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

FORM 10-Q/A

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 1996

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

The number of shares of common stock outstanding on November 1, 1996 was 91,300,000.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	1996	1995	1996	1995
	(Unaudited)			
Operating Revenues	$575,441	$505,292	$1,692,381	$1,689,541
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of gas distributed	200,500	162,249	594,150	576,094
Operation and maintenance	175,097	151,388	522,445	525,726
Depreciation	63,529	59,089	186,627	177,415
Income taxes	41,075	39,088	111,898	119,052
Other taxes and franchise payments	21,969	21,979	70,957	72,603
Total	502,170	433,793	1,486,077	1,470,890
Net Operating Revenue	73,271	71,499	206,304	218,651
Other Income and (Deductions):				
Interest income	270	2,059	1,076	6,879
Regulatory interest	998	534	1,726	2,116
Allowance for equity funds use during construction	1,192	1,203	3,914	2,342
Income taxes on non-operating income	(712)	(797)	(824)	(1,090)
Other - net	(610)	(1,228)	(4,791)	(4,271)
Total	1,138	1,771	1,101	5,976
Interest Charges and (Credits):				
Interest on long-term debt	19,265	21,759	59,507	66,210
Other interest	2,661	1,560	7,916	5,050
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(634)	(699)	(2,197)	(1,357)
Total	21,292	22,620	65,226	69,903
Net Income	53,117	50,650	142,179	154,724
Dividends on Preferred Stock	1,777	2,888	6,452	8,734
Net Income Applicable to Common Stock	$ 51,340	$ 47,762	$ 135,727	$ 145,990

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
ASSETS
(Thousands of Dollars)

	September 30 1996 (Unaudited)	December 31 1995
Utility Plant	$5,922,937	$5,807,940
Less accumulated depreciation	2,762,565	2,594,713
Utility plant - net	3,160,372	3,213,227
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,498	12,611
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowance for doubtful receivables of $17,186 in 1996 and $13,456 in 1995)	244,531	398,515
Regulatory accounts receivable	274,999	260,573
Deferred income taxes	78,970	25,953
Gas in storage	19,803	54,782
Materials and supplies	15,152	14,504
Prepaid expenses	10,617	32,593
Total current assets	648,570	799,531
Regulatory Assets	438,506	449,521
Total	$4,247,448	$4,462,279

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES
(Thousands of Dollars)

	September 30 1996 (Unaudited)	December 31 1995
Capitalization:		
Common equity:		
Common stock	$ 834,889	$ 834,889
Retained earnings	562,009	613,445
Total common equity	1,396,898	1,448,334
Preferred stock	96,551	196,551
Long-term debt	1,160,885	1,220,136
Total capitalization	2,654,334	2,865,021
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt	192,971	233,817
Accounts payable	378,623	418,570
Accounts payable-affiliates	87,943	9,734
Accrued taxes and franchise payments	47,496	45,933
Long-term debt due within one year	22,000	95,283
Accrued interest	44,070	43,480
Other accrued liabilities	85,606	50,678
Total current liabilities	858,709	897,495
Deferred Credits:		
Customer advances for construction	44,193	47,029
Deferred income taxes	458,999	404,308
Deferred investment tax credits	64,743	66,983
Other deferred credits	166,470	181,443
Total deferred credits	734,405	699,763
Total	$4,247,448	$4,462,279

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Nine Months Ended September 30 1996	Nine Months Ended September 30 1995
	(Unaudited)	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$ 142,179	$ 154,724
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	186,627	177,415
Deferred income taxes	9,084	21,933
Other	(27,644)	4,698
Net change in other working capital components	283,683	272,395
Net cash provided by operating activities	593,929	631,165
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Expenditures for utility plant	(123,936)	(142,217)
(Increase)Decrease in other assets	(9,334)	8,552
Net cash used in investing activities	(133,270)	(133,665)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Redemption of preferred stock	(100,000)	
Decrease in long-term debt	(132,534)	(123,631)
Decrease in short-term debt	(40,846)	(194,384)
Dividends paid	(195,392)	(175,495)
- --------- --------		
Net cash used in financing activities	(468,772)	(493,510)
Increase(Decrease)in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(8,113)	3,990
Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1	12,611	57,531
Cash and Cash Equivalents, September 30	$ 4,498	$ 61,521
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period:		
Interest (net of amount capitalized)	$ 61,813	$ 64,166
Income Taxes	$ 127,140	$ 232,195

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. MERGER AGREEMENT WITH ENOVA CORPORATION

On October 14, 1996, Pacific Enterprises (PE), the parent of Southern California Gas Company and Enova Corporation (Enova), the parent company of San Diego Gas & Electric, announced that their Boards of Directors had unanimously approved a business combination of the two companies in a strategic merger of equals in a tax-free transaction to be accounted for as a pooling of interests. As a result of the combination, PE and Enova will become subsidiaries of a new holding company and their common shareholders will become shareholders of the new holding company. Preferred stock of Pacific Enterprises, Southern California Gas Company (Company) and San Diego Gas and Electric will remain outstanding. The new company will be incorporated in California and will be exempt from the Public Utility Holding Company Act as an intrastate holding company.

The merger is subject to approval by PE's and Enova's shareholders and approval by governmental and regulatory agencies including the California Public Utility Commission, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of Justice. Approval of the merger is expected to occur in late 1997. In the interim, PE and Enova Corporation intend to form a joint venture to provide integrated energy and energy related products and services.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the interim period reporting requirements of Form 10-Q. Reference is made to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995 for additional information.

Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year. In order to match revenues and costs for interim reporting purposes, the Company defers revenues related to costs which it expects to incur later in the year. In the opinion of management, the accompanying statements reflect all adjustments which are necessary for a fair presentation. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Certain changes in account classification have been made in the prior years' consolidated financial statements to conform to the 1996 financial statement presentation.

Income taxes are calculated in accordance with SFAS 109. Income tax expense recognized in a period is the amount of tax currently payable plus or minus the change in the aggregate deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are recorded to recognize the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns. For additional information regarding income taxes, see Footnote 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the December 31, 1995 Southern California Gas Company's Form 10-K filing.

Estimated liabilities for environmental remediation are recorded when the amounts are probable and estimable. Amounts authorized to be recovered in rates are recorded as regulatory asset. Possible recoveries of environmental remediation liabilities from third parties are not deducted from the liability shown on the balance sheet. For additional information regarding commitments and contingencies, see Footnote 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the December 31, 1995 Southern California Gas Company's Form 10-K filing.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated 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 1995 Form 10-K.

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING COMMENTS

The following discussion includes forward-looking statements with respect to matters inherently involving various risks and uncertainties. These statements are identified by the words "estimates", "expects", "anticipates", "plans", "believes" and similar expressions.

The analyses employed to develop these statements are necessarily based upon various assumptions involving judgments with respect to the future including, among others, national, regional and local economic, competitive and regulatory conditions, technological developments, inflation rates, weather conditions, business decisions, and other uncertainties, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of the Southern California Gas Company (Company). Accordingly, while the Company believes that the assumptions upon which the forward-looking statements are based, are reasonable for purposes of making these statements, there can be no assurance that these assumptions will approximate actual experience or that the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements derived from these assumptions will be realized.

SUMMARY

The Company reported net income of $53 million in the third quarter of 1996 compared to $51 million in the third quarter of 1995. The Company's net income for the quarter is slightly above results from a year ago although its authorized return on equity for 1996 is 11.6 percent, down from 12 percent a year ago. Additionally, SoCalGas also is absorbing a 3 percent productivity factor as part of a prior regulatory settlement. The results reflect continued operating efficiency and reduced capital investment.

A settlement was reached by SoCalGas, major energy consumers, other major energy utilities, and the Public Utilities Commission's Office of Ratepayer Advocates (ORA) on its 1997 cost of capital proceedings. Return on Equity will remain at 11.6 percent for 1997 and the common equity component of the capital structure will increase to 48.0 percent from 47.4 percent authorized in 1996. The increase in the common equity component could potentially add $2 million to earnings for SoCalGas in 1997. An administrative law judge (ALJ) of the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) has ruled in favor of the cost of capital settlement.

The Company is continuing its efforts to implement Performance Based Ratemaking (PBR) in regulatory proceedings before the CPUC. If approved by the CPUC, PBR rates will be implemented sometime during the last half of 1997.

A contract agreement on wages and working conditions was reached with the Company's represented workers, which comprise approximately 73% of the full time active workforce, in September 1996.

Finally, Pacific Enterprises (Parent) and Enova Corporation, the parent company of San Diego Gas & Electric announced that their Board of Directors had unanimously approved a business combination of the two companies in a strategic merger of equals in a tax free transaction to be accounted for as a pooling of interests. See additional discussion in Note 1 to the Financial Statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income for the third quarter of 1996 was $51 million compared to $48 million for the same period 1995. For the nine months ended September 30, 1996, net income was $136 million compared to $146 million for the same period in 1995. Excluding non-recurring items (described below), results for the nine months were approximately even with last year.

The Company's year-to-date earnings decreased primarily due to a one-time non-cash charge in the second quarter of $26.6 million, after-tax, related to the Comprehensive Settlement of excess gas costs and other regulatory matters. (See additional discussion of the non-cash charge below).

This reduction was partially offset by $13.6 million after-taxes, representing one-time favorable settlements. One settlement is from gas producers and the other reflects the resolution of environmental insurance claims.

Year-to-date results were also reduced by $6.6 million, after-tax, due to of lower noncore revenues and throughput. In the first nine months of 1996, noncore throughput fell below levels used by the CPUC in establishing rates as a result of Utility Electric Generation (UEG) customers being able to purchase abundant, inexpensive hydro-generated electricity produced due to abnormally high snow and rainfall last winter. Also having a negative effect on earnings was the decrease in the rate of return on common equity from 12.0 percent in 1995 to 11.6 percent in 1996. Both of these were offset by lower than authorized operation and maintenance expenses.

The table below compares SoCalGas' throughput and revenues by customer class for the nine months ended September 30, 1996 and 1995.

($ in Millions, vol. in billion cubic feet)	Gas Sales		Trans. & Exchg.		Total	
	Throughput	Revenue	Throughput	Revenue	Throughput	Revenue
1996:						
Residential	159	$1,118	2	$ 6	161	$1,124
Comm'l/Ind'l.	61	351	215	173	276	524
Utility Elec.			109	61	109	61
Wholesale			94	48	94	48
Exchange			4		4	
Total in Rates	220	$1,469	424	$288	644	1,757
Bal. & Other						(65)
Total Op. Rev.						$1,692
1995:						
Residential	172	$1,254	2	$ 5	174	$1,259
Comm'l/Ind'l.	75	443	185	146	260	589
Utility Elec.			168	92	168	92
Wholesale	4	7	95	41	99	48
Exchange			10	1	10	1
Total in Rates	251	$1,704	460	$285	711	$1,989
Bal. & Other						(299)
Total Op. Rev.						$1,690

Operating revenue increased $70 million and $2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 1996 respectively. The increase in operating revenues for the quarter is primarily due to higher gas costs and higher operating and maintenance expense in the quarter. Since those costs are recoverable in rates, they are also recorded as revenues resulting in increased revenues in 1996 (see Note 2, Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements [unaudited] for a discussion of accounting policies).

As part of the Comprehensive Settlement which resolved future excess gas cost issues, the CPUC ruled that rates charged to noncore customers for the five-year period ending August 1, 1999 would be based on actual volumes delivered in 1991. The Company was permitted to retain any revenue enhancements from throughput exceeding these levels subject to a crediting mechanism for revenues in excess of certain limits. The Company estimated the amount of these future revenue enhancements and applied them to reduce the 1993 charge for the Comprehensive Settlement.

Due to continuing developments in the CPUC's regulatory restructuring of the electric utility industry, the Company now anticipates that future throughput to noncore customers will not meet levels projected in 1993 at the time of the Comprehensive Settlement. Consequently, it believes it will not realize the remaining revenue enhancements that were applied to offset the costs of the Comprehensive Settlement and in the second quarter charged that amount to revenues resulting in a reduction in earnings of $26.6 million after-tax. In connection with the 1992 quasi-reorganization, the Parent established a reserve for excess gas costs and consequently, the charge to the Company's income had no effect on the Parent's consolidated income. The Company's assets and liabilities were not adjusted in connection with the quasi-reorganization in 1992, since it is a regulated entity whose assets and liabilities, for the most part, are recorded on the basis of future rate recovery. While the company is not pleased that the cost of the Comprehensive Settlement is greater than originally estimated, we continue to believe that this is a good settlement which enhances the company's competitive position.

Throughput, the total gas sales and transportation volumes moved through the Company's system, decreased in 1996 as a result of lower demands, primarily by UEG customers. This was the result of an abundance of inexpensive hydro-electricity. The availability of hydrogenerated electricity has been declining through the third quarter and is now closer to normal levels.

Cost of gas distributed was $201 million and $594 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 1996. This represents an increase of $37 million and $18 million compared to the same periods in 1995, respectively. The increase is primarily due to an increase in the average cost of gas purchased to $1.78 per million cubic feet (MCF) for the third quarter of 1996 compared to $1.58 per MCF for the third quarter of 1995. Under the current regulatory framework, changes in revenue resulting from changes in volumes in the core market and cost of gas do not affect net income.

Operating and maintenance expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 1996 increased $24 million and decreased $3 million, respectively, when compared to 1995. As a result of the completion of the Company's reorganization to business units on July 1, 1995, certain expenses were not incurred in the third quarter of 1995 as originally planned, but were incurred later in the year. Also, a lump sum bonus totaling $5.7 million was paid to represented employees in September 1996 as a result of the union contract signing.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased $6 million and $11 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 1996, respectively, when compared to 1995. The increase is partially due to the completion and installation of the Customer Information System in April 1996 which was capitalized at $65 million and has a ten-year life.

RECENT CPUC REGULATORY ACTIVITY

Under the Gas Cost Incentive Mechanism (GCIM), the Company can recover all costs in excess of the benchmark level to the extent they fall within a tolerance band which extends to 4 percent above the benchmark. If the Company's cost of gas exceeds the tolerance level, then the excess costs are shared equally between customers and shareholders. All savings from gas purchased below the benchmark are shared equally between customers and shareholders.

The Company's purchased gas costs were $12.4 million below the specified GCIM benchmark for the period April 1995 to March 1996. A filing has been made with the CPUC requesting a $6.2 million reward for shareholders under the procurement portion of the incentive mechanism. The reward amount will be recognized in income when a final CPUC decision has been issued.

The Company enters into gas futures contracts in the open market on a limited basis. The Company's intention is to use gas futures contracts to mitigate risk and better manage gas costs. The CPUC has approved the use of gas futures for managing risk associated with the GCIM.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY INFLUENCING FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

Future regulatory restructuring, increased competitiveness in the industry and the electric industry restructuring will affect the Company's future performance. The Company has filed a "Performance Based Regulation" (PBR) application with the CPUC to replace the general rate case and certain other regulatory proceedings. This new approach, if adopted as filed, would maintain cost based rates, at inflation less a productivity factor, but would link financial performance with changes in productivity, increased gas usage, and new products and services. In May 1996, the Company submitted a supplemental PBR filing to the CPUC proposing that customer rates be reduced by approximately $62 million, or 4% from current levels.

In a report issued in October 1996, the ORA proposed an additional $162 million rate reduction. It is expected a number of these proposed disallowances will be overturned due to possible errors in the ORA's assumptions and calculations. Other areas of disallowances would result in discontinuance of programs, which, if approved, would result in no negative impact on the Company's earnings.

While it is not the Company's policy to predict the ultimate outcome of regulatory proceedings, given the nature of the proposed disallowances and its ability to manage its business within the constraints of the regulatory environment, the Company does not believe that the proposed rate reduction will have a materially negative impact on its earnings. Per the procedural schedule adopted by the CPUC, open hearings on the application are scheduled to begin in mid-November. A final decision would then be expected in the summer of 1997.

In March 1996, the Company filed its 1996 Biennial Cost Allocation Proceeding with the CPUC. In its filing, the Company is seeking a total rate reduction of $138 million. The rate reduction reflects amounts previously collected in rates, but not expended for conservation programs, research and development programs and purchased gas costs. A CPUC decision is expected in the fourth quarter.

In August 1996, a settlement was reached by the Company's major energy consumers, other major energy utilities and the ORA on its 1997 cost of capital. The settlement which avoided potential costly administrative hearings, allows the Company an authorized return on common equity of 11.6 percent and a 9.49 percent return on rate base. Also allowed, was a 60 basis point increase in the Company's authorized common equity ratio to 48.0 percent. The increase in the common equity component will potentially add $2 million to earnings in 1997. An ALJ has issued a ruling in support of the cost of capital settlement. The CPUC is expected to issue its decision in the fourth quarter of 1996.

As discussed in the 1995 Form 10-K, existing interstate pipeline capacity into California exceeds current demand by over 1 billion cubic feet per day. Cost of unsubscribed capacity may be charged back to firm customers. However, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has approved a settlement with Transwestern which calls for firm customers, including the Company, to subsidize unsubscribed pipeline costs for a five-year period with Transwestern assuming full responsibility after that time. A settlement was also reached with El Paso, in which customers, including the Company, will pay for a portion of the unused capacity. The customers may also receive credits from El Paso for unused capacity sold. The settlement is for a ten-year period and is awaiting approval by the FERC. The Company expects a ruling will be issued in the first half of 1997.

The Company believes that the FERC approved settlement with Transwestern and the proposed settlement with El Paso will not have a significant impact on liquidity or on the results of operations as a result of the requirement to subsidize unsubscribed pipeline costs for a five-year period. The settlements result in a reduction in the costs that the Company could possibly have to pay in the future as a result of unsubscribed pipeline capacity. While the inclusion in rates of any costs associated with unsubscribed pipeline capacity may impact the Company's ability to compete in highly contested markets, the Company does not believe its inclusion will have a significant impact on volumes transported or sold.

As part of its continuing evaluation of the impact of electric restructing on operations, the Company reviewed the requirements of SFAS 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long Lived Assets and Long Lived Assets to be disposed of." Although Management believes that the volume of gas transported may be adversely impacted by the electric restructuring, it is not anticipated that it would result in an impairment of assets as defined in SFAS 121 because the expected discounted future cash flows from the Company's investment in its gas transportation infrastructure is greater than its carrying amount.

OTHER ACTIVITY

Approximately 5,500 field, clerical and technical employees of the Company are represented by the Utility Workers' Union of America or the International Chemical Workers' Union. In June, a union decertification petition was filed with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) by members of the Company's unions. The petition was withdrawn by the represented employees supporting the petition drive in August 1996.

In September 1996, the Company's represented employees approved a new contract on wages and working conditions which will expire on March 31, 1998. This agreement provides the basis for a constructive working relationship between the Company and the Unions to better address business issues. Key provisions give the Company flexibility to create a multi-skilled workforce through reclassification and training, the right to establish management-employee teams to address proficiency and the right to outsource noncore functions such as billings, all of which enhance the Company's ability to be more competitive. Full time represented employees have employment security for the duration of the contract. Additionally, these employees received a 2.7 percent lump sum signing bonus in September, 1996 which totaled $5.7 million.

For additional information, see the discussion under the caption "Management Discussion and Analysis - Factors influencing Future Performance" in the Company's 1995 Form 10-K.

LIQUIDITY

Cash flows from operations were $92 million and $594 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 1996, respectively. This represents a decrease of $37 million and $10 million, respectively from 1995. The decrease for the three and nine months is primarily due to higher collections of regulatory accounts receivable in 1995 compared to 1996.

Capital expenditures were $39 and $124 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, respectively. This represents a decrease of $5 million and $18 million, respectively from 1995. Capital expenditures for utility plant are expected to be $215 million in 1996 and will be financed primarily by internally-generated funds.

Cash flows from financing activities were a negative $39 million and $469 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 1996, respectively. For the nine months this represents a preferred stock redemption of $100 million, repayment of commercial paper of $107 million, payment of $67 million of Swiss Franc bonds and dividends of $195 million.

The redeemed preferred stock included $50 million of the Company's Series A Flexible Auction preferred stock and $50 million of the Company's Series C Flexible Auction preferred stock.

On April 30, 1996 investors put back $67 million of the Company's perpetual Swiss Franc bonds representing 90% of the total $75 million outstanding. the next available put date for the outstanding balance is the year 2006. The Company borrowed these funds from the Parent and anticipates refinancing this amount through the issuance of medium-term notes.

The Company paid dividends of $189 million on common stock to its Parent and $6 million on preferred stock for a total of $195 million. This compares to $175 million in 1995.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(b) There were no reports of Form 8-K filed during the quarter ended September 30, 1996.

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)

Ralph Todaro
- -------------------------------
Ralph Todaro
Vice President and Controller
(Chief Accounting Officer and
duly authorized signatory)
Date: February 5, 1997

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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.

0000092108

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY

1,000

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DEC-31-1995
SEP-30-1996
PER-BOOK
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