UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2000

Commission file number 1-1402

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California	95-1240705
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

555 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, California 90013-1011
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

(213) 244-1200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Yes X No

Common stock outstanding: Wholly owned by Pacific Enterprises

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999
Operating Revenues	$630	$624
Expenses		
Cost of natural gas distributed	264	241
Operation and maintenance	167	193
Depreciation	67	65
Income taxes	43	40
Other taxes and franchise payments	22	20
Total	563	559
Operating Income	67	65
Other Income and (Deductions)		
Interest income	7	5
Regulatory interest	(5)	(4)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	1	--
Taxes on non-operating income	(2)	--
Other - net	--	(1)

Total	1	--
Income Before Interest Charges	68	65
Interest Charges		
Long-term debt	18	18
Other	2	1
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	--	(1)
Total	20	18
Net income	48	47
Preferred Dividend Requirements	1	1
Earnings Applicable to Common Shares	$ 47	$ 46

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999
Operating Revenues	$1,328	$1,231
Expenses		
Cost of natural gas distributed	610	497
Operating and maintenance	317	345
Depreciation	131	129
Income taxes	87	81
Other taxes and franchise payments	50	45
Total	1,195	1,097
Operating Income	133	134
Other Income and (Deductions)		
Interest income	11	7
Regulatory interest	(5)	(8)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	1	1
Taxes on non-operating income	(4)	1
Other - net	--	(2)
Total	3	(1)
Income Before Interest Charges	136	133
Interest Charges		
Long-term debt	35	37
Other	4	3
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(1)	(1)
Total	38	39
Net Income	98	94
Preferred Dividend Requirements	1	1
Earnings Applicable to Common Shares	$ 97	$ 93

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
Dollars in millions

	Balance at June 30, 2000	Balance at December 31, 1999
ASSETS		
Utility plant - at original cost	$6,235	$6,160
Accumulated depreciation	(3,458)	(3,339)
Utility plant - net	2,777	2,821
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	142	11
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful receivables of $18 at June 30, 2000 and $16 at December 31, 1999)	263	294
Due from affiliates	317	73
Income taxes receivable	4	--
Deferred income taxes	25	25
Inventories	20	78
Other	3	5
Total current assets	774	486
Regulatory assets	24	91
Investments and other assets	136	54
Total	$3,711	$3,452

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Balance at June 30, 2000	Balance at December 31, 1999
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES		
Capitalization		
Common stock	$ 835	$ 835
Retained earnings	444	447
Accumulated other comprehensive income	30	6
Total common equity	1,309	1,288
Preferred stock	22	22
Long-term debt	940	939
Total capitalization	2,271	2,249
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	220	209
Regulatory balancing accounts - net	322	154
Accrued income taxes	--	4
Interest accrued	27	29
Current portion of long-term debt	30	30
Other	222	205
Total current liabilities	821	631
Deferred credits and other liabilities		
Customer advances for construction	26	27
Deferred income taxes - net	358	319
Deferred investment tax credits	54	56
Deferred credits and other liabilities	181	170

Total deferred credits and other liabilities	619	572
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 2)		
Total	$3,711	$3,452

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 98	$ 94
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	131	129
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	26	6
Other	25	(1)
Net change in other working capital components	38	125
Net cash provided by operating activities	318	353
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(86)	(66)
Other - net	--	(4)
Net cash used in investing activities	(86)	(70)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	(101)	(100)
Net cash used in financing activities	(101)	(100)
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	131	183
Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1	11	11
Cash and Cash Equivalents, June 30	$142	$194
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest payments, net of amount capitalized	$ 40	$ 37
Income tax payments, net of refunds	$ 72	$119

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is that of the Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas or the Company), the sole subsidiary of Pacific Enterprises (PE). PE's common stock is wholly owned by Sempra Energy, a California-based Fortune 500 energy services company. The financial statements herein are the Consolidated Financial Statements of SoCalGas and its subsidiaries, whose operations are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the interim-period-reporting requirements of Form

10-Q. Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year. In the opinion of management, the accompanying statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation. These adjustments are only of a normal recurring nature. Certain changes in classification have been made to prior presentations to conform to the current financial statement presentation.

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's 1999 Annual Report. The same accounting policies are followed for interim reporting purposes.

Information in this Quarterly Report is unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the Company's 1999 Annual Report.

As described in the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's 1999 Annual Report, SoCalGas accounts for the economic effects of regulation on utility operations in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71," Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation" (SFAS No. 71).

2. MATERIAL CONTINGENCIES

NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING

The natural gas industry experienced an initial phase of restructuring during the 1980s by deregulating natural gas sales to noncore customers. On January 21, 1998, the CPUC released a staff report initiating a project to assess the current market and regulatory framework for California's natural gas industry. The general goals of the plan are to consider reforms to the current regulatory framework emphasizing market-oriented policies benefiting California's natural gas consumers.

In July 1999, after hearings, the CPUC issued a decision stating which gas regulatory changes it found most promising, encouraging parties to submit settlements addressing those changes, and providing for further hearings if necessary.

In October 1999, the State of California enacted a law (AB 1421) which requires that natural gas utilities provide "bundled basic gas service" (including transmission, storage, distribution, purchasing, revenue-cycle services and after-meter services) to all core customers, unless the customer chooses to purchase natural gas from a non-utility provider. The law prohibits the CPUC from unbundling most distribution-related natural gas services (including meter reading) and after-meter services (including leak investigation, inspecting customer piping and appliances, pilot relighting and carbon monoxide investigation) for core customers. The objective is to preserve both customer safety and customer choice.

Between late 1999 and April 2000, several conflicting settlements were filed by various groups of parties that address the changes the CPUC found promising in July 1999. Hearings were held in May and June of 2000, and a CPUC decision is expected by year-end 2000. The principal issues in dispute include : whether firm, tradable rights to capacity on SoCalGas' major gas transmission lines should be created, with SoCalGas at risk for market demand for the recovery of the cost of these facilities; the extent to which SoCalGas' storage services should be further unbundled and SoCalGas be put at greater risk for recovery of storage costs; the manner in which interstate pipeline capacity held by SoCalGas to serve core markets should be allocated to core customers who purchase gas from energy service providers other than SoCalGas; and the recovery of the utilities' costs to implement whatever regulatory changes are adopted. Additional proposals include improving the access of energy service providers to sell gas supply to core customers of SoCalGas and SDG&E.

Consistent with Sempra Energy's corporate policies favoring the unbundling of commodity and nonessential services, SoCalGas and its affiliate, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, are supporting changes that they believe will provide greater customer choice in utility services and greater access to gas supply service from energy service providers in the core market. However, a coalition of gas-fired electric generators and consumer groups has also proposed the CPUC require SoCalGas to absorb 25 percent of the above-market cost of some capacity SoCalGas has contracted for on interstate pipelines. SoCalGas is actively opposing this proposal, contending that regulatory changes developed after the capacity was committed should not be considered in evaluating the propriety of the commitment.

Certain parties contend that the restructuring process is an appropriate venue for addressing whether SoCalGas should refund retroactively to September 1999 the cost in rates of ownership and operation of one SoCalGas storage field. SoCalGas is also actively opposing this proposal and the propriety of this venue for its resolution.

3. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999 was $36 million and $47 million, respectively. Comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999 was $121 million and $94 million, respectively. For the 2000 periods, the following is a reconciliation of net income to comprehensive income.

(Dollars in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2000	Six months ended June 30, 2000
Net income	$ 48	$ 98
Change in unrealized gain on marketable securities	(12)	21
Minimum pension liability adjustments	--	2
Comprehensive income	$ 36	$ 121

For the 1999 periods, comprehensive income was equal to earnings applicable to common shares. As was the case for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2000, it is likely that comprehensive income in future periods will differ significantly from net income and will be more volatile than net income as long as the available-for-sale securities are held.

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has two separately managed reportable segments: natural gas distribution and natural gas transmission/storage. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's 1999 Annual Report, and segment performance is evaluated by management based on reported operating income. Intersegment transactions are generally recorded the same as sales or transactions with third parties. Interest expense, interest revenue and income tax expense are not allocated to the reportable segments. In addition, during 2000, the Company simplified its allocation of certain revenues and expenses between the business segments. As a result, certain amounts reported for 2000 are not comparable to prior periods or to other companies' similar business segments. Interest revenue is included in other income on the Statements of Consolidated Income herein. There were no significant changes in segment assets during the six-month period ended June 30, 2000.

	Three-month periods ended June 30,		Six-month periods ended June 30,	
(Dollars in millions)	2000	1999	2000	1999
Revenues:				
Distribution	$ 474	$ 490	$ 1,081	$1,007
Transmission and storage	138	130	266	232
Other	18	4	(19)	(8)
Total	$ 630	$ 624	$ 1,328	$1,231
Segment Income:				
Distribution	$ 54	$ 84	$ 164	$ 193
Transmission and storage	38	17	73	29

Other	18	4	(17)	(7)
Total segment income	110	105	220	215
Interest expense	(20)	(18)	(38)	(39)
Income tax expense	(45)	(40)	(91)	(80)
Nonoperating income (expense)	3	--	7	(2)
Net income	$ 48	$ 47	$ 98	$ 94

ITEM 2.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements contained in this Form 10-Q and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in the Company's 1999 Annual Report.

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains statements that are not historical fact and constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words "estimates,"" believes," " expects,"" anticipates,"" plans," "intends," "may" and "should" or similar expressions, or discussions of strategy or of plans are intended to identify forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Future results may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements.

These statements are necessarily based upon various assumptions involving judgments with respect to the future and other risks, including, among others, local, regional, national and international economic, competitive, political and regulatory conditions and developments; technological developments; capital market conditions; inflation rates; interest rates; energy markets, including the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices; weather conditions; business, regulatory or legal decisions; the pace of deregulation of retail natural gas and electricity delivery; the timing and success of business development efforts; and other uncertainties -- all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Readers are cautioned not to rely unduly on any forward-looking statements and are urged to review and consider carefully the risks, uncertainties and other factors which affect the Company's business described in this quarterly report and other reports filed by the Company from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

See also "Factors Influencing Future Performance" below.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

The Company's California utility operations continue to be the major source of liquidity. In addition, working capital requirements are met through the issuance of short-term and long-term debt. Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2000 are available for investment in utility plant, the retirement of debt and other corporate purposes. Major changes in cash flows not described elsewhere are described below.

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2000, the decrease in cash flows from operations is primarily due to the increase in affiliate receivables, offset by the increase in balancing accounts.

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment are estimated to be $200 million for the full year 2000 and will be financed primarily by internally generated funds. Construction, investment and financing programs are continuously reviewed and revised in response to changes in competition, customer growth, inflation, customer rates, the cost of capital, and environmental and regulatory requirements.

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2000, cash flows from financing activities were relatively unchanged from the corresponding period in 1999.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SoCalGas' net income increased 2 percent and 4 percent for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2000, respectively, compared to the same periods in 1999, primarily due to reduced operating and maintenance expenses.

The table below summarizes natural gas volumes and revenues by customer class for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999.

Southern California Gas Company
Gas Sales, Transportation and Exchange
For the six-month periods ended June 30
(Volumes in billion cubic feet, dollars in millions)

	Gas Sales		Transportation & Exchange		Total	
	Volumes	Revenue	Volumes	Revenue	Volumes	Revenue
2000:						
Residential	136	$1,016	2	$ 8	138	$1,024
Commercial and industrial	44	282	160	124	204	406
Utility electric generation	--	--	99	38	99	38
Wholesale	--	--	74	26	74	26
	180	$1,298	335	$196	515	1,494
Balancing accounts and other						(166)
Total						$1,328
1999:						
Residential	162	$1,017	1	$ 4	163	$1,021
Commercial and industrial	46	241	152	122	198	363
Utility electric generation	--	--	49	20	49	20
Wholesale	--	--	80	28	80	28
	208	$1,258	282	$174	490	1,432
Balancing accounts and other						(201)
Total						$1,231

Natural gas revenues increased 8 percent for the six-month period ended June 30, 2000, compared to the corresponding period in 1999. The increase is primarily due to higher natural gas prices.

Cost of natural gas distributed increased 23 percent for the six-month period ended June 30, 2000 compared to the corresponding period in 1999. The increase is primarily due to higher natural gas prices. Under the current regulatory framework, changes in core-market natural gas prices do not affect net income since, as explained more fully in the 1999 Annual Report, current or future customer rates normally recover the actual cost of natural gas.

FACTORS INFLUENCING FUTURE PERFORMANCE
Performance of the Company in the near future will depend primarily on the ratemaking and regulatory process, electric and natural gas industry restructuring, and the changing energy marketplace. These factors are discussed in this section.

Industry Restructuring

See discussion of industry restructuring in Note 2 of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Performance-Based Regulation (PBR)

To promote efficient operations and improved productivity and to move away from reasonableness reviews and disallowances, the CPUC has been directing utilities to use PBR. PBR has replaced the general rate case and certain other regulatory proceedings for the California utilities. Under PBR, regulators require future income potential to be tied to achieving or exceeding specific performance and productivity goals, as well as cost reductions, rather than relying solely on expanding utility plant in a market where a utility already has a highly developed infrastructure. The utility's PBR mechanism is scheduled to be updated at December 31, 2002, to reflect, among other things, changes in costs and volumes.

Key elements of the mechanisms include an initial reduction in base rates, an indexing mechanism that limits future rate increases to the inflation rate less a productivity factor, a sharing mechanism with customers if earnings exceed the authorized rate of return on rate base, and rate refunds to customers if service quality deteriorates . Specifically, the key elements of the mechanisms include the following:

- -- Earnings up to 25 basis points in excess of the authorized rate of return on rate base are retained 100 percent by shareholders. Earnings that exceed the authorized rate of return on rate base by greater than 25 basis points are shared between customers and shareholders on a sliding scale that begins with 75 percent of the additional earnings being given back to customers and declining to 0 percent as earned returns approach 300 basis points above authorized amounts. There is no sharing if actual earnings fall below the authorized rate of return. In 1999, SoCalGas was authorized to earn 9.49 percent on rate base. For 2000, the authorized return is again 9.49 percent.

- -- Base rates are indexed based on inflation less an estimated productivity factor.

- -- The mechanism authorizes penalties of up to $4 million annually, or more in certain, limited situations, related to performance involving employee safety, customer satisfaction, and call-center responsiveness.

- -- A mechanism allows for pricing flexibility for residential and small-commercial customers, with any shortfalls in revenue being borne by shareholders and with any increase in revenue shared between shareholders and customers.

- -- Annual cost of capital proceedings are replaced by an automatic adjustment mechanism. If changes in certain indices exceed established tolerances, there would be an automatic adjustment of rates for the change in the cost of capital according to a formula which applies a percentage of the change to various capital components.

Cost of Capital

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

Biennial Cost Allocation Proceeding (BCAP)

The BCAP determines how a utility's natural gas transportation costs are allocated among various customer classes (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.). In October 1998, the California utilities filed 1999 BCAP applications requesting that new rates become effective August 1, 1999, and remain in effect through December 31, 2002. On April 20, 2000, the CPUC issued a decision adopting overall decreases in natural gas revenues of $210 million for SoCalGas for transportation rates effective June 1, 2000. Since the decrease reflects anticipated changes in corresponding costs, it has no effect on net income.

Key elements of the 1999 BCAP decision for SoCalGas include (1) the first update to customer throughput forecasts since the Global Settlement (the 1994 comprehensive settlement of natural gas regulatory issues, described in the Company's 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K), (2) a return to the pre-Global Settlement 75%/25% (ratepayer/shareholder) balancing treatment for noncore revenues excluding certain transactions, and (3) 50%/50% balancing treatment of unbundled noncore storage. The shareholder portion of noncore transportation and storage revenues is excluded from the PBR sharing mechanism.

Gas Cost Incentive Mechanism (GCIM)

This mechanism for evaluating SoCalGas' natural gas purchases substantially replaced the previous process of reasonableness reviews. GCIM compares SoCalGas' cost of natural gas with a benchmark level, which is the average price of 30-day firm spot supplies in the basins in which SoCalGas purchases natural gas. The mechanism permits full recovery of all costs within a tolerance band above the benchmark price and refunds all savings within a tolerance band below the benchmark price. The costs or savings outside the tolerance band are shared equally between customers and shareholders.

The CPUC approved the use of natural gas futures for managing risk associated with the GCIM. SoCalGas enters into natural gas futures contracts in the open market on a limited basis to mitigate risk and better manage natural gas costs.

In June 1999, SoCalGas filed its annual GCIM application with the CPUC, requesting an award of $8 million for the annual period ended March 31, 1999. On June 8, 2000 the CPUC approved the $8 million award and deferred decision regarding extending the GCIM beyond March 31, 2000 until an evaluation is performed by the Commission staff. The evaluation report is expected in January 2001.

In June 2000, SoCalGas filed its annual GCIM application with the CPUC, requesting an award of $10 million for the annual period ended March 31, 2000. A CPUC decision is expected during the first quarter of 2001.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." As amended, SFAS 133, which is effective for the company on January 1, 2001, requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position, measure those instruments at fair value and recognize changes in the fair value of derivatives in earnings in the period of change unless the derivative qualifies as an effective hedge that offsets certain exposures. The effect of this standard on the company's Consolidated Financial Statements has not yet been determined.

In December 1999, the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 101 " Revenue Recognition. SABs are not rules issued by the SEC. Rather, they represent interpretations and practices followed by the SEC's staff in administering the disclosure requirements of the federal securities laws. SAB 101 provides guidance on the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in financial statements; it does not change the existing rules on revenue recognition. SAB 101 sets forth the basic criteria that must be met before revenue should be recorded. Implementation of SAB 101 is required by the fourth quarter of 2000 and will have no effect on the company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 3.   MARKET RISK

There have been no significant changes in the risk issues affecting the Company subsequent to those discussed in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for 1999.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1.   LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are party to, nor is their property the subject of, any material pending legal proceedings other than routine litigation incidental to their businesses.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

In August 2000 the Company announced the succession of E.A. Guiles to the position of group president of Sempra Energy's Regulated Business Units which was left vacant by the retirement of Warren Mitchell. Guiles has also been named chairman of SDG&E and of SoCalGas and continues as president of SoCalGas' Energy Distribution Services.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit 27 - Financial Data Schedules

27.1 Financial Data Schedule for the six-month period ended June 30, 2000.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

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

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY

(Registrant)

By: /s/ E.A. Guiles

Date: August 11, 2000 ---------------------------

E.A. Guiles
President

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THE SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME, BALANCE SHEET AND CASH FLOWS AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
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