder share repurchase.
2) 8% - 9% growth rate assumed as a planning convention from 2017 - 2021. The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of the Sempra Energy Board of Directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than projected.

Superior DPS Growth: 8% - 9%(1)





- 8% - 9%(1) annual dividend growth over the next couple years until Cameron comes online, then will reassess for additional increases
- Commitment to dividend growth provides significant shareholder value
- Growth is supported by increasing cash flows and a utility-like risk profile

1) 8% - 9% growth rate assumed as a planning convention from 2017 - 2021. The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of the Sempra Energy Board of Directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than projected.
2) Utility average represents historical DPS CAGR of the S&P 500 Utilities Index, excluding companies that in 2006 did not exist or offer a dividend, and is from Bloomberg.
3) S&P 500 Utilities average represents estimated average long-term DPS annual growth of the companies in the S&P 500 Utilities Index, excluding Sempra Energy, and is from Bloomberg and company disclosures. Growth rate period may vary for each company.

Diverse Platforms: Opportunity to Increase / Extend Growth

Opportunity Focus Areas	Sempra Utilities	Sempra Infrastructure
Safety & Reliability ▪ Focus on enhancing and updating infrastructure	✓	✓
System Modernization ▪ Fueled by the need to connect regions, technology, integration of distributed resources, and enhanced data analytics	✓	✓
Electrification & Decarbonization ▪ Transitioning to electric and natural gas-based solutions to address environmental concerns and societal preferences	✓	✓
Global Gas & Liquids Demand ▪ Demand for gas continues to grow; LNG facilitates growth by connecting regions; liquids pipelines and terminals in Mexico	✓	✓

How We Measure Our Success

1. Delivering on 2017 EPS Guidance of $4.85 - $5.25
2. Continuing our long-term track record of operational excellence
3. Meeting 10% - 11%[(1)] projected earnings per share compound annual growth through 2021
4. Delivering 8% - 9%[(2)] annual dividend per share growth; will reassess further increases when Cameron comes online
5. Capturing new investment opportunities to increase / extend EPS & DPS growth

1) Projected EPS CAGR is calculated from the 2017 guidance range through 2021. Growth rates for each individual year may vary.
2) 8% - 9% growth rate assumed as a planning convention from 2017 - 2021. The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of the Sempra Energy Board of Directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than projected.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT UPDATE

Dennis Arriola

Executive Vice President

Corporate Strategy & External Affairs

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Key Elements of Sempra's Strategy

Markets & Policy

- Understand customer and market dynamics
- Anticipate change / disruptions
- Recognize regional policies and trends

Identify / Prioritize Opportunities

- Profitable, sustained growth
- Risk management
- Timely capital reallocation

Solid Foundation

- Strong balance sheet
- Diverse platforms
- Discipline / capital allocation
- Execution / operational excellence
- Track record / reputation

Business Environment Changes Drive New Opportunities

Changing Energy & Policy Environment		Sempra Opportunities
Aging infrastructure, heightened federal safety standards	Safety & Reliability	PSEP, RAMP, SIMP(1)
Declining technology costs	System Modernization	Substation infrastructure, electric transmission, batteries
Increasing focus on low-carbon energy	Electrification & Decarbonization	Electric vehicle infrastructure, heavy-duty transportation
Sustained low natural gas and liquids prices	Global Gas & Liquids Demand	LNG and liquids infrastructure

1) PSEP: Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan RAMP: Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase; SIMP: Storage Integrity Management Plan.

Safety & Reliability

Focus on enhancing and updating electric and natural gas infrastructure

- Public safety priority
- Helping ensure energy reliability for all customers – cost effectively
- Higher emphasis on risk management – using advanced data and analytics to prioritize investment
- Utilizing new technology to improve reliability and optimize operating costs

System Modernization

Fueled by need to connect regions, technology, integration of distributed generation, and enhanced data analytics

- New investments in natural gas and electric distribution businesses
- Continued cost declines for new technologies and increasing customer acceptance
- Integration of new storage technology

Caption: SDG&E's 30 MW / 120 MWh battery storage project in Escondido, largest lithium-ion battery system in the world

Electrification & Decarbonization

Transitioning to electric and natural gas-based solutions to address environmental concerns and societal preferences

- California mandate to reduce GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 includes 50% RPS[(1)]
- 33 states, districts, and territories have an RPS; 9 have renewable energy goals[(2)]
- Increasing focus on low-carbon energy sources in Mexico (goal of 35% by 2024[(3)]), Chile, and Peru
- Light-duty and heavy-duty transportation provides opportunity to reduce GHG emissions and regional air pollution problems
- Early in cycle of growth for renewable gas

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1) California Senate Bill 350, as signed into law by Governor Brown, increases California's RPS to 50% by 2030.
2) Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 12/28/2016.
3) Mexican Energy Transition Law.

Global Gas & Liquids Demand

Natural gas transitioning from local demand to global marketplace

- International policies and market dynamics being driven by low-cost and abundant natural gas supplies; shift away from coal expected to continue
- Mexico's energy reform creating liquids pipeline and terminal opportunities
- LNG long-term contracts still required
- Market of buyers growing and diversifying in Asia and Europe
- Exporting U.S. energy consistent with improving balance of trade and influence globally

Opportunities Across the Sempra Portfolio

	California Utilities	South America Utilities	Sempra Mexico	Sempra Renewables	Sempra LNG & Midstream
Safety & Reliability	✓	✓	✓		✓
System Modernization	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Electrification & Decarbonization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Global Gas & Liquids Demand		✓	✓		✓

Diversified portfolio of focused and disciplined businesses provide sustainable growth opportunities for the future

Key Takeaways

- Focused - but flexible - strategy to capitalize on new opportunities
- Right markets with the right customers
- Talent and expertise to execute successfully
- Effective risk management
- Strengthening balance sheet to increase and extend long-term growth

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT UPDATE

APPENDIX

Sempra's Environmental, Social & Governance Stewardship

	Key Highlights
Environmental	▪ Emissions from power generation are >40% lower than U.S. average ▪ 43% of the power delivered to customers in SDG&E's service territory is renewable ▪ Only 1% of water withdrawn is from freshwater sources
Social	▪ 2.10 recordable injuries per 100 full-time employees at SDG&E and 3.18 at SoCalGas(1) ▪ Electric reliability at SDG&E: 72 min average annual outage per customer(2)
Governance	▪ Strong lead director role on Board and 92% of directors are independent ▪ 69% of Board directors are women or ethnic minorities ▪ Average tenure of Board directors is 6.9 years ▪ Robust shareholder engagement program including outreach to shareholders representing more than 60% of Sempra's total outstanding shares

1) OSHA recordables.
2) SAIDI – Average time per year a customer's service is interrupted by sustained outages.

SEMPRA UTILITIES

Steve Davis

Corporate Group President of Utilities

Sempra Energy®

Sempra Utilities Overview

Sempra Utilities

- San Diego Gas & Electric
- Southern California Gas Co.
- South American Utilities

Our Utilities share similar priorities, investment rationale and focus:

- Maintain operational excellence – safety, reliability and customer service
- Execute capital plan in alignment with jurisdictional policies
- Achieve timely regulatory approvals
- Pursue new growth opportunities
- Achieve / exceed financial objectives

Recent Accomplishments

California Utilities

- ✓ 2016 California General Rate Case: Approved with 3.5% attrition adjustments in 2017 and 2018
- ✓ Cost of Capital: Reached settlement agreement and filed for CPUC approval of two-year extension through December 31, 2019[(1)]
- ✓ More than $1.4B in major capital projects approved
- ✓ Energy storage projects: 37.5 MW approved and constructed
- ✓ Transportation electrification: CPUC directed (SB 350) filing; requested ~$300M in new investment

South American Utilities

- ✓ 2016 Chilquinta Distribution Rate Case: Positive outcome; increasing revenues; runs through October 2020
- ✓ New projects awarded to Luz del Sur within service territory, leading to growth through regulated assets

1) Settlement Agreement for two-year extension is subject to CPUC approval. Return on equity adjustment is a reduction of 10bps / 5bps (SDG&E / SoCalGas).

Balanced Growth Opportunities

Strategic Growth Platforms	SDG&E	SoCalGas	Luz Del Sur / Chilquinta
Safety & Reliability ▪ Focus on enhancing and updating electric and gas infrastructure	✓	✓	✓
System Modernization ▪ Fueled by the need to connect regions, technology, integration of distributed resources, and enhanced data analytics	✓	✓	✓
Electrification & Decarbonization ▪ Transportation sector is the largest source of GHG emissions in California[1]; hydro plentiful in South America	✓	✓	✓
Global Gas & Liquids Demand ▪ Demand for gas continues to grow	n/a	n/a	✓

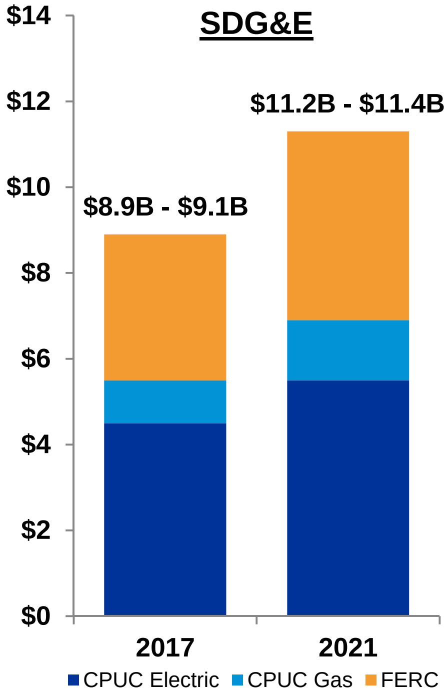
1) Source: California Air Resources Board (CARB) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) by Economic Sector in 2014.

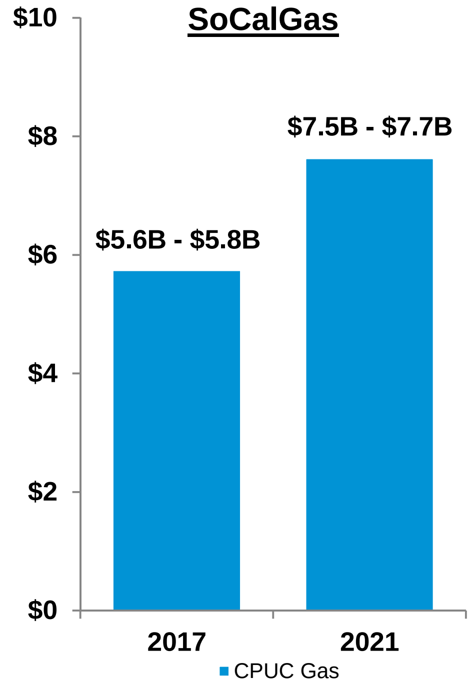
CALIFORNIA UTILITIES

- Rate Base Growth Drives Future Earnings
- Aliso Canyon Storage Update
- Regulatory Environment
- Investment Platforms
- Growth Opportunities
- 5-Year Plan Projected Outcomes

Rate Base Growth Drives Future Earnings

Projected Rate Base





Key Assumptions in 5-Year Plan:

- Annual attrition of 3.5% through 2021
- Cost of capital settlement approved(1)
  - Debt true-up in 2018
  - ROE adjustment in 2018

Not in 5-Year Plan:

- 2019 General Rate Case (GRC) outcome
- New GRC / RAMP process(2)
  - Risk focus on safety and reliability
  - Opportunity for incremental investments

Highlights of 5-Year Plan:

- Combined projected earnings
  - $975M - $1,055M in 2017
  - $1,000M - $1,080M in 2018
- Rate base expected to grow at 6% - 7% CAGR(3)

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1) Effective January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2019 pending CPUC approval of settlement agreement for extension of cost of capital proceeding; percentages shown assume no change in authorized capital structure; debt true-up is approximately $28M at SoCalGas and $8M at SDG&E; return on equity adjustment is a reduction of 10bps / 5bps (SDG&E / SoCalGas)
2) 2019 GRC filing will include funding for Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (RAMP) filed November 2016.
3) Rate base does not reflect potential tax reform. CAGR is calculated based on the midpoint of the projected rate base ranges 2017 - 2021.

Aliso Canyon Storage Update[1]

Issues Resolved

- ✓ Leak sealed over a year ago
- ✓ LA County Department of Public Health concluded indoor / outdoor testing which facilitated residents moving back to their homes
- ✓ Settled claims with two governmental agencies
- ✓ Strengthened infrastructure / safety at Aliso Canyon

Focus Going Forward

1. Resume injection at the field
2. Continue to collect insurance proceeds from expected insurance coverage of $1.2B - $1.4B
3. Continue to make progress on legal matters
4. Enhance infrastructure / safety at other storage fields

1) SoCalGas has and will incur significant costs and expenses related to remediating the natural gas leak at its Aliso Canyon natural gas storage facility and to mitigate local community and environmental impacts from the leak, some or a substantial portion of which may not be recoverable through insurance, and SoCalGas also may incur significant liabilities for fines, penalties, damages and greenhouse gas mitigation activities as a result of this incident, some or a significant portion of which may not be recoverable through insurance. Please refer to the “Risk Factors” and “Factors Influencing Future Performance” sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and other factors associated with Aliso Canyon.

California's Constructive Regulatory Environment

- ✓ Emphasizes safety and reliability
- ✓ Decouples earnings from sales
- ✓ Clean energy policies drive investments
- ✓ Focuses on infrastructure modernization / innovation
- ✓ Post-GRC test year annual attrition

Investment Platforms

Policy Drivers	Plan Investments
Safety & Reliability ▪ Public safety priority ▪ Higher emphasis on risk management ▪ Natural gas storage critical to grid reliability	**Infrastructure Hardening** ▪ Pipeline and storage integrity programs ▪ Cleveland National Forest fire hardening ▪ Mobile home park upgrades for safety
Technology & Renewable Growth ▪ Renewable Portfolio Standard increase(1) ▪ New investments in distribution business(2) ▪ Renewable gas development regulations	**System Modernization** ▪ Electric distribution system upgrades ▪ South Orange County regional transmission reliability ▪ Distributed energy resources, including RNG(5)
Electrification & Decarbonization ▪ California mandate to reduce GHG emissions(3) ▪ Governor Brown's Zero-Emission Vehicle Plan(4) ▪ Natural gas end-use as a clean energy choice	**Clean Transportation & Electrification** ▪ Electric vehicle charging infrastructure ▪ Battery storage ▪ Natural gas for heavy-duty transportation

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1) Senate Bill 350, as signed into law by Governor Brown, increases RPS to 50% by 2030.
2) DRP OIR – CPUC proceeding to promote greater utility integration of Distributed Energy Resources (DER) into planning, operations, and investment.
3) California Senate Bill 32 requires GHG emissions reductions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030.
4) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Action Plan sets a goal of grid-integrated charging for 1M ZEVs by 2020, and 1.5M ZEVs on California roadways by 2025.
5) Renewable natural gas.

Infrastructure Hardening and System Modernization

Over 80% of investments in 5-Year Plan are safety and reliability / modernization

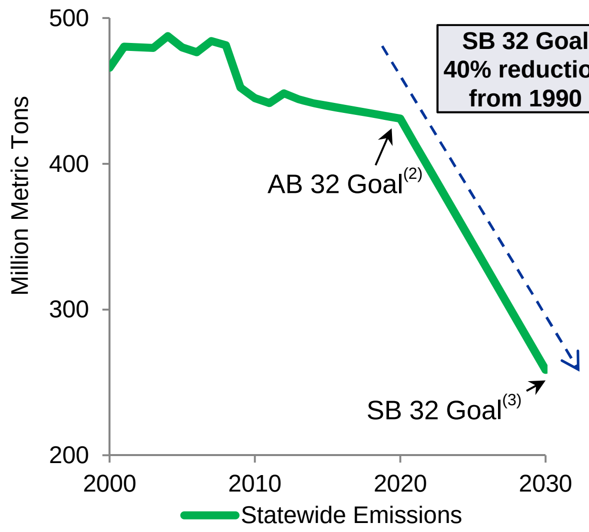
	Examples	Description	Plan Investment[1]	Approval
SDG&E	Cleveland National Forest	Supports fire hardening and public safety	\$450M - \$500M	✓
SDG&E	South Orange County Reliability / Sycamore PQ	Provides local and regional transmission reliability	\$300M - \$360M	✓
SDG&E	Pipeline Safety and Reliability Project[2]	Helps ensure public safety and regional reliability	\$275M - \$325M	Filed
SDG&E	Integrity Management Programs	Gas transmission and distribution integrity	\$200M - \$225M	✓
SoCalGas	Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan[3]	Test / replace gas transmission pipelines	\$1,200M - \$1,300M	✓
SoCalGas	Integrity Management Programs	Gas transmission, distribution and storage integrity	\$1,000M - \$1,100M	✓

1) Estimated capital expenditures for 2017 - 2021.
2) Application filed September 2015.
3) Phase 1 approved, cost recovery subject to CPUC reasonableness review; Phase 2 filed Q1 2017.

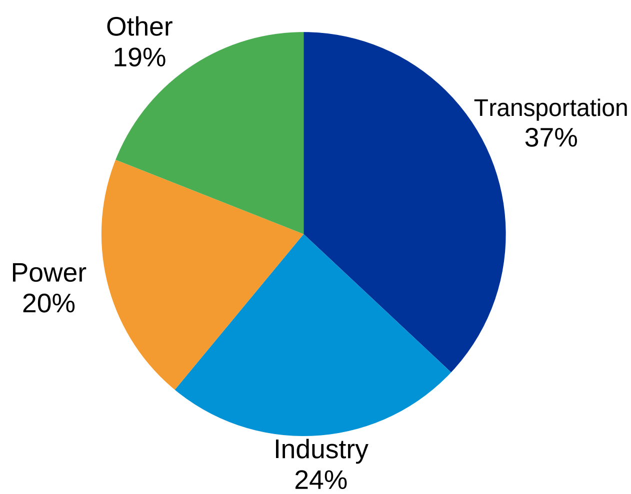
Clean Transportation

At nearly 40% of emissions[(1)], decarbonizing transportation is essential to any GHG reduction pathway

GHG Policy Targets



GHG Emissions in California[(1)]



Pathways to 2030

- Electrify 1.5M[(4)] vehicles in San Diego County; electric sales grow by 25%
- Convert 160,000 heavy-duty fleet vehicles in Southern California to natural gas[(5)]; gas sales grow by 15%
- Aid commercial and industrial customers in decarbonization (e.g. ports convert to electricity and natural gas)

1) California Air Resources Board (CARB) "Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector" in 2014. Transportation sector constitutes 37% of GHG emissions in California.
2) California Assembly Bill 32 requires reduced greenhouse gas emissions from all sources.
3) California Senate Bill 32 requires GHG emissions reductions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030.
4) Approximately half of the vehicles in the San Diego region.
5) HD trucks with Near Zero engine technology operating on natural gas offer 90% or greater NOx emissions reductions compared to the current standard, and 60% - 400% carbon reduction compared to diesel when running on renewable natural gas.

Growth Opportunities – Examples

~$1.9B - $2.6B of potential investments incremental to 5-Year Plan and beyond

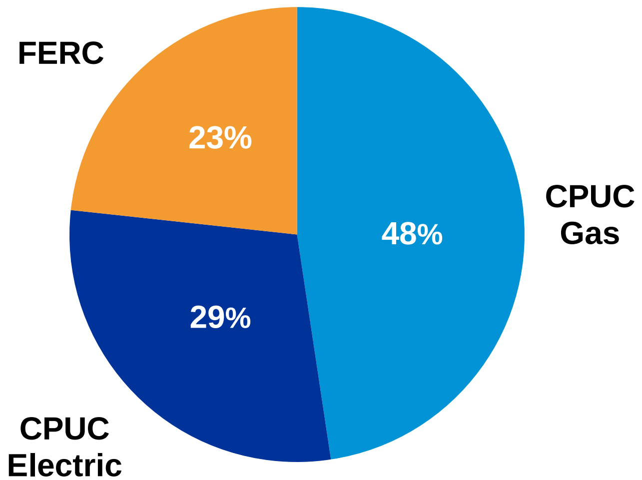
	Opportunity	Description	Investment[1]	Status[2]
Base GRC	RAMP	**Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (RAMP) GRC filing** – CPUC requirement to identify and quantify risks and mitigation; GRC filing expected to include RAMP-related investments	TBD	Filings: RAMP 2016, 2019 GRC Q3 2017
Incremental GRC	Infrastructure Hardening	**Pipeline Integrity Programs** – Accelerate and/or expand gas distribution infrastructure above currently approved Integrity Management Program	$300M - $500M	Potential Filing[3]
		Master Meter Mobile Home Park – Expand beyond current pilot program	$200M - $300M	Filing Q2 2017
	System Modernization	**Electric Substation Infrastructure** – Rebuild substations, replace aging transformers and circuit breakers, and modernize control equipment	$100M - $300M	Potential Filing
		Customer Information System – New central system to enhance billing and payment, credit, service orders, and outage management	$175M - $225M	Filing Q2 2017
		High Voltage Transmission / Investment – Southwest Powerlink conversion to HVDC	$900M - $1B	Requesting CAISO[4] approval
	Clean Transportation / Energy Storage	**Battery Storage** – Incremental investments authorized by AB 2868	$150M - $200M	Potential Filing[5]
		Additional Electrification – e.g. medium-duty vehicles, forklifts / equipment	TBD	Potential Filing
		Heavy-Duty Transportation – Fleet conversions and natural gas infrastructure	$80M - $120M	Potential Filing[6]

1) Potential incremental investment.
2) Future filing dates are projected.
3) Pipeline Integrity Programs require additional regulatory approval if capital expenditures exceed authorized capital expenditures.
4) California Independent System Operator.
5) Assembly Bill 2868 instructs the CPUC to direct utilities to file applications by May 2018.
6) Requires CPUC approval.

California Utilities' 5-Year Plan Projected Outcomes

2021 Rate Base

~$19B of Combined Rate Base



2017 - 2021 Outcomes

- Safe and reliable energy to more than 25M consumers
- $12.3B[1] in capital expenditures
- 2017 first year projected over $1B in combined earnings[2]
- More than $3B[3] in dividends to parent

1) Five-year projected approximate totals 2017 - 2021.
2) Calculated from the midpoint of the 2017 guidance ranges.
3) The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of SDG&E's and SoCalGas' boards of directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts less than projected.

SOUTH AMERICAN UTILITIES

- Investment Rationale
- Stable Growth Businesses with Solid Returns
- Plan Execution
- Growth Opportunities

Investment Rationale

- Attractive regulatory frameworks
- Revenue stream backed by regulated customer base
- Customer and energy demand should create earnings growth
- Local presence and management expertise serves as platform for growth opportunities beyond distribution business
- Strong balance sheets with access to local debt and/or equity markets

	Peru	Chile	USA
Sovereign Rating[1]	BBB+ Stable	AA- Negative	AA+ Stable
5-Year Expected GDP CAGR[2]	4.1%	2.6%	2.3%
10-year Expected Electric Consumption CAGR[3]	6%	4%	0%

1) Source: Sovereign Rating List, Foreign Currency Rating, Standard & Poor's.
2) Source: Latin Focus (February 2017).
3) Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2016 (USA), CNE (Chile), COES (Peru).

Stable Growth Businesses with Solid Returns

- Solid historical financial performance
  - Stable earnings contribution
  - Sustained growth
  - Low financial leverage and self-funding balance sheets
- Strong increase in earnings contribution expected in 2017 and beyond

(U.S.$M)	Sempra South American Utilities
2016 Earnings	$156
2017E Earnings	$180 - $200
2018E Earnings	$195 - $215

(U.S.$M)	Luz del Sur	Chilquinta
Additional debt capacity(1)	$500+	$500+

1) Additional debt capacity based on limitations of debt-to-equity bank covenants at each local utility using local IFRS financial statements.

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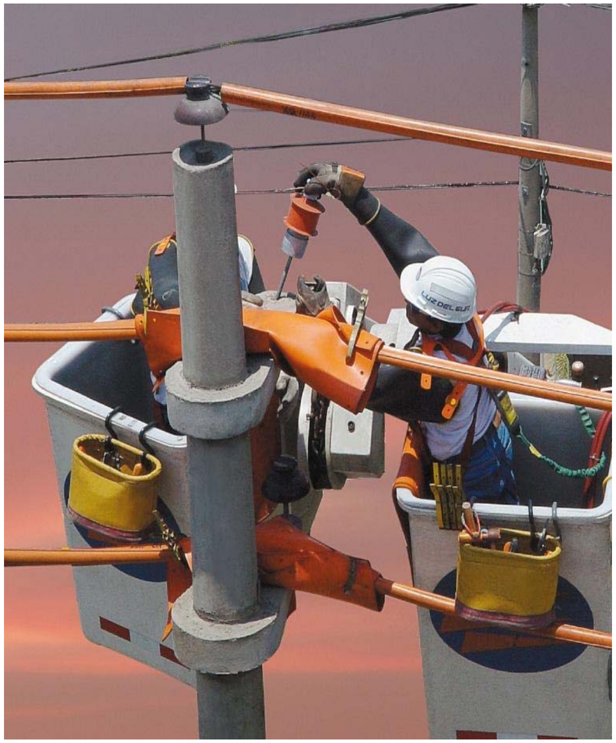
Plan Execution

- Operational excellence
  - Key focus on safety, reliability, and customer service
  - Luz del Sur awarded the Electric Peruvian Company of the Year (2015); Chilquinta received Best Company in Quality and Service award (2016), among others[1]
- Deliver growth investments in regulated assets on time and on budget
  - ~$300M of projects awarded in Peru (in-service 2016 - 2020)
  - $260M of transmission line projects in Chile (one line in operation and two more expected in-service Q4 2017 and 2018)[2]
- Proactive regulatory and community relationships



1) Awards given by Premio Empresa Peruana, and Superintendencia de Electricidad y Combustibles, respectively.
2) Chilquinta has 50% ownership in these projects.

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Growth Opportunities

Peru

- Numerous hydro projects under consideration with secure customer base:
  - Southern Hydro Project – up to 450 MW[1]
  - Santa Teresa II – 280 MW
  - Garibaldi – 190 MW
- Evaluate participation in the re-bid for the ~$6B Southern Peru Pipeline scheduled for 2017

Chile

- Continue bidding on new transmission projects[2]
  - Next bid scheduled for April 2017 (estimated project capex over $250M)
- $150M of regulated substation projects within Chilquinta's service territory under evaluation


Santa Teresa Hydroelectric Power Plant


Eletrans Diego de Almagro - Cardones Trunk Transmission Line

1) Final investment decision on initial 290 MW expected before the end of 2017.
2) Through 50/50 JV with Sociedad Austral de Electricidad S.A. (SAESA).

Sempra Utilities – How We Measure Our Success

1. Operational excellence
2. Capital deployed in alignment with public policy
3. Position natural gas and electricity as enablers of policy / consumer objectives
4. Organizational focus on managing costs
5. Meet or exceed financial objectives

CALIFORNIA UTILITIES

APPENDIX

Key Measures

Measure				
Meters		**SDG&E**	**SoCalGas**	
	▪ Electric Meters	1.4M	n/a	
	▪ Gas Meters	0.9M	5.9M	
Residential Bill (Monthly Average)		**SDG&E**	**SoCalGas**	**National**
	▪ Electric	$117	n/a	$108[1]
	▪ Gas	$32	$32	$55[2]
Credit Rating (Senior Secured)	▪ Moody's: Aa2			
	▪ Standard & Poor's: A+			

1) Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (Form EIA-826).
2) Source: American Gas Association (AGA).

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2016 Accomplishments

($M)	SDG&E	SoCalGas
Adjusted Earnings[(1)]	$601M	$398M
Rate Base	$8.0B	$4.8B
Renewable Portfolio Standard	43%	n/a

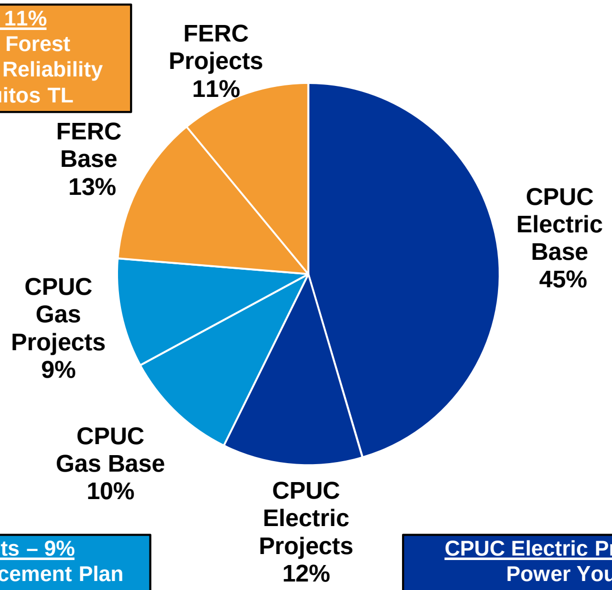
	SDG&E	SoCalGas
Achieved Return on Common Equity	10.5%	10.6%
Safety Incidents[(2)]	2.10	3.18
Electric Reliability[(3)]	72 min	n/a

1) 2016 adjusted earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure. See appendix in Financial section for further details. SDG&E and SoCalGas reported GAAP earnings of $570M and $349M, respectively, in 2016.
2) OSHA recordables.
3) SAIDI – Average time per year a customer's service is interrupted by sustained outages.

2017 - 2021 Base Capital Plan

SDG&E
2017 - 2021 Plan CapEx of $6.2B[1]

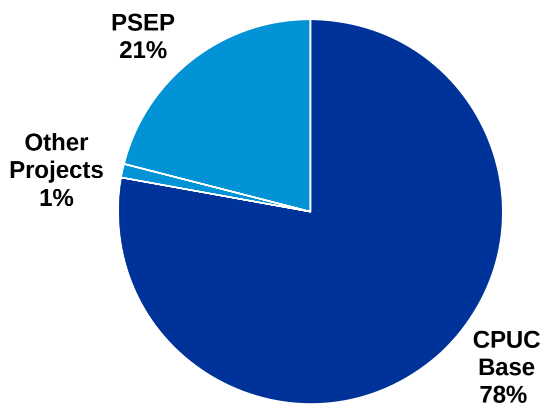
FERC Projects – 11%
Cleveland National Forest
South Orange County Reliability
Sycamore-Penasquitos TL



CPUC Gas Projects – 9%
Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan
Pipeline Safety and Reliability Project
DIMP / TIMP

CPUC Electric Projects – 12%
Power Your Drive
Energy Storage Project
Master Meter Mobile Home Park

SoCalGas
2017 - 2021 Plan Capex of $6.1B[1]



CPUC Base – 78%
Storage Integrity Management Program
Transmission Integrity Management Program
Distribution Integrity Management Program

1) Five-year projected approximate totals 2017 - 2021.

Sempra Energy

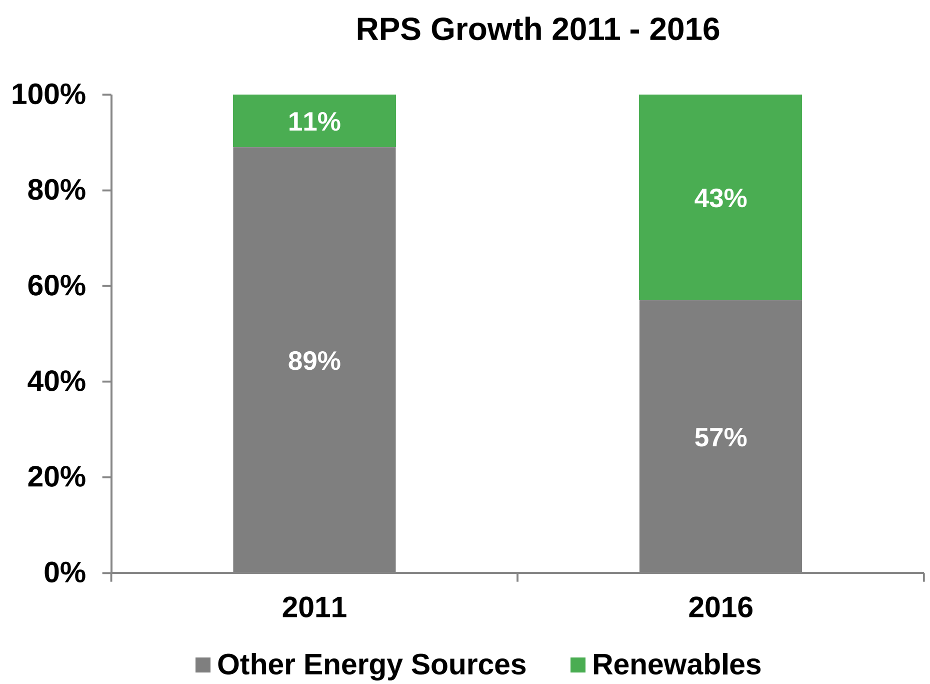
2017 Authorized Capital Structure & Return

SDG&E			
Authorized	**Capital Ratio**	**CPUC**	**FERC**
Common Equity	52.00%	10.30%[1]	10.05%[2]
Preferred Stock	2.75%	6.22%	0.00%
Long-Term Debt	45.25%	5.00%	4.81%

SoCalGas		
Authorized	**Capital Ratio**	**CPUC**
Common Equity	52.00%	10.10%[1]
Preferred Stock	2.40%	6.00%
Long-Term Debt	45.60%	5.77%

1) Return on equity reduction of 10bps / 5bps (SDG&E / SoCalGas) effective January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2019 pending CPUC approval of settlement agreement for extension of cost of capital proceeding; percentages shown assume no change in authorized capital structure.
2) In May 2014, FERC issued an order approving SDG&E's Transmission Formula Rate (TO4) for an authorized ROE of 10.05% in effect through December 31, 2018. The FERC ROR calculation uses the actual capital structure and embedded cost of debt as of December 31st of each year.

SDG&E Energy Mix



- On track to reach 50% RPS goal prior to 2030
- Utility-owned generation comprises less than 10% of rate base

SOUTH AMERICAN UTILITIES

APPENDIX

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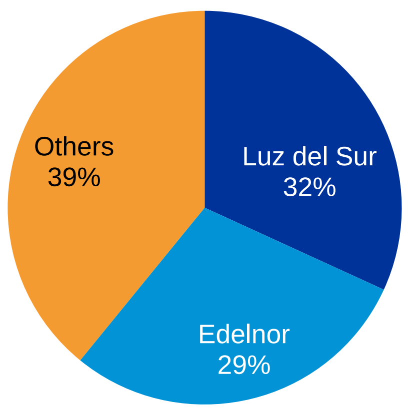
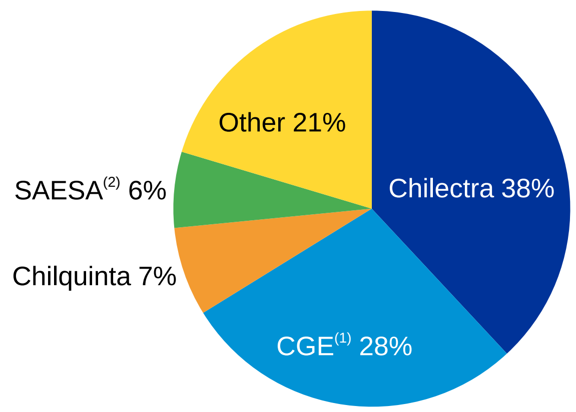
Peru & Chile Market Share

Peru Market Share (GWh)



Chile Market Share (GWh)



- Luz del Sur is the largest distributor in Peru, with a mostly urban service territory covering roughly 50% of Lima's population of 10 million
- Chilquinta Energía is the 3rd largest distributor with a service territory within the region of Valparaiso in central Chile

Sources: MINEM (Peru) and Banco Central de Chile and CNE (Chile)
1) Compañia General de Electricidad.
2) Sociedad Austral de Electricidad S.A.

Regulatory Environment

	Peru	Chile	California
Existing Regulatory Framework in place	25 years	27 years	~16 years[3]
Rate setting periods	Every 4 years	Every 4 years	Every 3 years
Next Rate Case / Tariff Reset	November 2018	November 2020	2019
Regulatory Model	Fixed return on new replacement value of depreciable assets[1]		Revenue requirement set based on rate base, operating costs and authorized rate of return
Regulated Return Range Set by Law	8% - 16% pretax / real / unlevered ROA (currently 12%)[2]	6% - 14% pretax / real / unlevered ROA (currently 8%)[2]	10.1% - 10.3% after-tax ROE; 52% Equity
Tariff Adjustments	Tariff indexed to inflation, U.S. dollar and metals		Annual attrition
Upsides	Company keeps benefit of demand growth as well as operational and cost efficiencies during rate case cycle		Company keeps benefit of operational and cost efficiencies as well as incentives gained during rate cycle

1) Framework based on model company that allows for recovery of reasonable administrative and operating expenses as well as energy losses. Full pass-through of generation and transmission costs.
2) Actual return on the depreciable assets of each utility must fall within the authorized range of return, which is set based on Net Replacement Value of depreciable assets of a model company, as we discuss on Slide 29.
3) Following the California energy crisis of 2000 and 2001, new regulatory policies were imposed on California utilities.

Peru & Chile Regulated Tariff Setting Process

Tariff Composition

Energy cost (pass-through) + Transmission fee (pass-through) + **Distribution tariff**

Tariff Resetting Process

1) Distribution companies are grouped into different “**typical areas”** based on service territory characteristics (density, geography, average demand, distribution lines, etc.)
2) The regulator builds a theoretical “**model company”** for each typical area, based on information provided by the distribution companies. A model company is the “ideal company” required to provide efficient service.
3) **New Replacement Value** of distribution system required (lines, transformers, etc.) to provide service is calculated
4) Reasonable administrative and O&M expenses are factored into the model
5) Acceptable energy losses are also included
6) Distribution revenue is calculated to cover expenses, energy losses and a **return on New Replacement Value**. Unlevered, pretax, real return is 10% in Chile and 12% in Peru[(1)].
7) Total revenue required is divided by prior year’s actual demand to determine the Distribution Value Added per kW to be applied for next four years

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1) Target return, with range +/- 4% in Peru and Chile. Recent rate case in Chile aims to set the range from 7% - 9%.

Peru & Chile Regulated Tariff Setting Process

	Peru	Chile
Control Test and Tariff Validation	If return for companies in same "typical area" is within 8% - 16% based on tariff setting process, new tariff level is validated.	If return for entire distribution industry is within 6% - 14% based on tariff setting process, new tariff level is validated.[(1)]
Monthly Tariff Adjustment	Local inflation (66%) U.S.$ FX rate (24%) Aluminum (8%) Copper (2%) Adjusted when variation is +/- 1.5%	Local inflation (65%) U.S. CPI (35%)
Residential Tariff Breakdown	Generation (52%) Transmission (13%) Distribution (35%)	Generation (64%) Transmission (12%) Distribution (24%)

1) In the most recent rate case, the Chilean regulator established a new goal of 8% return, with a +/- 1% band. However, by law, the allowable band is still 10% +/- 4%.

"Sempra South American Utilities is not the same company as the California utilities, San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) and Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas), and Sempra South American Utilities is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission."

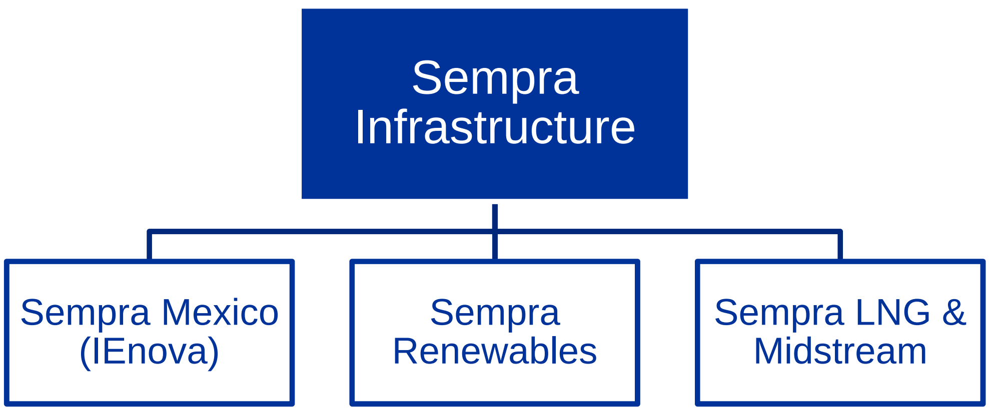
SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE

Joe Householder

Corporate Group President of Infrastructure Businesses

Sempra Energy®

Sempra Infrastructure Overview



Our infrastructure businesses are tied together by a common investment rationale:

- Large and growing markets
- Solid regulatory and commercial environments
- Attractive returns
- Long-term contracts
- Credit-worthy counterparties
- Proven track record
- Incumbent position

2016 Accomplishments Highlight Growth Execution

IEnova: Executed on extraordinary level of growth opportunities

- ✓ $1.1B acquisition of Pemex's 50% interest in Gasoductos de Chihuahua (GdC) and $920M Ventika acquisition closed
- ✓ $2.1B marine pipeline with TransCanada(1)
- ✓ $1.6B global equity follow-on offering completed

Sempra Renewables: 422 MWs of wind and solar projects placed into service

- ✓ ~$480M raised in tax equity proceeds

Sempra LNG & Midstream: Continued construction progress

- ✓ Substantial construction progress was made on Cameron LNG in 2016(2)

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1) IEnova has a 40% interest in the joint venture, and TransCanada owns the remaining 60%.
2) The ability to successfully complete major construction projects, including the Cameron LNG facility currently under construction, is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" and "Factors Influencing Future Performance" sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and other factors associated with these opportunities.

Infrastructure Plan Key Assumptions

Sempra Mexico

- Earnings reflect 66.4% ownership of IEnova; includes completion of previously announced projects

Sempra Renewables

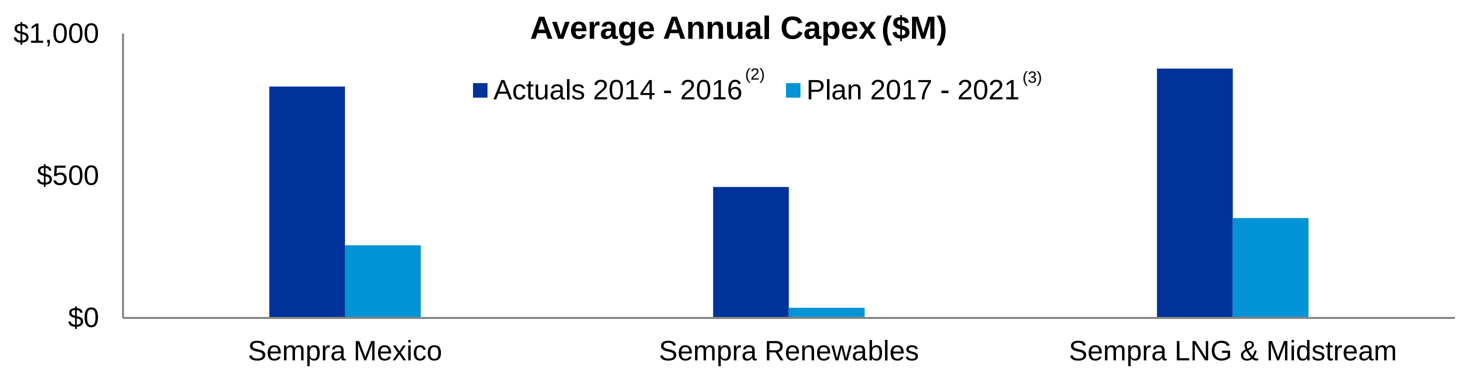
- Earnings and capex reflect existing portfolio, including 100 MW Apple Blossom wind in-service Q4 2017

Sempra LNG & Midstream

- Expected Cameron Trains 1 - 3 in-service dates: mid-2018, end 2018 and mid-2019[(1)], respectively

Conservative Capex Assumptions

- Numerous opportunities in process create probable upside to capex and earnings assumed in plan



1) The ability to successfully complete major construction projects, including the Cameron LNG facility currently under construction, is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" & "Factors Influencing Future Performance" sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and other factors associated with these opportunities.
2) Average annual capex includes on-balance sheet capex and expenditures for investments in and acquisitions of businesses, including the $1.1B acquisition of Pemex's 50% interest in Gasoductos de Chihuahua (GdC), plus off-balance sheet capex for Cameron LNG Trains 1 - 3.
3) Average annual capex includes on-balance sheet capex and expenditures for investments in and acquisitions of businesses, plus off-balance sheet capex for Cameron LNG Trains 1 - 3 and the marine pipeline JV at Sempra Mexico.

Balanced Growth Opportunities

Strategic Growth Platforms	Sempra Mexico	Sempra Renewables	Sempra LNG & Midstream
Safety & Reliability ▪ Focus on enhancing and updating U.S. and Mexico's electric and gas infrastructure	✓		✓
System Modernization ▪ Fueled by the need to connect regions, technology, integration of distributed generation, and enhanced data analytics	✓	✓	
Electrification & Decarbonization ▪ Growth of renewable infrastructure in U.S. and Mexico	✓	✓	✓
Global Gas & Liquids Demand ▪ Demand for gas continues to grow; LNG facilitates growth by connecting regions; liquids pipelines and terminals in Mexico	✓		✓

SEMPRA MEXICO (IENOVA)

- IEnova Expected to Continue to Grow and Diversify
- Near-Term Focus on Execution of Contracted Projects
- Diverse, Long-Term Growth Opportunities
- Near-Term Opportunities

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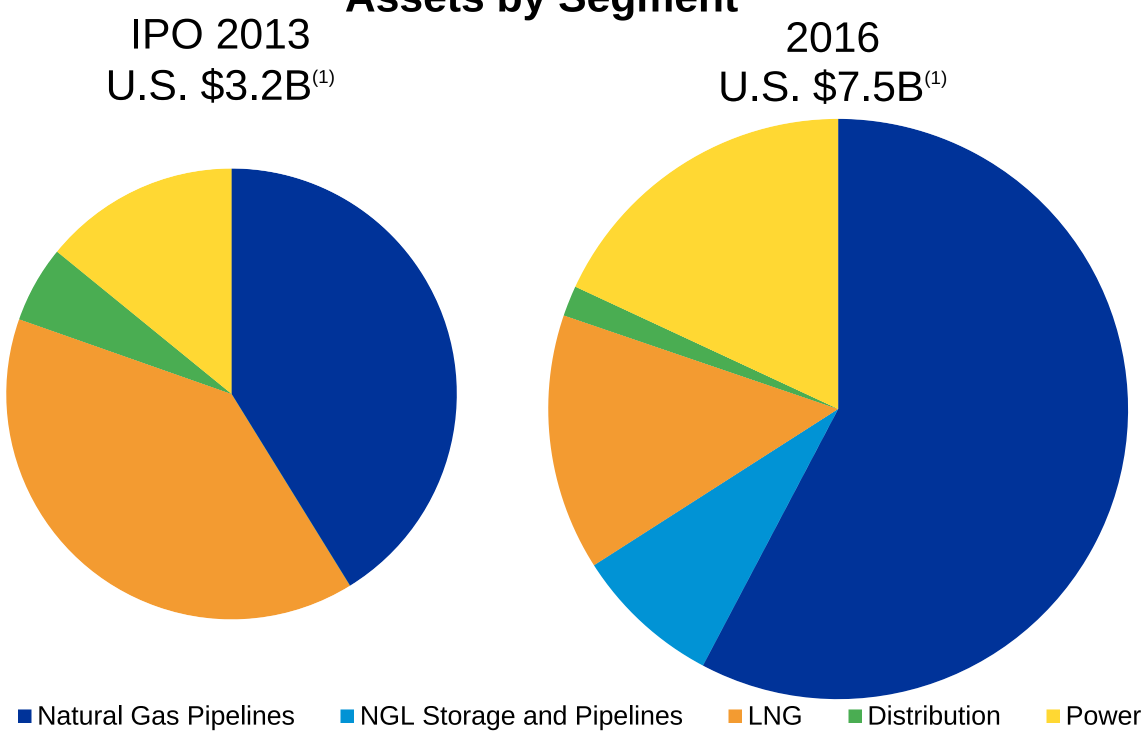
IEnova Expected to Continue to Grow and Diversify

Assets by Segment



Future Growth Opportunities

- Renewables
- Liquids Storage and Transportation
- Electric Transmission

1) Asset values for Sempra Mexico at December 31 of applicable year.

Near-Term Focus on Execution of Contracted Projects

1 Fully integrate acquisitions

- Gasoductos de Chihuahua (Pemex's 50% stake)
- Ventika wind generation facilities

2 Complete projects on-time and on-budget

- San Isidro-Samalayuca pipeline (2017)
- Sonora pipeline, second segment (2017)
- Ojinaga-El Encino pipeline (2017)
- Empalme Lateral (2017)
- Marine pipeline (2018)
- Solar projects (2019)

Diverse, Long-Term Growth Opportunities

Driver	Expected Investment	Opportunity
▪ Low liquids inventory levels across country (3 days); New policy mandates 15 days by 2025 ▪ Infrastructure to support E&P activities and the opening of gasoline and diesel markets	▪ $3B - $6B in next 5 years ▪ Mexico estimated to require total private investment of $7.8B[1]	▪ Acquire, modernize and expand liquids terminals, pipelines, and storage facilities ▪ Develop new infrastructure to serve E&P industry and liquids marketers
▪ Growth of global LNG demand	▪ TBD	▪ Convert ECA to LNG export[2]
▪ 35% of power generation required from clean energy sources by 2024[3]	▪ Expected annual auctions of 2,000 MW - 3,000 MW	▪ Develop or acquire solar and/or wind projects
▪ Power transmission modernization; connect renewable power to load centers	▪ ~$4.4B[4] investment expected	▪ Develop electric transmission projects
▪ Mexican gas pipeline network is 30 times smaller than U.S. gas pipeline network[5] ▪ Government continues to consider extension of pipeline network	▪ $3.5B - $4.0B	▪ Expand pipeline network to serve more power generation and industrial demand ▪ Acquire additional pipelines

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1) Source: SENER.
2) The ECA liquefaction opportunity is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Please refer to "Risk Factors" and "Factors Influencing Future Performance" sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and other factors associated with this opportunity and we will proceed when LNG export opportunity is better than current regas business.
3) Mexican Energy Transition Law.
4) Source: SENER. Although the CENACE has announced U.S.$15.3B of investments in transmission projects over the next 15 years, IEnova considers only projects worth U.S.$4.4B are within its strategic interest.
5) Source: SENER, EIA.

Near-Term Opportunities

Opportunity	Timing
Commercial discussions are underway with major oil refiners and global trading companies for potential liquids projects	Ongoing
$1.2B electric transmission bid in Oaxaca	2H 2017
$1.2B electric transmission bid in northern Baja	2H 2017
2,000 MW - 3,000 MW renewable power auction results	Q4 2017
M&A opportunities in renewables and natural gas infrastructure sectors	Ongoing

SEMPRA RENEWABLES

- Proven Track Record of Success
- Electrification & Decarbonization Drives Renewables Growth
- Path to Capture Renewable Growth Opportunities

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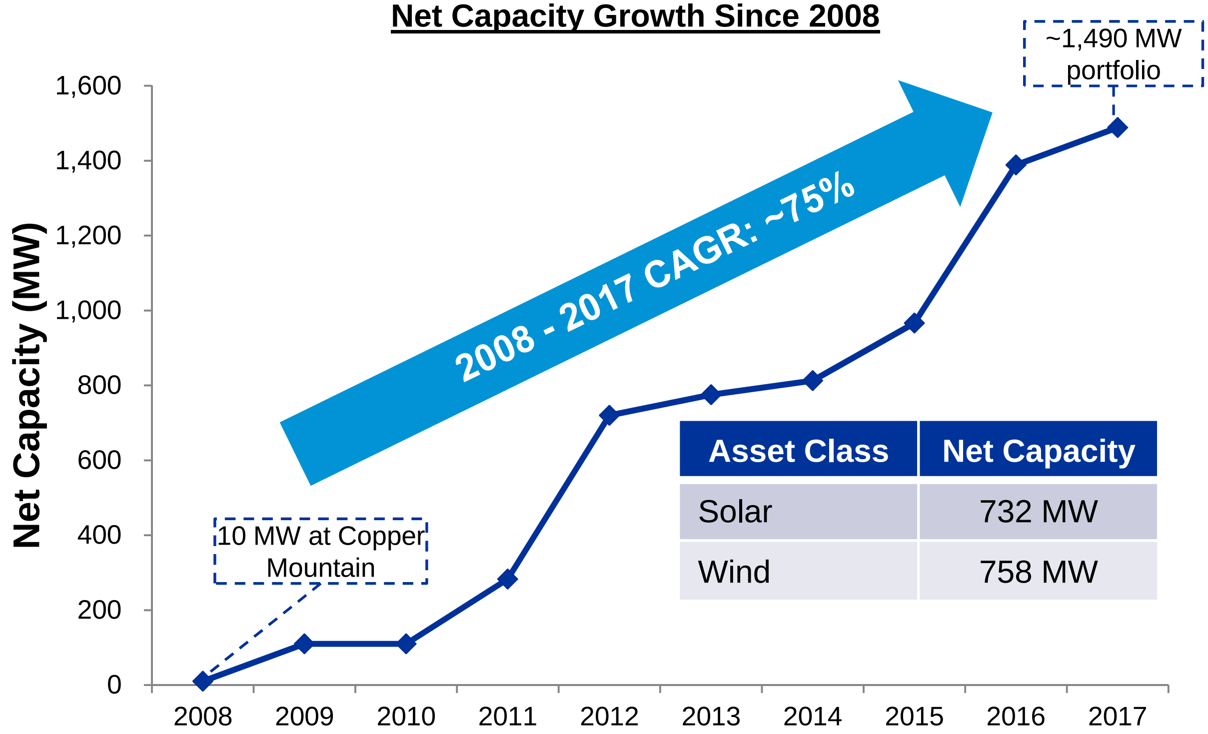
Renewables Has A Proven Track Record of Success[1]

- In 2008, Sempra Renewables developed 10 MW at the Copper Mountain solar site
- Renewables has continued its solar build-out with a net capacity of 732 MW of solar projects in its portfolio
- From 2009 - 2014, added 580 MW of wind projects
- Renewables acquired 178 MW of wind projects in 2015 and 2016

Net Capacity Growth Since 2008



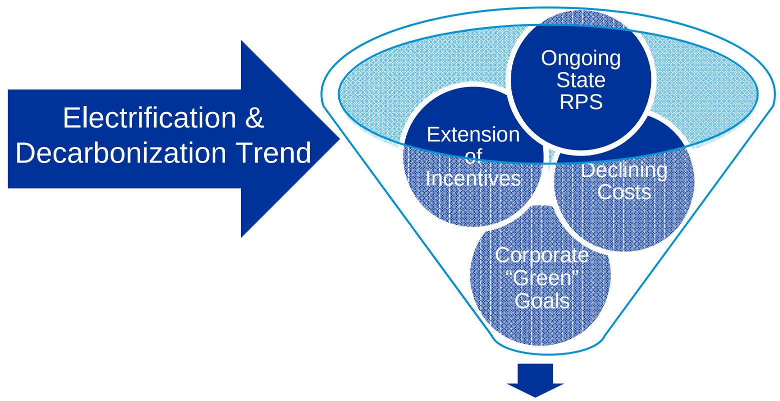
Asset Class	Net Capacity
Solar	732 MW
Wind	758 MW

1) All MW amounts reflect Sempra's ownership interest.

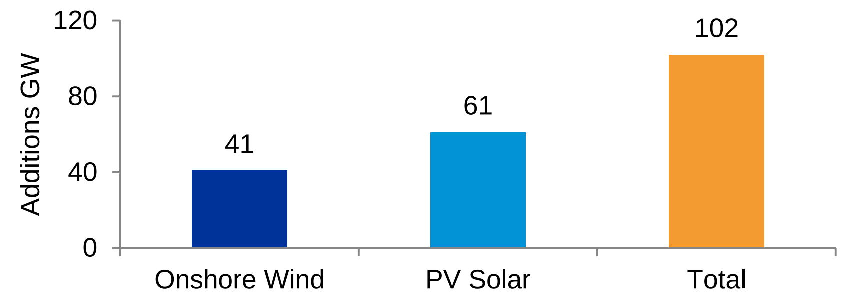
Electrification & Decarbonization Expected to Continue To Drive Renewables Growth

- Onshore wind and PV solar capacity additions are expected to average ~8 GW and ~12 GW, respectively, per year through 2021[1] due to:
  - Extension of renewable incentives (ITC / PTC)
  - New / increasing Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)
  - Declining renewable costs approaching parity with fossil fuels
  - Emergence of corporate and government customers

Key Demand Drivers



Drivers Create U.S. Capacity Additions Through 2021[1]



1) Source: IHS North America Renewable Power Market Forecast, December 2016.

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Path to Capture Renewable Growth Opportunities

1 Expansions

Leverage expansion opportunities

Examples:
- Mesquite solar
- Flat Ridge wind
- Auwahi wind
- Broken Bow wind

2 Strategic M&A

Acquire strategic greenfield or late stage development projects

Examples:
- Black Oak Getty wind
- Apple Blossom wind

3 New Markets

New development due to extension of incentives; ongoing RPS; grid-parity

Examples:
- Pursuing development in new regions
- Increasing corporate customer demand
- California community choice aggregation (CCA) increasing demand

4 New Opportunities

Identify and validate new products and growth opportunities

Examples:
- Emerging battery storage markets
- Potential need for flexible generation due to renewable penetration
- C&I-scale distributed energy

Current Plan: ~1,490 MW(1) + Expansions: ~1,000 MW+(1) + M&A / New Development: ~1,000 MW+(1) = Potential 2021: ~3,500 MW(1)

Represents ~2% of estimated new U.S. capacity additions

1) MW listed represent Sempra's expected net ownership interest.

SEMPRA LNG & MIDSTREAM

- Strategy
- Cameron LNG
- Projected Global Gas Demand
- Ongoing Development Opportunities
- Near-Term Focus on Execution: LNG Opportunities

Strategy

Strategy and Priorities

- Leverage experience to capture new opportunities
- Existing assets provide foundation

Economics

- Abundant, low-cost U.S. gas production reserves
- Integrating downstream services creates upside potential

Timeline

- Optimize brownfield assets and package with pipelines
- Longer-term, expand footprint and explore new opportunities

Sempra®
LNG & Midstream

LNG

Gas Storage

Midstream Services

Pipelines

Building Cameron LNG Trains 1 - 3

Construction site pictures as of February 2017.

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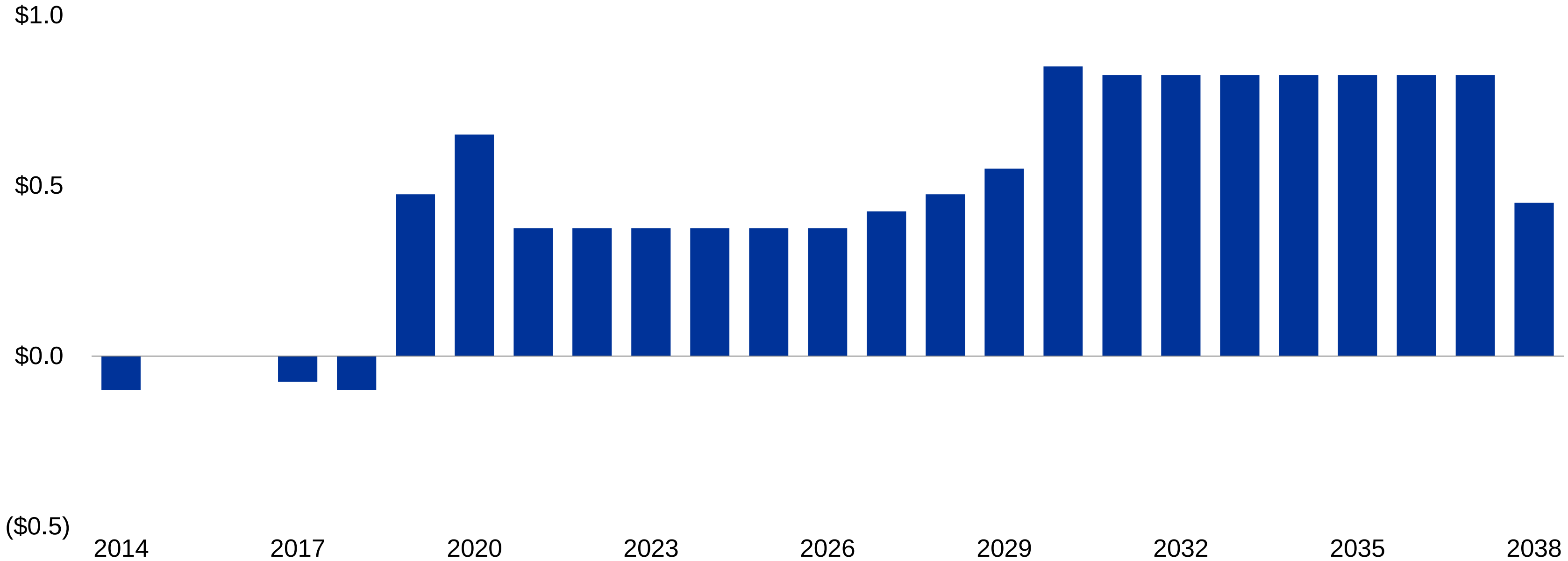
Cameron LNG Adds Substantial Value to Sempra[1]

- Projected cash distributions[2], after debt service, from Cameron to Sempra are expected to be over $11B during the 20-year contract period

Projected Annual Cash Distributions ($B)



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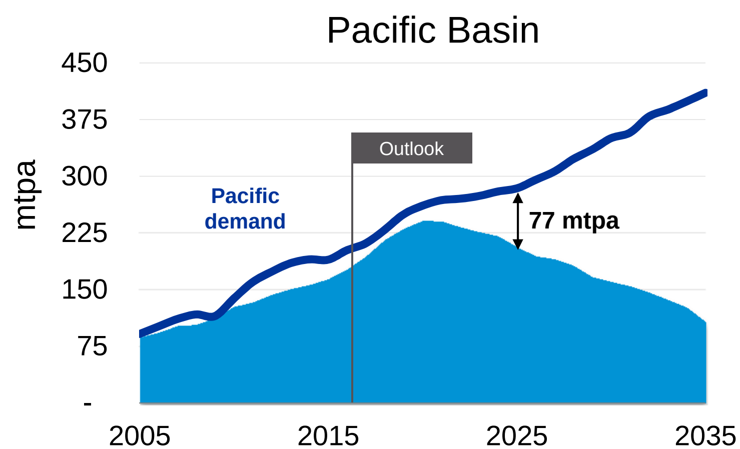
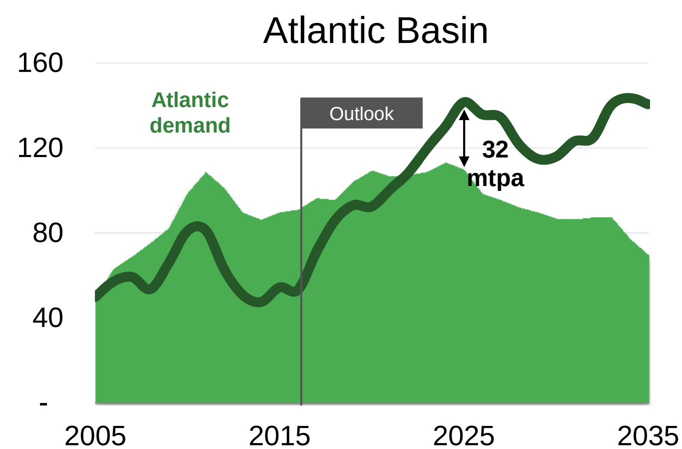
1) The ability to successfully complete major construction projects, including the Cameron LNG facility currently under construction, is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" and "Factors Influencing Future Performance" sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and other factors associated with these opportunities.
2) Sempra's income from the Cameron JV is taxed at the Sempra level, and cash taxes are not deducted from the above amounts.

Depth and Breadth of Projected Future LNG Demand

- Asia-Pacific LNG demand buoyed by growing emerging markets and traditional importers
- Europe expected to use LNG to replace waning domestic gas production, displace coal, and diversify away from piped gas
- LNG contract expirations provide opportunity to displace oil-linked contracts – 109 mtpa of uncontracted demand globally expected by 2025

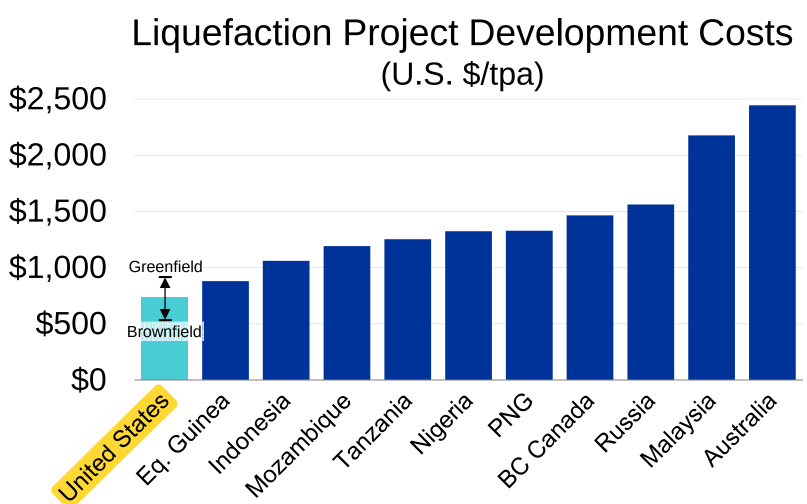


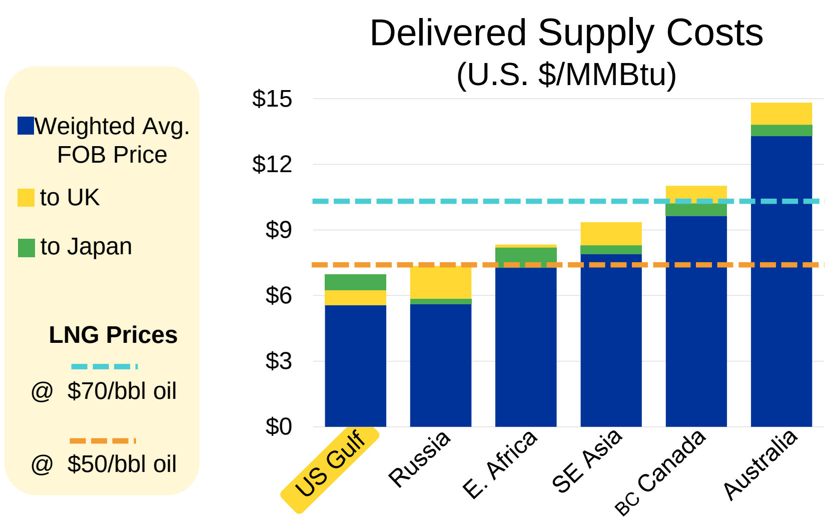


Source: Wood Mackenzie, LNG Outlook Q4 2016.

U.S. Liquefaction and Project Landscape

- U.S. LNG projects expected to play a critical role in global energy balance and the U.S. economy, as they are currently the most economic incremental LNG supply option
- Launching oil-indexed LNG projects in prevailing price environment a major challenge

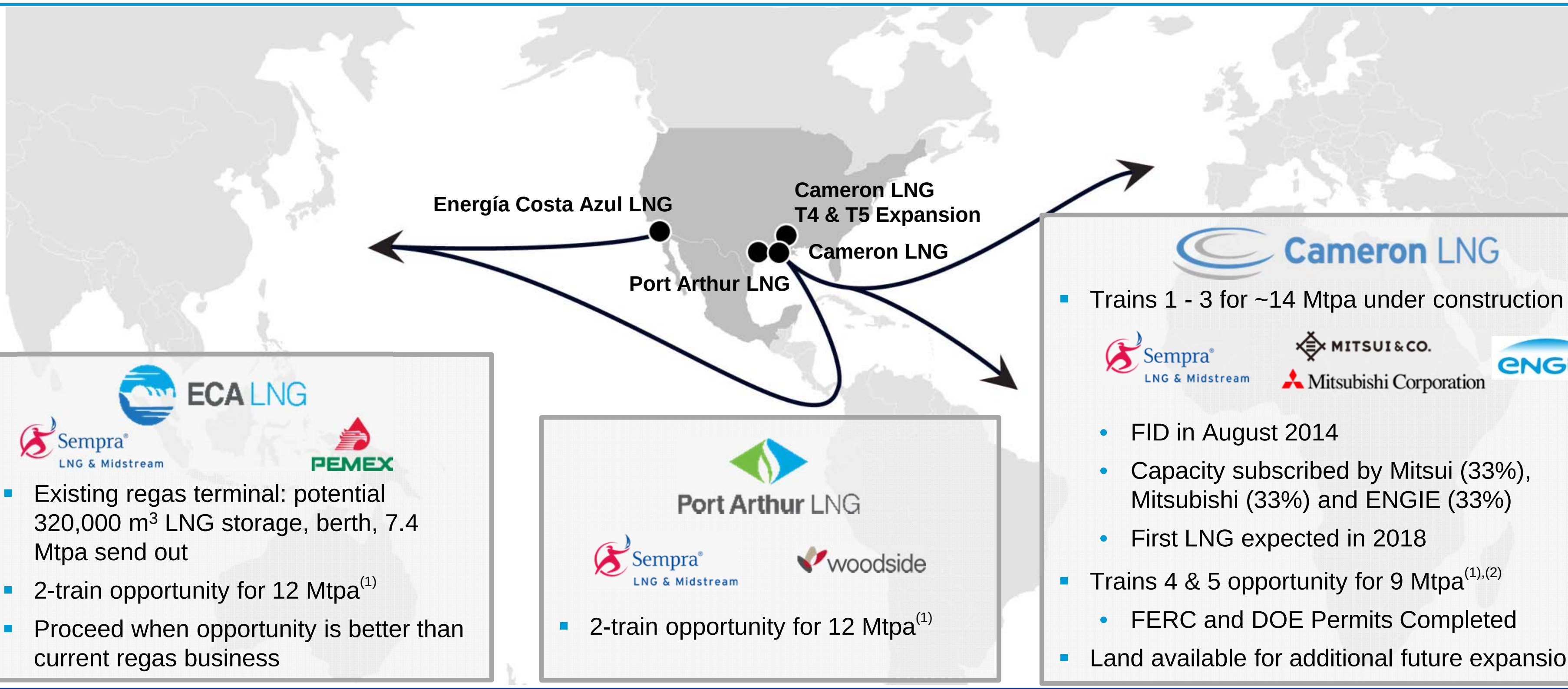




Source: Wood Mackenzie, LNG Outlook Q4 2016

- Capex is unlevered, weighted-average of proposed and under construction projects in each country, does not include integrated upstream or midstream projects, assumes cost over-runs and COD delays.
- USGC FOB Breakeven Price assumes long-run Henry Hub price of US$3.0/MMbtu (2016 real terms) and Brent price of $70/bbl.
- LNG price at $70/ bbl & $50/bbl Brent price assumes 0.148 slope.

Ongoing Development Opportunities[1]



ECA LNG

Sempra LNG & Midstream | PEMEX

- Existing regas terminal: potential 320,000 m³ LNG storage, berth, 7.4 Mtpa send out
- 2-train opportunity for 12 Mtpa[1]
- Proceed when opportunity is better than current regas business

Port Arthur LNG

Sempra LNG & Midstream | woodside

- 2-train opportunity for 12 Mtpa[1]

Cameron LNG

- Trains 1 - 3 for ~14 Mtpa under construction

  Sempra LNG & Midstream | MITSUI & CO. | Mitsubishi Corporation | ENGIE

  - FID in August 2014
  - Capacity subscribed by Mitsui (33%), Mitsubishi (33%) and ENGIE (33%)
  - First LNG expected in 2018
- Trains 4 & 5 opportunity for 9 Mtpa[1],[2]
  - FERC and DOE Permits Completed
- Land available for additional future expansions

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1) The ECA LNG opportunity, Port Arthur opportunity and the Cameron LNG Trains 4 & 5 opportunities are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Please refer to the “Risk Factors” and “Factors Influencing Future Performance” sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and other factors associated with these opportunities.
2) Also subject to reaching agreement with partner.

Near-Term Focus on Execution: LNG Opportunities[1]

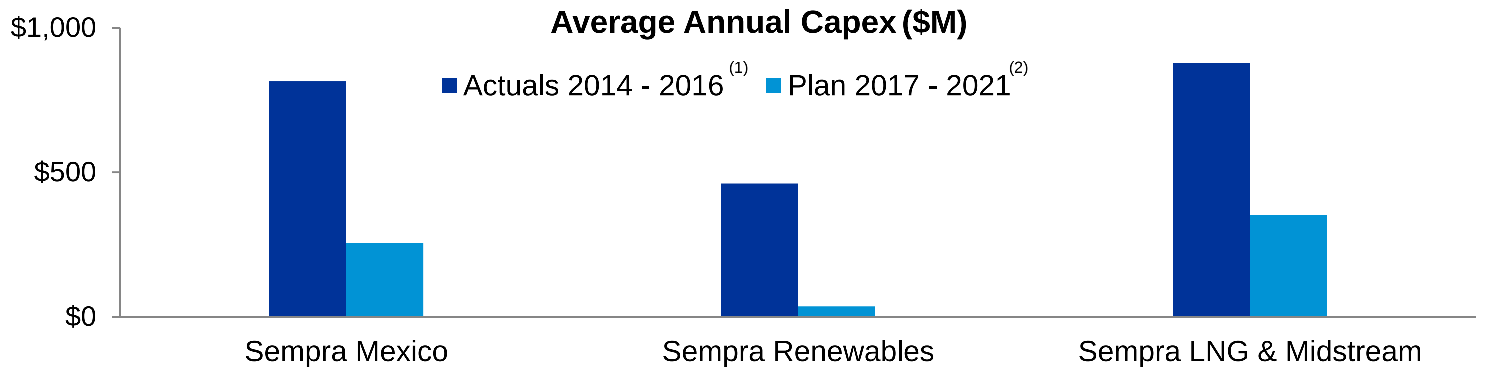
	Completed	Near-Term Focus
Cameron LNG Trains 4&5 Expansion	✓ FERC Permits ✓ DOE Licenses ✓ Engineering and Design	▪ Working towards partner alignment
Port Arthur LNG	✓ FTA export permit issued ✓ Entered PDA with Woodside ✓ FERC application for liquefaction and pipeline ✓ FERC pre-filing for PA Louisiana Connector Pipeline	▪ Going to market and soliciting anchor customers ▪ Completing the permitting process
ECA LNG	✓ Entered PDA with Pemex ✓ Completed preliminary engineering and technical feasibility studies ✓ Filed Mexican permits	▪ Evaluating in near-term; will proceed when opportunity is better than current regas business

Sempra Energy

1) The ECA LNG opportunity, Port Arthur opportunity and the Cameron LNG Trains 4 & 5 opportunities are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" and "Factors Influencing Future Performance" sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and other factors associated with these opportunities.

Infrastructure: How We Measure Our Success

1. Building safe and reliable projects
2. Capturing new investment opportunities in our growth platforms



3. Earning attractive returns with risk profile that fits our strategy
4. Achieving / exceeding financial objectives

1) Average annual capex includes on-balance sheet capex and expenditures for investments in and acquisitions of businesses, including the $1.1B acquisition of Pemex's 50% interest in Gasoductos de Chihuahua (GdC), plus off-balance sheet capex for Cameron LNG Trains 1 - 3.
2) Average annual capex includes on-balance sheet capex and expenditures for investments in and acquisitions of businesses, plus off-balance sheet capex for Cameron LNG Trains 1 - 3 and the marine pipeline JV at Sempra Mexico.

FINANCIAL

Jeff Martin

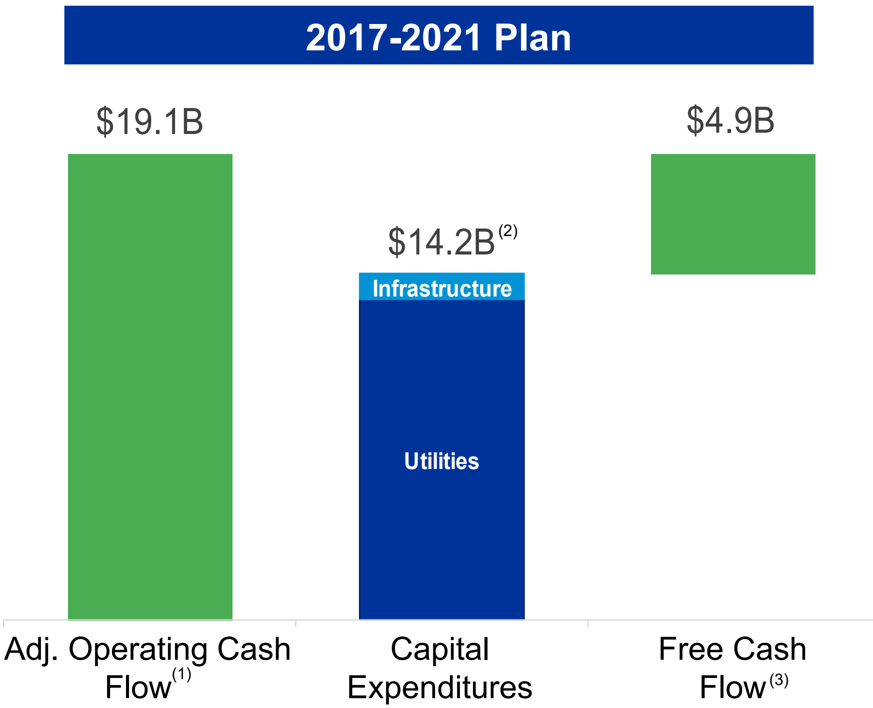
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Sempra Energy®

Key Financial Objectives

1. Effective Capital Allocation
2. Leading Earnings Growth
3. Superior Dividend Growth
4. Strong Balance Sheet

1 Strong Projected Cash Flows Support Capex & Dividends



- Operating cash flow funds growing dividend[4] and supports capital plan with room for additional investments
- $14.2B capital plan[2]. Off-balance sheet capex is expected to add another $1.8B[5]
- Capex[2] profile shows conservative capital plan with Utility investments and Infrastructure projects already under contract
- California utilities expect to dividend over $3B to Parent in the next five years[4]
- Capital plan assumes no material Sempra equity issuances[6]

1) Adj. Operating Cash Flow of $19.1B, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, is based on the mid-point of the projected range of $18,855M-$19,335M. See appendix slides for further details. On a GAAP basis, the range for 2017 - 2021 Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities is $18,850M-$19,150M.
2) Capital to be funded by JV entities is not included in the $14.2B capital plan. Includes expenditures for investments and acquisition of businesses.
3) Free Cash Flow of $4.9B, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, is based on the mid-point of the projected range of $4,555M-$5,335M. See appendix slides for further details. On a GAAP basis, the range for 2017 - 2021 Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities is $18,850M-$19,150M.
4) The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of the Sempra Energy, SDG&E and SoCalGas' Board of Directors as applicable, and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than projected.
5) Off-Balance Sheet Capex includes Cameron LNG Trains 1 - 3 and the Marine Pipeline JV at Sempra Mexico.
6) Plan includes equity issuances under Dividend Reinvestment Program and Sempra Energy employee benefit plans. Sempra equity issuances may be required for capital spending above the 2017 - 2021 capital plan.

1 Conservative 5-Year Capital Plan[(1),(2),(3)]

	2016[(1)]	2017	2018			2019 - 2021 Averages		
($M)			**Low**	**–**	**High**	**Low**	**–**	**High**
Sempra Utilities	$2,912	$2,750	$2,350	–	$2,600	$2,500	–	$2,750
Sempra Infrastructure	2,861	650	150	–	200	50	–	100
Total On-Balance Sheet	$5,773	$3,400	$2,500	–	$2,800	$2,550	–	$2,850
Off-Balance Sheet Capex[(4)]	955	1,275	450	–	500	0	–	50
Total Capex[(5)]	**$6,728**	**$4,675**	**$2,950**	**–**	**$3,300**	**$2,550**	**–**	**$2,900**

- Utility investments account for 93% of on-balance sheet capex
- U.S.-based projects account for 90% of capital plan
- Potential upside to capital plan available as compared to historic spending

Substantial opportunity for additional capital

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1) 2016 data reflects actuals and is shown gross of tax equity proceeds of ~$480M from certain Sempra Renewables projects.
2) Capital to be funded by JV entities is not included in the $14.2B capital plan. Includes expenditures for investments and acquisition of businesses.
3) Parent & Other not shown. 2016 Parent & Other capex was $23M.
4) Off-balance sheet capex includes Cameron LNG Trains 1 - 3 and the Marine Pipeline JV at Sempra Mexico.
5) Capex includes expenditures for investments and acquisition of businesses.

2 Strong Near-Term Projected EPS Growth

(Dollars, except EPS, and shares, in millions)	2017			2018		
Sempra Earnings Guidance	**Low**	**-**	**High**	**Low**	**-**	**High**
SDG&E	$585	-	$625	$600	-	$640
SoCalGas	390	-	430	400	-	440
South American Utilities	180	-	200	195	-	215
Sempra Utilities	**$1,155**	**-**	**$1,255**	**$1,195**	**-**	**$1,295**
Mexico	230	-	250	255	-	275
Renewables	60	-	70	60	-	70
LNG & Midstream	(50)	-	(40)	(20)	-	30
Sempra Infrastructure	**$240**	**-**	**$280**	**$295**	**-**	**$375**
Parent & Other	(195)	-	(175)	(180)	-	(160)
Sempra Energy Earnings	**$1,200**	**-**	**$1,360**	**$1,310**	**-**	**$1,510**
Average diluted shares outstanding		*254*			*255*	
Earnings Per Share	**$4.85**	**-**	**$5.25**	**$5.30**	**-**	**$5.80**

10% Growth[1]

1) Projected EPS growth rate is calculated from the mid-point of each respective range.

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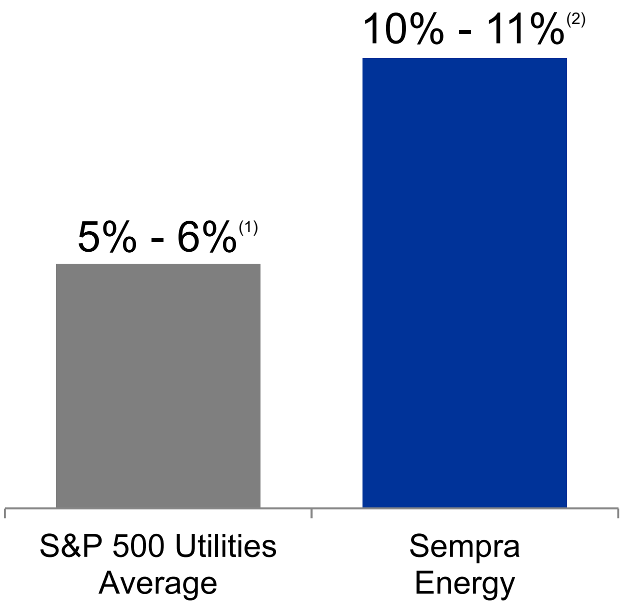
2 Strong Long-Term Projected EPS Growth

Projected EPS Growth



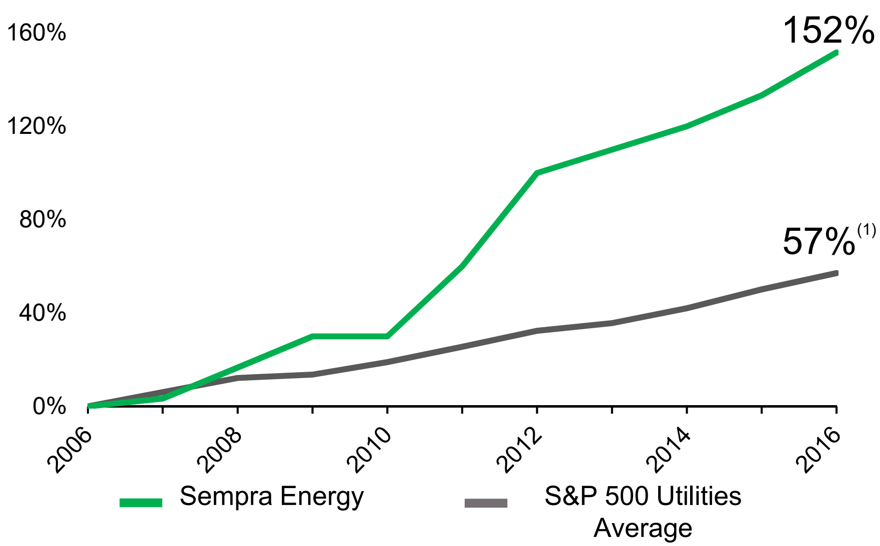
2017 - 2021 Key Drivers

- 10% - 11%[2] compound annual growth assumes:
  - $14.2B Capital Plan comprised of Utility investments and Infrastructure projects already contracted
  - FX, commodity, and interest rate assumptions in appendix
  - High-end of range reached with $1.5B of placeholder spending[3]
  - 100 MW of projects in-service in 2017 for Renewables
  - 2020 key drivers consistent with last year's conference
- 10% - 11%[2] compound annual growth assumptions exclude:
  - Further flexing of projected balance sheet capacity
  - Request for increased utility capital as part of 2019 GRC
  - Additional capital post-2019 in Sempra Infrastructure

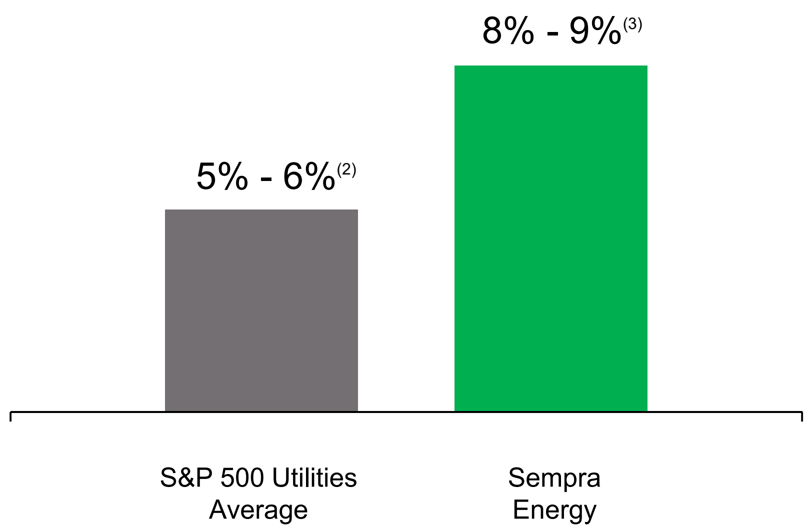
1) S&P 500 Utilities average represents estimated average long-term EPS CAGR of the companies in the S&P 500 Utilities Index, excluding Sempra Energy, and is from Bloomberg and company disclosures. Growth rate period may vary for each company.
2) Projected EPS CAGR is calculated from the 2017 guidance range through 2021. Growth rates for each individual year may vary.
3) Assumed spending split evenly between 2019 and 2020.

3 Superior Dividend Growth: Historical & Planned

Historical Cumulative Dividend Growth



Planned Annual Dividend Growth



- 8% - 9%[3] annual dividend growth planned over the next couple years until Cameron comes online, then will reassess for additional increases
- Annual dividend growth is expected to outpace our S&P 500 Utilities peers

1) S&P 500 Utilities average represents historical DPS CAGR of the S&P 500 Utilities Index, excluding companies that in 2006 did not exist or offer a dividend, and is from Bloomberg.
2) S&P 500 Utilities Average represents estimated average long-term DPS CAGR of the companies in the S&P 500 Utilities Index, excluding Sempra Energy, and is from Bloomberg and company disclosures. Growth rate period may vary for each company.
3) 8% - 9% growth rate assumed as a planning convention from 2017 - 2021. The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of the Sempra Energy Board of Directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than projected.

4 Strong Balance Sheet

Projected Long-Term Adjusted FFO-to-Debt Metrics[1]

- Projected Adjusted FFO-to-Debt metrics rise to ~22%[1] by 2021, driven primarily by:
  - Increasing operating cash inflows from IEnova and California utilities
  - Cameron Trains 1 - 3 fully online
- $1.5B placeholder spend could reduce 2021 Adjusted FFO-to-Debt to ~20%[2]
- Growing projected debt capacity can be used to return value to shareholders by:
  1) Funding additional growth opportunities
  2) Further increases in planned annual dividend growth[3]
  3) Share repurchases
- Long-term commitment to maintaining strong credit ratings[4]
- Fixed-rate debt comprises ~90% of debt portfolio at year-end 2016

1) Adj. FFO, adj. debt and adj. FFO/debt percentage are non-GAAP financial measures. Adj. FFO/Debt of ~22% excludes $1.5B placeholder spend. See appendix slides for further details. On a GAAP basis, Projected Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Debt range in 2021 is 23.2% - 23.5% before placeholder share repurchase and 21.2% - 21.6% after placeholder share repurchase.
2) On a GAAP basis, assuming $1.5B placeholder spend is a share repurchase, Projected Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Debt range in 2021 is 21.2% - 21.6%.
3) 8% - 9% growth rate assumed as a planning convention from 2017 - 2021. The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of the Sempra Energy Board of Directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than projected.
4) See appendix slide "Sempra Credit Ratings", for credit ratings by entity.

4 Diverse Platforms Provide New Growth Opportunities

	Sempra Utilities	Sempra Infrastructure
Safety & Reliability	▪ Pipeline Integrity Programs ▪ Storage Integrity Programs ▪ Risk Assessment Mitigation (RAMP)	▪ Natural gas infrastructure
System Modernization	▪ Electric Substation Infrastructure ▪ High voltage transmission conversion	▪ Electric transmission infrastructure in Mexico ▪ Integration of distributed generation
Electrification & Decarbonization	▪ Electric vehicle infrastructure ▪ Heavy duty transportation ▪ South America hydro	▪ U.S. and Mexico solar and wind
Global Gas & Liquids Demand	▪ South America gas infrastructure	▪ Cameron additional trains, Port Arthur, ECA Liquefaction(1) ▪ Natural gas liquids infrastructure

1) Cameron Trains 4 and 5, Port Arthur, and the ECA Liquefaction opportunities are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" and "Other Factors Influencing Future Performance" sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and other factors associated with these opportunities.

4 Long-Term EPS Growth Range Assumptions[1]

	Key Assumptions[2]
High-End of Range →	▪ Invest additional \$1.5B: • Capture a portion of development opportunities discussed today; **<u>or</u>** • Complete share repurchase ▪ Includes assumptions below
Low-End of Range →	▪ \$14.2B[3] of on-balance sheet capex ▪ IEnova includes only projects coming online through 2019 ▪ California utilities assumed attrition of 3.5% post-2018 ▪ Cameron Trains 1 - 3 fully in service ▪ Renewable growth includes only 100 MW of new projects in 2017 ▪ Assumed commodity and foreign exchange rates

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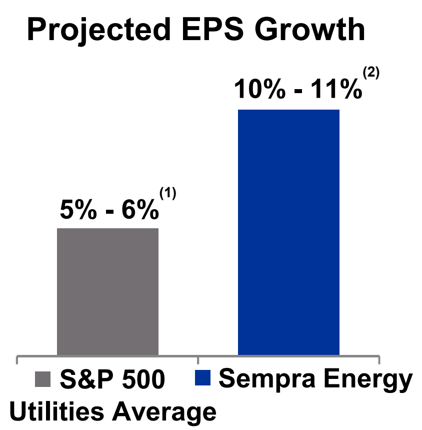
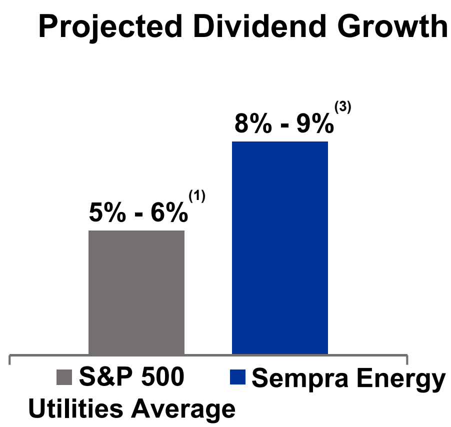
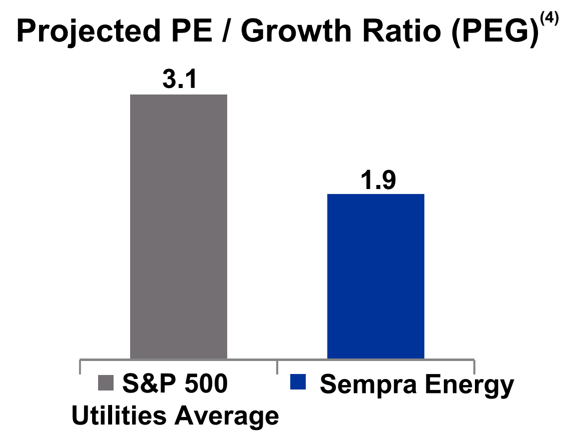
1) For a description of risks and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our projected results, please refer to the "Risk Factors" and "Factors Influencing Future Performance" sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.
2) All key assumptions assume no impact from Proposed Tax Reform. See appendix for further details.
3) Capital to be funded by JV entities is not included in the \$14.2B capital plan. Includes expenditures for investments and acquisition of businesses.

Sempra's Long-Term Value Proposition







- Our core businesses are diverse and growth is linked to strong underlying trends
- Conservative capital plan compared to historical capex profile
- Improving credit profile allows for balance sheet capacity

1) S&P 500 Utilities Average represents estimated average long-term EPS and DPS CAGRs of the companies in the S&P 500 Utilities Index, excluding Sempra Energy, and is from Bloomberg and company disclosures. Growth rate period may vary for each company.
2) Projected EPS CAGR is calculated from the 2017 guidance range through 2021. Growth rates for each individual year may vary.
3) 8% - 9% growth rate assumed as a planning convention from 2017 - 2021. The amount and timing of dividends payable and the dividend policy are at the sole discretion of the Sempra Energy Board of Directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than projected.
4) PEG ratio calculated by taking estimated P/E ratio and dividing by projected long-term EPS growth rate. S&P 500 Utilities Average represents estimated 2018 P/E ratio as of 3/30/17 divided by the midpoint of the projected average long-term EPS growth rate of the companies in the S&P 500 Utilities Index, excluding Sempra Energy, and is from Bloomberg and company disclosures. Growth rate period may vary for each company.

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FINANCIAL

APPENDIX

Credit Ratings

Business	Moody's Rating	S&P Rating	Local Rating	Debt to Total Capitalization[1]
Sempra Energy	Baa1	BBB+	N/A	53%
SDG&E / SoCalGas	Aa2[2]	A+[2]	N/A	46% / 46%
Chilquinta / Luz Del Sur	N/A	N/A	Chile: AA Peru: AAA	20%[3] / 44%[3]
IEnova	Baa1	N/A	N/A	26%[3]
Cameron LNG	A3[4]	A-[4]	N/A	N/A

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1) Debt/Capitalization as of December 31, 2016.
2) Rating of the California utilities' secured debt.
3) Based on local company financial statements.
4) Project financing, non-recourse to Sempra once project meets "financial completion" criteria in credit documents.

2017 Rules of Thumb

Key Commodity and Market Forecasts	Current Guidance Assumption	Change in Assumption	Approximate 2017 Forecasted Earnings Sensitivity
Natural Gas Prices[(1)] ($/MMBtu)	$3.22	$1.00 increase / decrease	+/- $15M in Sempra LNG & Midstream
Foreign Currency Exchange Rates[(2)]	21.8 MXN/USD	5% appreciation / depreciation	- $5-$10M / + $25-$30M in Mexico
	680 CLP/USD	5% appreciation / depreciation	+ $3M / - $3M in Chile
	3.46 PEN/USD	5% appreciation / depreciation	+ $6M / - $6M in Peru

Other Key Business Drivers That May Impact Earnings Guidance[(3)]

- Counter-Party credit status
- Natural gas storage rates
- 2019 General Rate Case
- Cost of Capital – California utilities (2020)
- Asset sales / acquisitions
- LNG development expenses beyond 2017
- Change in repatriation assumptions
- Proposed tax reform

1) Annual average SoCal Border price.
2) Source: Bloomberg forward curve at year-end for Mexico and average forecasted exchange rates from LatinFocus (December 2016) for South America. For Mexico, the earnings sensitivity excludes any offset related to inflation. For South America, earnings sensitivities reflect the translation impact on earnings and exclude foreign exchange rate impacts on tariff adjustments. In all cases, we engage in hedging activity from time to time that may limit earnings sensitivity for larger changes in currency rates than those reflected above. The rules of thumbs are applicable on a full-year basis.
3) Please refer to most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of Risk Factors that may affect our businesses.

2017 - 2021 Key Plan Assumptions[1]

Updated Assumptions for 5-Year Plan

California Utilities

- Annual Attrition (3.5%) and depreciation rate assumptions continue into 2019 GRC cycle
- Cost of capital debt true-up in 2018
  - SoCal after-tax impact of (~$28M) in 2018 and ~($30M - $34M) annually for the years in 2019 - 2021
  - SDG&E after-tax impact of (~$8M) 2018 - 2021
- Authorized ROE (SoCal = 10.05% and SDG&E = 10.2%)

Mexico

- Earnings reflect 66.4% ownership of IEnova as of January 1, 2017
- TDM power plant sale assumed to close in 2H 2017

Renewables

- 100MW Apple Blossom expected COD in Q4 2017

LNG & Midstream

- Cameron substantial completion assumed mid-2018, end 2018, and mid-2019, for Trains 1, 2, and 3, respectively
- 2017 includes development costs of ~$5M (after-tax) for proposed liquefaction terminals

Parent & Other

- Sempra starts paying CA state income taxes in 2019; no federal income taxes payable for the years 2017 - 2021
- Assumes no repatriation of foreign earnings
- Optional placeholder share repurchase of ~$1.5B split between 2019 & 2020 in order to rebalance capital structure; intend to replace any assumed share repurchase with capital deployed for development projects
- Assumes $18M after-tax cost for call option to hedge the earnings impact associated with Mexico tax exposure in 2017
- Assumes no impact from proposed tax reform
- Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) on for all plan years
- Assumed Parent new debt issuance interest rates for 2017 - 2021 Plan range from 3.0% to 4.9%

Key Market Assumptions	2017	2018	2020	2021
SoCal Border Forward Gas Curve ($/MMBtu)[2]				
2017 – 2021 Plan	$3.22	$2.94	$2.79	$2.86
2016 – 2020 Plan	$2.86	$3.00	$3.47	N/A
Year-End MXN/USD Exchange Rate[3]				
2017 – 2021 Plan	21.81	22.99	25.59	26.98
2016 – 2020 Plan	18.33	18.92	20.30	N/A
Average CLP/USD Exchange Rate[3]				
2017 – 2021 Plan	680	678	662	662
2016 – 2020 Plan	705	701	691	N/A
Average PEN/USD Exchange Rate[3]				
2017 – 2021 Plan	3.46	3.52	3.59	3.65
2016 – 2020 Plan	3.49	3.49	3.50	N/A

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1) These assumptions are based on management's current expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties outside its control, and there can be no assurance that these assumptions will turn out to be valid. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks and factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the projected results under our 5-year plan and the key assumptions it is based on.
2) Annual average SoCal Border price.
3) Sources: Bloomberg forward curve at year-end for Mexico and average forecasted exchange rates from LatinFocus (December 2016) for South America.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

APPENDIX

Sempra Energy®

Table of Contents

SDG&E, SoCalGas, and California Utilities Adjusted Earnings (2011 - 2016)

SDG&E, SoCalGas, and California utilities Adjusted Earnings in 2011 and 2016, and California utilities Growth Rate based on 2011 and 2016 Adjusted Earnings Exclude (unaudited):

In 2016:

- at SDG&E, $(31) million ($52 million pretax) adjustments related to tax repairs deductions reallocated to ratepayers as a result of the 2016 GRC FD
- at SoCalGas, $(49) million ($83 million pretax) adjustments related to tax repairs deductions reallocated to ratepayers as a result of the 2016 GRC FD

SDG&E, SoCalGas and California utilities Adjusted Earnings in 2011 and 2016 and California utilities Growth Rate based on 2011 and 2016 Adjusted Earnings are non-GAAP financial measures (GAAP represents accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America). Because of the significance and nature of these items, management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide a meaningful comparison of the performance of SDG&E's, SoCalGas' and the California utilities' business operations from 2016 to prior and future periods. Non-GAAP financial measures are supplementary information that should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, the information prepared in accordance with GAAP. The tables below reconcile these non-GAAP financial measures to SDG&E, SoCalGas and the California utilities Earnings Attributable to Common Shares and the California utilities GAAP Growth Rate, which we consider to be the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31, 2011	Years Ended December 31, 2016
SDG&E GAAP Earnings Attributable to Common Shares	$ 431	$ 570
Excluded item:		
Tax Repairs Adjustments related to 2016 GRC FD	-	31
SDG&E Adjusted Earnings	$ 431	$ 601
SoCalGas GAAP Earnings Attributable to Common Shares	$ 287	$ 349
Excluded item:		
Tax Repairs Adjustments related to 2016 GRC FD	-	49
SoCalGas Adjusted Earnings	$ 287	$ 398

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31, 2011	Years Ended December 31, 2016
California utilities GAAP Earnings Attributable to Common Shares	$ 718	$ 919
Excluded item:		
Tax Repairs Adjustments related to 2016 GRC FD	-	80
California utilities Adjusted Earnings	$ 718	$ 999

California utilities Earnings Growth Rate from 2011 to 2016:

GAAP	28%
Adjusted	39%

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2017 - 2021 Projected Adjusted Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow (1 of 2)

Adjusted Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow are non-GAAP financial measures. As defined and used by management, Free Cash Flow, which includes Adjusted Operating Cash Flow, is comprised of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities, which we consider the most directly comparable GAAP measure, less Net Cash Used by Investing Activities. We believe that Free Cash Flow is a useful measure and management uses it to evaluate our business, because capital expenditures for the construction of infrastructure and utility assets, which are the most significant portion of our investing activities, are a critical component of our ongoing business. It also provides management with a measure of cash available for debt service and for shareholders in the form of potential dividends or potential share repurchases. Adjusted Operating Cash Flow is comprised of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities, less all investing activities on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows except Expenditures for Property, Plant and Equipment and Expenditures for Investments and Acquisitions of Businesses.

Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Operating Cash Flow have limitations due to the fact that they do not represent the residual cash flow available for discretionary expenditures. For example, Adjusted Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow do not incorporate dividend payments and debt servicing. Therefore, we believe it is important to view Adjusted Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow as complements to our entire Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. Non-GAAP measures are supplementary information that should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, the information in accordance with GAAP.

In the table that follows, we reconcile Adjusted Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities, which we consider to be the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP.

2017 - 2021 Projected Adjusted Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow (2 of 2)

(Dollars in millions)	**Low**	**-**	**High**
2017 - 2021 Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	**$18,850**	**-**	**$19,150**
Add: Other Investing Cash Flow Items:			
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	125	-	175
Distributions from Unconsolidated Subs	270	-	320
Advances to Unconsolidated Affiliates	(430)	-	(380)
Other	40	-	70
2017 - 2021 Adjusted Operating Cash Flow	**$18,855**	**-**	**$19,335**
Less: Expeditures for Property, Plant and Equipment and Investments in and Acquisitions of Businesses	(14,300)	-	(14,000)
2017 - 2021 Free Cash Flow	**$4,555**	-	**$5,335**

2021 Projected Adjusted FFO-to-Debt Ratio (1 of 4)

Sempra Energy's credit rating is an important factor used by management to determine what debt levels to maintain. One of the key metrics used by rating agencies to evaluate how leveraged a company is, and therefore how much debt a company can issue without negatively impacting its credit rating, is the funds from operations to debt ratio (FFO/debt). FFO is commonly defined as Net Income plus Depreciation and Amortization, less Gains on Sales of Property; however, management utilizes the FFO/Debt ratio as defined by Moody's, referred to throughout this presentation as Adjusted FFO/Debt, which provides an important measure of the company's capacity to issue debt as viewed by rating agencies. Our Adjusted FFO and Adjusted Debt presented in the following slides are based on the Moody's definitions.

Adjusted FFO and Adjusted Debt, and therefore the ratio of Adjusted FFO to Adjusted Debt, are non-GAAP financial measures. In the tables that follow, we have reconciled Adjusted FFO and Adjusted Debt to the most directly comparable GAAP measures, which are Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities and Total Debt on Sempra Energy's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Balance Sheet, respectively. Total Debt on Sempra Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheet includes Short-Term Debt, Current Portion of Long-Term Debt and Long-Term Debt. Non-GAAP measures are supplementary information that should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, the information in accordance with GAAP.

2021 Projected Adjusted FFO-to-Debt Ratio (2 of 4)

(Dollars in millions)	2021 Low	-	2021 High
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	**$4,100**	**-**	**$4,250**
Exclude:			
Changes in working capital	(85)	-	(65)
Add [1]:			
Operating leases [2]	35	-	45
Postretirement benefit obligations	80	-	100
Capitalized interest	(40)	-	(30)
Adjusted FFO (after placeholder share repurchase)	**$4,090**	**-**	**$4,300**
Add back:			
Additional interest expense to fund share repurchase	35	-	45
Adjusted FFO (before placeholder share repurchase)	**$4,125**	**-**	**$4,345**
Add:			
FFO generated from incremental spending	120	-	180
Adjusted FFO (after incremental spending)	**$4,245**	**-**	**$4,525**

1) Methodology for 2021 plan based on latest rating agency reports of Sempra Energy and recent discussions with rating agencies. Moody's Baa1 range is 17% - 25% based on Moody's Sempra report published in July 2016.
2) Operating leases as included in 2021 do not contemplate any impacts associated with the adoption of ASU 2016-02, Leases.

2021 Projected Adjusted FFO-to-Debt Ratio (3 of 4)

(Dollars in millions)	2021 Low	-	2021 High
Total Sempra Debt	**$19,350**	**-**	**$19,650**
Add [1]:			
Operating leases[2]	275	-	325
Postretirement benefit obligations	700	-	800
Capital lease adjustment	(250)	-	(200)
Adjusted Debt (after placeholder share repurchase)	**$20,075**	**-**	**$20,575**
Less:			
New debt related to share repurchase and ongoing interest	(1,500)	-	(1,400)
Adjusted Debt (before placeholder share repurchase)	**$18,575**	**-**	**$19,175**
Add:			
Debt from incremental spending	2,500	-	4,500
Adjusted Debt (after incremental spending)	**$21,075**	**-**	**$23,675**
Adjusted FFO / Debt (after placeholder share repurchase)	**20.4%**	**-**	**20.9%**
Adjusted FFO / Debt (before placeholder share repurchase)	**22.2%**	**-**	**22.7%**
Adjusted FFO / Debt (after incremental spending)	**20.1%**	**-**	**19.1%**

1) Methodology for 2021 plan based on latest rating agency reports of Sempra Energy and recent discussions with rating agencies. Moody's Baa1 range is 17% - 25% based on Moody's Sempra report published in July 2016.
2) Operating leases as included in 2021 do not contemplate any impacts associated with the adoption of ASU 2016-02, Leases.

2021 Projected Adjusted FFO-to-Debt Ratio (4 of 4)

(Dollars in millions)	2021 Low	-	2021 High
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	**$4,100**	**-**	**$4,250**
Add back:			
Additional interest expense to fund share repurchase	35	-	45
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (before placeholder share repurchase)	**$4,135**	**-**	**$4,295**
Add:			
Operating cash flow generated from incremental spending	120	-	180
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (after additional spending)	**$4,255**	**-**	**$4,475**

	Low	-	High
Total Sempra Debt	**$19,350**	**-**	**$19,650**
Less:			
New debt related to share repurchase and ongoing interest	(1,500)	-	(1,400)
Total Debt (before optional share repurchase)	**$17,850**	**-**	**$18,250**
Add:			
Debt from incremental spending	2,500	-	4,500
Total Debt (after additional spending)	**$20,350**	**-**	**$22,750**

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities / Total Debt on a GAAP basis (after placeholder share repurchase)	**21.2%**	**-**	**21.6%**
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities / Total Debt on a GAAP basis (before placeholder share repurchase)	**23.2%**	**-**	**23.5%**
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities / Total Debt on a GAAP basis (after additional spending)	**20.9%**	**-**	**19.7%**

Sempra Energy